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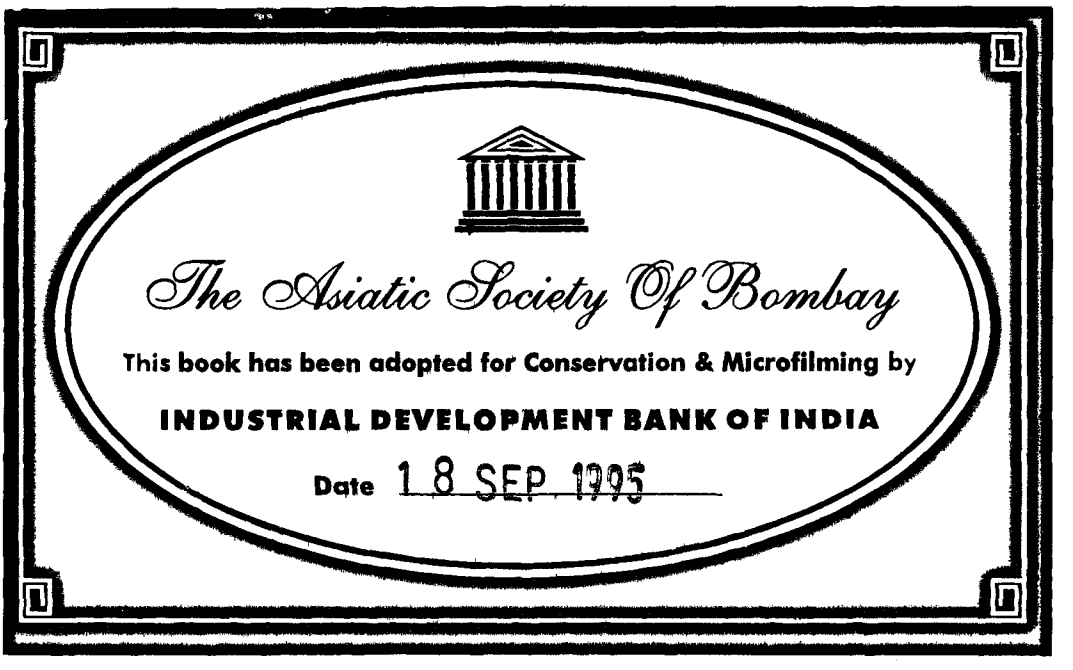
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THE HISTORY OF HINDOSTAN,

DURING THE [illegible]

JEHANGIR, SHAHJEHAN,

AND

AURUNGZEBE.

BY

FRANCIS GLADWIN, Esq.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

42674

CALCUTTA:
FROM THE PRESS OF
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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT,

AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Calcutta,
15th of Auguſt, 1788.

PREFACE.

THE Moghul Empire, in Hindoſtan, did not obtain any regular form till the reign of Akber. Timour was only an invader. Baber poſſeſſed little more than Lahoor and Cabul. Hemayun was expelled by Shere Khan; and lived but a few months after having recovered his kingdom, by the defeat of Secunder Sour, the ſon and ſucceſſor of that uſurper. Akber, at the age of thirteen, ſucceeded to the peaceful inheritance of his father's dominions; and, during his minority, the government acquired vigour, new provinces were conquered,

commerce flouriſhed, the finances were improved, and diſburſements regulated, through the activity and valour, the wiſdom, integrity and economy of Byram Khan, the Ameer ul Omrah. When the Emperor aſſumed the management of affairs, he purſued the wiſe plans of Byram Khan; and after the experience of thirty-ſeven years, with the aſſiſtance of an upright and moſt able miniſter, reduced his obſervations to a regular ſyſtem. His Inſtitutes, drawn up by the great Abulfazel, are a laſting monument of their united fame. The ſkill and ſagacity diſplayed in theſe arrangements, for every department, with the regard ſhewn throughout for the ſecurity of the life and property of the meaneſt peaſant, give us an high idea of the government; and it aſtoniſhes us to hear the miniſter of an abſolute prince, bred up in a faith notorious for its intolerant ſpirit, diſcuſſing with freedom the rights of humanity; boldly reprobating perſecution, and maintaining

ing that the Almighty is the common parent of all mankind: But we contemplate with ſtill higher admiration and reverence, the monarch, who in oppoſition to the prevailing maxims of deſpotiſm, could not only adopt ſuch enlarged ſentiments himſelf, but have the generoſity to authorize their promulgation, in order to diffuſe general happineſs, by eſtabliſhing peace and unanimity amongſt his ſubjects of ſuch oppoſite perſuaſions, as the followers of the Bedes, and thoſe of the Mohammedan faith. The one mild and forgiving, refuſing proſelytes, but profeſſing an univerſal philanthropy: the other fierce and vindictive, making converts with the ſword; deſpiſing and perſecuting all thoſe who embrace not their particular creed; purſuing, with unrelenting fury, even thoſe amongſt themſelves, who differ but in the moſt immaterial point, regarding them as abſolute infidels, the objects of their ſcorn and utter deteſtation.

The

The candour and indulgence which I have experienced, in the publication of my tranſlation of the Ayeen Akbery, both here and in Europe, embolden me to attempt a delineation of the moſt material changes that happened in the conſtitution of Hindoſtan, during the ſucceeding reigns of Jehángír, Sháhjehan and Aurungzebe.

The materials for this work are taken from authentic Perſian manuſcripts; of which I have an ample collection, purchaſed at a very great expence, during twenty-three years reſidence in India. The Engliſh reader may rely upon the fidelity of this compilation; and for the ſatisfaction of the Orientaliſt, whenever I have met with any edict, law or regulation, particularly important, curious, or intereſting, I have given the original along with the tranſlation, in an appendix, at the end of each reign. Thoſe of Jehángír and Sháhjehan afford only few inſtances

ſtances of innovation or reform; but the reign of Aurungzebe furniſhes many important documents; as, under the government of that monarch, the conſtitution of Hindoſtan was publicly declared (what was before only implied) to be founded on the ſtricteſt principles of Mohammedaniſm: and in theſe edicts the landed property, and other rights of the ſubject are clearly ſtated; many points relative to the prerogative of the crown are accurately defined; and the officers of government fully inſtructed, in the nature and extent of their reſpective duties.

From the conſideration that under Aurungzebe the empire attained to its fulleſt vigour, I have deferred, till the concluſion of his reign, my remarks on the progreſſive ſtate of Hindoſtan, and particularly of the revenues, from the acceſſion of Jehangir; and by obſerving this method, I am enabled to place the whole in a clear and comprehenſive point of view.

Impreſſed with the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude to my honourable employers, to my particular friends, and to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement of my former labours, I purſue my preſent taſk with ardour, alacrity and ſatisfaction; and ſhall be happy if my endeavours herein may entitle me to the continuance of their favour, approbation, and ſupport.

FRANCIS GLADWIN.

ERRATA.

Page.	*Line.*	
xiii.	12	*Shiker* read *Sheker.*
23	8	*Brother* read *fon.*
29	15	*Rhorum* read *Khorum.*
45	12	*Who was now* read *whilſt he was.*
47	30	*Chaſhmeer* read *Caſhmeer.*
56	17	*Has* read *had.*
56	26	*Zeim* read *Zein.*
57	30	*Credibility* read *credulity.*
58	21	*Purgunnab* read *pergunnab.*
59	5	After *bereſt* ele *ſemicolon* and inſert a *comma.*
63	12	*Lodyneah* read *Lodynah.*
66	31	*Dewar* read *Dawer.*
68	16	After *at* inſert *the.*
68	17	*Fort* read *ford.*
79	17	After *Khankhanan,* inſert *and.*
79	30	*Goorj* read *Goorz.*

There are a few more miſtakes, which may be rectified by conſulting the Index.

PARTICULAR EVENTS

DURING THE REIGN OF

AKBER,

RELATING TO

SULTAN SILEEM.

WHEN the Emperor Akber entered the twenty-ninth year of his age, being very unhappy at not having a ſon, he went to the village of Sikry, about ten coſe diſtance from Agra, to pay a viſit to Sheikh Sileem, a celebrated derveiſh, and in his preſence made a vow, that if Heaven granted him that bleſſing, he would perform a pilgrimage, on foot, from Agra to the ſhrine of Khojeh Moyeneddeen Cheiſty, in the city of Ajmeer. The derveiſh aſſured him, that Heaven had liſtened to his prayers, and would beſtow upon him three ſons. Akber rejoiced exceedingly at theſe tidings, and promiſed that his firſt born ſhould be committed to the care of Sheikh Sileem: and, accordingly, when one of his Begums was far advanced in her pregnancy, he ſent her to the houſe of the Sheikh, at Sikry, where on Wedneſday the 17th of Reby ul Awwel, A. H. 977, or 29th of Auguſt, 1569, ſhe was delivered of a prince, whom Akber named Sultan Sileem, and who was afterwards the Emperor Jehángír. On this happy occaſion, public rejoicings were made throughout the empire; Akber beſtowed magnificent preſents upon his courtiers;

diſtributed conſiderable ſums in charity, and ordered all priſoners to be ſet at liberty *.

About five months after the birth of the prince, Akber prepared for fulfilling his vow, by making a pilgrimage, on foot, from Agra to the ſhrine of Moyeneddeen Cheiſty, one hundred and forty coſe, which he divided into twelve ſtages. He ſet out on the 12th of Shaban, or 19th of January, 1570, and at the end of ſeventeen days arrived at the ſhrine, where he offered up his prayer and thankſgiving with fervent devotion. This renowned Mohammedan ſaint was born in Seiſtan, from whence he is ſometimes ſtiled Sanjary. His father, Khojeh Haſſan, dying at the time he was only fifteen years old, he ſought the protection of Sheikh Ibrahim Kundoozy. When he arrived at manhood, he travelled to Samarcand and Bokhara, and from thence to Khoraſan, where, in the town of Haroon dependant upon Niſhapoor, he became a pupil of Sheikh Oſman Haroony, with whom he lived, under a very auſtere diſcipline, for twenty years; and then, by the advice of his teacher, he travelled into far countries, and viſited the moſt famous doctors and holy men of that age. Sheikh Moyeneddeen was the grandſon of Sheikh Mowdood Cheiſty, and in him that family became extinct.

From Ajmeer the Emperor went to Dehly, where he arrived in the month of Ramzan, and paid his devotions at the tomb of Hemayun, and other holy ſhrines in that neighbourhood. From thence he proceeded to Agra, and got back to that city on the 6th of Zilkadeh, or the 11th of April, 1570.

Two years afterwards, upon the conqueſt of Gujerat, the Emperor in commemoration of that event, as well as for the good fortune which had befallen him at Sikry, founded there a city, to which he gave the name of Futtehabad; and many of the nobility erecting magnificent houſes on that ſpot, in the courſe of fourteen or fifteen years it became very populous †.

As

* Maſir Jehángíry.

† Toozek Jehángíry, or Jehángír's Commentaries, written by himſelf.

As ſoon as the prince was four years, four months and four days old, Mollana Meerkillan Heravee was appointed his tutor, and Katib Mohammed his etaleek, or governor; and when the latter was ſent upon a military expedition, that office was conferred upon Mirza Khankhanan. Four years after this, the Emperor appointed the prince a munſebdar of ten thouſand effective cavalry *. When he arrived at his fifteenth year, he was married to the daughter of Bhogwandoſs, one of the moſt powerful Rajahs of Hindoſtan. The next year he married the daughter of Rajah Oudy Singh, ſon of the great Row Maldeo whoſe army conſiſted of eighty thouſand men, and who gained ſeveral victories over the Ranna of Chitore:—Within a year after his marriage with the daughter of Bhogwandoſs, ſhe was delivered of a princeſs, who was called Sultana ul Niſſa Begum; and the following year ſhe was brought to bed of a ſon, to whom Akber gave the name of Sultan Khuſro. About this time Sultan Sileem took for his third wife, the daughter of Khojeh Haſſan, who brought him Sultan Purveiz. He now married a fourth wife, the daughter of Keyſoodoſs, by whom he had a princeſs named Bahar Bana Begum. Two months ſubſequent Sultan Khorum, afterwards Shahjehan, was born at Lahoor, of the daughter of Rajah Oudyſingh †.

When Akber marched to the Dekhan, he ſent Sultan Sileem into Ajmeer with a powerful army, to make war upon the Ranna of Chitore. Rajah Mânſingh, Shah Kuly Khan, and others of the principal nobility were left with the prince. Rajah Mânſingh, although at this time ſoobahdar of Bengal, was prevailed upon to go againſt the Ranna; and appointed his brother, Juggetſingh, for the management of his government; but he dying ſhortly after, his ſon Mahaſingh ſucceeded him in that truſt. The prince ſent forward Rajah Mânſingh with the army, and followed himſelf by ſlow marches, hunting all the way till he arrived at Oudypoor. The Ranna, after ſome ſkirmiſhes with the imperial troops, fled to the mountains, and no advantage was gained over him, but taking ſome priſoners. A.H.1007. A.D.1598.

At

* For a particular account of munſebs, or military dignities, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. I. p. 142.

† Maſir Jehângîry.

AT this juncture Mânsingh received such intelligence from Bengal as made him desirous to return thither, in order to quell the disturbances occasioned by his absence; and thinking the present state of affairs favourable for his brother-in-law, Sileem, he advised him to take advantage of the Emperor's being engaged in foreign conquests, which might detain him a long time, and possess himself of all the provinces on the east of the river Ganges. Sileem, seduced by the evil counsel of Mânsingh, and supported by the advice of some other courtiers, gave up the pursuit of the Ranna, and marched back to Agra. Kheleej Khan, the killadar of Agra, unsuspecting of danger, came out to pay his respects to the prince, whose partisans advised him to detain that officer, till he consented to deliver up the fort, which contained all the imperial treasure; an acquisition that could not fail of raising the possessor to the throne. But he rejected this advice, and after receiving the compliments of Kheleej Khan, gave him leave to return to Agra; and then proceeded with his army to Allahabad. Miriam Mekany, the Emperor's mother, being informed of Sileem's intentions, went out to meet him, to endeavour to dissuade him from so rash an enterprize. But Sileem, in order to avoid her, set off for Allahabad in a light boat; and the Begum, disappointed in her purpose, returned to Agra greatly mortified.

A.H.1009. A.D.1600. WHEN Sultan Sileem returned to Allahabad, he lavishly bestowed upon his adherents, the provinces situated on the east side of the Ganges. The soobah of Bahar was given to Kotebeddeen Kokultash; Allah Beg obtained Sircar Jownpoor; and Tunnem Bahadre Sircar Culpee, all as jageers. Besides thus disposing of those valuable provinces, he seized thirty lacks of rupees, that were in the royal treasury of Bahar.

THE affection which Akber still entertained for Sileem, only served to increase his affliction, when he received intelligence of his proceedings. He wrote him a letter, wherein he expatiated upon his ingratitude, and threatened him with the divine vengeance, for his undutiful and rebellious conduct. Shereef, the son of Khojeh Abdulsemed, of whom the Emperor entertained favourable sentiments, was known to be attached to the prince;

prince; and Akber flattered himſelf that by entruſting the negotiation to his management, matters might yet be accommodated ſo as to preclude the neceſſity of proceeding to rigorous meaſures. Sileem received the letter with every mark of dutiful reſpect, and was ſo much affected at its contents, that he at firſt reſolved to go to his father, and throw himſelf upon his clemency; but upon reflection, did not think it prudent to expoſe himſelf to the effects of his juſt reſentment at that time. He retained in his ſervice the Emperor's meſſenger Shereef, who from that time became his confidential friend; and the very day that he mounted the throne, he made the traitor his prime miniſter. A.H.1009. A.D.1600.

Akber was ſo much grieved at his ſon's behaviour, and alarmed for the peace of the empire, that it became the primary object of his attention, to endeavour to bring back the prince to a proper ſenſe of his duty. He therefore quitted his military purſuits in the Dekhan, at the time when his arms were moſt ſucceſsful; and leaving the command of the army to the Khankhanan and Sheikh Abulfazel, returned to Agra.

Some time after the Emperor's return to Agra, Sultan Sileem reſolved to pay him a viſit in that capital, and ſet out accompanied by thirty thouſand cavalry. Akber was naturally alarmed when he heard that Sileem was coming with ſuch a force; and Jafer Beg Aſof Khan, the dewan, who had always oppoſed the intereſt of the prince, was ſo terrified, that he entertained thoughts of deſtroying himſelf; and when the prince arrived at Etawah, Aſof Khan's jageer, he ſent him a preſent of a very valuable ruby. At this place Sileem received a letter from his father, telling him that he could not help entertaining unfavourable ſuſpicions of his pretended viſit; that it was not the cuſtom for a ſubject to viſit his king, at the head of a powerful army; that if in ſo doing, he had no other object in view, than the diſplaying of his magnificence and power, he had already effectually accompliſhed that purpoſe; and therefore had nothing to do but diſband his troops, and come to court alone: but that if he entertained any doubt of his Majeſty's ſincerity, and had come thus attended to guard himſelf from danger, he had better return to Allahabad, and not think of A.H.1010. A.D.1601.

A.H.1010. A.D.1601. an interview till his mind was entirely freed from apprehenſion and diſtruſt. Sileem, in his anſwer, entreated his father to believe, that he had no other wiſh than to throw himſelf at his Majeſty's feet after ſo long an abſence; but that in obedience to his royal command, he ſhould go back to Allahabad without having enjoyed that happineſs, and return whenever it might be the Emperor's pleaſure to order him to court.

WHILST Sileem remained at Etawah, he received a ſecond letter from his father, wherein he beſtowed upon him in jageer, the ſoobahs of Bengal and Oriſſa, and directed him to ſend forces to take poſſeſſion thereof. The prince did not think it prudent to detach any part of his troops at this juncture: he, however, invented ſome plauſible excuſes for the delay in the execution of the order, and with which the Emperor appeared to be ſatisfied.

SILEEM led back his army, and when he arrived at Allahabad diſplayed all the inſignia of royalty, and conferred titles of honour upon his adherents.

IN ſo critical a juncture, the Emperor wiſhing to avail himſelf of the faithful and prudent counſel of Abulfazel, ordered him to repair to Agra with all poſſible expedition. Sileem was conſcious of the enormity of his own conduct: he dreaded the effects of Abulfazel's ſage advice, which having been ever directed to the welfare of the empire, and the true intereſt and dignity of his royal maſter, might, on the preſent occaſion, have operated ſo far to the diſadvantage of the prince, as to have obſtructed his acceſſion to the throne, at the death of his father, who was now far advanced in years; he, therefore, formed the baſe reſolution of having him aſſaſſinated.

THE country of Nerſingh Deo lay in the road from the Dekkan to Agra; and as this Rajah was then ranked amongſt the lawleſs and unſubjected chieftains, he was eaſily prevailed upon, by the promiſe of a conſiderable reward, to execute the foul murder. Accordingly, when Abulfa-

zel

zel arrived at Berkeh Serai, ten coſe from Gualiar, he was attacked by a large body of the Rajah's people. He made a gallant reſiſtance; but was ſoon overpowered by numbers, and ſlain; and Nerſingh Deo ſent his head to Sileem at Allahabad. Although this affair gave Akber great uneaſineſs, yet it enabled Sileem to go to court without fear or apprehenſion; and in a ſhort ſpace of time to convert the doubts and jealouſy of his father, into confidence and ſatisfaction; for ſhortly after this event, Akber ſent to Allahabad, Selima Sultana Begum, Sileem's mother, to quiet his apprehenſions, and prevail upon him to repair to court. The prince advanced two day's journey to meet his mother, conducted her to Allahabad with every mark of reſpect; and, without heſitation, conſented to return with her to Agra. When he approached near to Agra, he wrote to his father, that in conſequence of his kind permiſſion, he was come to make his humble ſubmiſſions. He entreated that Meriam Mekany, out of her maternal goodneſs, would receive him under her immediate protection; and begged that the aſtrologers might determine the fortunate hour for the interview. The letter was entruſted to Khojeh Doaſt Mohammed. The Emperor, on receipt of it, repaired to the apartments of Meriam Mekany, who cheerfully undertook to comply with Sileem's requeſt. Akber, in his anſwer, kindly told Sileem that there was no neceſſity to conſult the aſtrologers, as for ſuch a meeting every hour muſt be fortunate. A.H. 1071. A.D. 1661.

SILEEM hereupon haſtened to Agra, and at the diſtance of a day's journey from that city was met by Meriam Mekany, who conducted him to her apartments, and there preſented him to the Emperor. The prince flung himſelf at the feet of his father, who raiſed him from the ground, and after the moſt tender and affectionate embraces, led him to the preſence chamber. Two days afterwards the Emperor gave him one of his fineſt elephants, and then taking off his own turband, placed it upon the head of the prince, and publickly declared him his ſucceſſor in the empire.

AKBER now repreſented to Sultan Sileem, that the former expedition againſt the Ranna having failed through his means, it behoved him to retrieve

A.H.1011. A.D.1602. trieve his reputation, by concluding that war in perſon. The prince cheerfully acquieſced in all that his father propoſed; many of the principal munſebdars were nominated for this ſervice; and proper ſupplies of every kind ordered to be provided without delay. The prince, after taking an affectionate leave of his father, marched to Futtehpoor, and remained there ſome days in expectation of receiving the promiſed ſupplies; but the officers of government making no progreſs therein, he ſaw plainly that they wiſhed to bring him into diſgrace, by the failure of the expedition for want of proper ſupport. He freely communicated his ſentiments to his father, ſetting forth that his troops were already conſiderably in arrears; and that as the Ranna would doubtleſs protract the war as much as poſſible, by taking refuge in his mountains, it would be fruitleſs to engage in ſuch an expedition without very ample reſources; but ſeeing that the Emperor's officers were not diſpoſed to furniſh him with the neceſſary aids, he humbly entreated permiſſion to pay his reſpects once more to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of obtaining leave to return to Allahabad; from whence he would undertake the expedition at his own expence.

THE Emperor, upon the receipt of the prince's repreſentation, ſent Bukht ul Neſſa Begum, his own ſiſter, to tell him that he had permiſſion to return to Allahabad; but that having taken his leave in a fortunate hour, the aſtrologers foretold that another meeting, during the preſent conjunction of the planets, would be attended with ill conſequences: however, that after having ſtaid a ſhort time at Allahabad, he might return again to Agra. The prince accordingly marched from Futtehpoor, and croſſing the Jumna at Mehtra, proceeded to Allahabad: and on his arrival there he made great rejoicings for the reconciliation that had ſo happily taken place between him and his father.

THE death of Khuſro's mother happened about this time. She inherited a melancholy diſpoſition from her family; and the undutiful behaviour of her ſon, in making uſe of every opportunity to prejudice Akber againſt his father, ſo worked upon her imagination, that taking the opportunity of her huſband's abſence upon an hunting party, ſhe deſtroyed herſelf

herſelf by a large doſe of opium. Sileem was a long time inconſolable for the loſs of this amiable princeſs, who, beſides a large ſhare of beauty, poſſeſſed a fine underſtanding, with a moſt engaging ſoftneſs and affability of manners. Akber ſincerely partook of his ſorrow; and wrote him a very affectionate and conſolatory letter on the occaſion. A.H.1011. A.D.1602.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor had ſeemingly acquieſced in Sileem's arguments for returning to Allahabad, yet was he by no means ſatisfied with this pretext for delaying the expedition againſt the Ranna: and the prince's enemies made uſe of the occaſion to rekindle the Emperor's jealouſy, by aſcribing this conduct to ambitious deſigns againſt the peace of the empire. To add to the Emperor's diſpleaſure, Sileem had unhappily at this time been guilty of an act of cruelty, which furniſhed but too juſt grounds of complaint againſt him. A wakianaveſs, or intelligencer, and two other ſervants belonging to Sileem, had formed a conſpiracy againſt his life; in which being detected, they attempted to make their eſcape to Sultan Daniel, in the Dekhan; but their flight was ſoon diſcovered, and ſome horſemen being ſent in purſuit of them, quickly brought them back. Sileem was ſo exaſperated againſt them, that in the fury of his paſſion he ordered the wakianaveſs to be flead, one of the accomplices to be caſtrated, and the other ſeverely beaten. Theſe cruel puniſhments, which were executed in his preſence, put an end to the conſpiracy; neither were there any more deſertions. This tranſaction, in itſelf ſufficiently culpable, was reported to the Emperor with all the exaggeration that malice could invent. The criminals were repreſented as innocent ſufferers; and it was aſſerted that the prince commonly practiſed ſuch barbarities in the paroxiſms of inebriation, a vice to which, in common with his two brothers, he was unfortunately very much addicted. Akber, who poſſeſſed a mind fraught with every principle of philanthrophy and humanity, was ſhocked at theſe accounts of his ſon's barbarity. He wrote him a letter, in which he ſeverely reprobated his conduct, and ſaid, that not being able himſelf to ſee a ſheep ſtripped of its ſkin without ſenſations of horror, he was at a loſs to conceive how it was poſſible for his ſon, ſo far to ſtifle the common feelings of nature, as to ſuffer a fellow creature to be flead in his preſence.

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A.H.1012. A.D.1603. THE Emperor now reſolved to go himſelf to Allahabad, to compel Sileem to come to Agra. He accordingly ſent on his tents to the diſtance of three coſe; and at night, unattended, got into a boat in order to proceed thither; but in the middle of the way the boat ſtruck upon a ſand, and was immoveable. At day-break ſome of the nobility arrived in their boats to his relief; but the aſtrologers thought this accident a bad omen, and recommended to Akber to return to Agra; he, however, rejected their advice, and proceeded to the encampment. The next day it rained very hard, and he received intelligence that Miriam Mekany, who had always been averſe to this journey, was taken ill. The rain continuing with inceſſant violence for two days, the whole encampment was inundated, and, excepting the royal pavilion, not a tent was left ſtanding. The third night a meſſenger arrived to inform him, that the phyſicians deſpaired of his mother's life; upon which he haſtened back, in hopes of receiving the laſt bleſſing from his beloved parent. But he found her ſpeechleſs, in which ſtate ſhe continued five days longer, and then expired. The Emperor, according to the cuſtom of his anceſtors, ſhaved his head and beard, and put on a mourning habit; and his example was followed by thouſands of all ranks. He aſſiſted in carrying the corpſe ſome paces, after which he returned to the preſence chamber. The nobility by turns bore the body to Dehly, where they arrived in thirty-one hours. The body was depoſited in the mauſoleum of Hemayun. The day after the funeral, the Emperor and his court laid aſide their mourning habits; and he beſtowed dreſſes, and other valuable preſents upon the nobility; and the officers of his houſehold.

As ſoon as Sultan Sileem heard of his father's intention to come to Allahabad, and that he had been prevented by the death of Miriam Mekany, he diſpatched Shereef to the Soobah of Bahar, and ſet out immediately for Agra; to ſtrive to remove the prejudices which the Emperor had conceived againſt him, as well as to partake of his ſorrow for the death of the Begum. His father received him with open arms; and his enemies began to be apprehenſive for their ſafety, from this ſudden and unexpected reconciliation. When the court broke up, Akber conducted Sileem

to

to the ſeraglio. Here the Emperor gave full vent to his rage, and after reprimanding the prince in the ſevereſt terms for his miſconduct, told him that having heard his brain was turned from his exceſſive drunkenneſs, he muſt remain there ſome days, in order that, if the report proved true, a proper remedy might be applied to his diſtemper. He was confined in the oratory, but his mother and ſiſters were allowed to viſit him; and they encouraged him to ſubmit patiently to this treatment, by aſſuring him that it would terminate to his advantage. He remained there ten days, during which time he entirely abſtained from liquor and opium; and behaved in every reſpect ſo much to the Emperor's ſatisfaction, that thenceforward he was permitted to come to court, and reſtored to that degree of favour and affection which he had before poſſeſſed. A.H. 1012. A.D. 1603.

BUT an accident which happened a few days after Sileem's enlargement, was near creating a freſh miſunderſtanding between him and the Emperor. Sileem was poſſeſſed of a very famous elephant named *Geeranbar*, who was an over-match for any one in the royal ſtables; but Khuſro had an elephant named *Aproop*, which he was deſirous ſhould enter the liſts againſt his father's. Akber gave orders for the fight, and, according to cuſtom, one of the royal elephants was directed to be ready on the ſpot, to aſſiſt againſt the conqueror. Sileem, and his ſon Khuſro, obtained the Emperor's permiſſion to mount their horſes, in order to be near the elephants; while the young prince Khorum (afterwards Shahjehan) was ſeated at a window by the ſide of his grandfather. The combat began; Khuſro's elephant ſoon gave way, and the Emperor's was puſhing forward to ſupport him againſt the conqueror; but a number of people for ſome time refuſed to let the royal elephant paſs before Sileem's horſe, and flung ſtones, one of which cut the Emperor's elephant driver on the ſide of his head, and ſome blood iſſued from the wound; however, he preſſed on, and at length brought his elephant into action. The inſidious Khuſro galloped away to the Emperor, and told him that the diſturbance had been occaſioned by his father, who had ſecretly given directions to his people not to ſuffer the royal elephant to engage. The Emperor ſent young Khorum to tell his father how much he was diſpleaſed at him,

and

A.H.1012. A.D.1604. and to desire to know what had induced him to behave in such an extraordinary manner. Khorum delivered the Emperor's message in the most respectful terms, and Sileem desired him to assure the Emperor, that so far from conniving at, he had actually quelled the disturbance. By this time Khusro's elephant had run away, and Sileem's gained such superiority over the imperial one, that his life was in danger. All attempts to part them proved vain, till at length they plunged together into the river, where they were separated by the interposition of some people in boats: Khorum returned to his grandfather, and proved to his satisfaction the falsity of Khusro's accusation.

On Monday the 20th of Jemady ul Awwel, A. H. 1014, or 13th August, 1605, Akber was seized with a fever, the violence of which greatly alarmed his physicians. At this juncture Sileem received secret intelligence, that a party, at the head of which were Mânsingh, Khusro's uncle, and Khan Azem, his father-in-law, had formed a design of raising Khusro to the throne, upon the death of the Emperor: he therefore did not think it prudent to put himself in the power of the conspirators, by venturing into the fort of Agra to visit his father. But young Khorum could not be prevailed upon to leave the Emperor for a moment, although his mother went on purpose to bring him away, and remonstrated with him on the danger to which he exposed himself, by remaining amongst his enemies; all entreaties were in vain, and he declared that no consideration should separate him from his beloved grandfather, as long as there remained in him any signs of life.

At length the conspirators, finding themselves discovered, began to entertain doubts of their success; and after some debate they agreed that it would be most prudent to lay aside their design till a more favourable opportunity. They accordingly waited upon Sileem, and swore to act in obedience to his authority. The next day he visited the Emperor in his last moments.

On

On the night of the 13th of Jemady ul Sany, or October 13th, 1605, Akber expired, and the next day was interred with great pomp in the cemetery at Secundra. He was born in A. H. 949, or A. D. 1542; aſcended the throne in 963, or A. D. 1556, at the age of fourteen, and died after a glorious reign of forty-nine ſolar years; aged ſixty-three ſolar years and one day.

He had three ſons, Sultan Sileem, now Jehángír; Sultan Morad, who died by exceſſive drinking, in A. H. 1007, or A. D. 1598, in the Dekhan; and Sultan Daniel, who died by the like debauch alſo in the Dekhan, in A. H. 1013, or A. D. 1604.

And three Daughters, Shahzadeh Khanún; Shiker ul Niſſa Begum; and Aram Banú Begum.

T H E

HISTORY OF HINDOSTAN.

VOL. I.

JEHÁNGÍR.

ON Thurſday, the 20th of Jemady ul Sany, A. H. 1014, correſponding with the 22d of October, A. D. 1605, Sultan Sileem aſcended the throne at Agra, and aſſumed the following titles: *Abulmozuffer Noureddeen Mohammed Jehángír*, or *The Father of Victory, the Light of Religion*, Mohammed, *the Conqueror of the World.*

HE tells us, in his own memoirs, that the firſt order he iſſued, on his acceſſion to the throne, was for the conſtruction of the golden chain of juſtice, which we ſhall deſcribe particularly amongſt his other regulations. He confirmed all the laws that had been enacted by his father, and iſſued an edict containing twelve inſtitutes, or regulations, remarkable for the humanity, juſtice, and political ſagacity, that pervade them, and which we ſhall detail in the proper place.

A.H.1014. A.D.1605. THE following appointments and promotions immediately took place.—On Sayeed Khan, one of Akber's confidential omrahs, was conferred the government of Penjab; Sheikh Fereed Bokharee, the late Emperor's Meer Bukhſhee *, was confirmed in his office; Mokeem, to whom Akber, in the latter end of his reign, had given the title of Vizier Khan, was now appointed to the office of Vizier ul Memalek †, jointly with Jan Beg, to whom Jehangeer, before he came to the throne, had given the title of Vizier ul Mulk ‡: Rajah Mán Singh was appointed Soobahdar of Bengal: Khojehgee Futtehullah, Abdulrezak Mamoory, both bukhſhees, or paymaſters, and Ameeneddeen, all officers of the late Emperor, were confirmed in their reſpective poſts; and all the inferior public ſervants, with thoſe of the haram, continued to enjoy their accuſtomed ſtipends. Shereef Khan, who had been appointed Soobahdar of Bahar, during the time of Akber, was now promoted to the high dignities of Vakeel ul Sultanet §, and Ameer ul Omrah ||. Khan Azem was retained about the Emperor's perſon, with every mark of confidence and reſpect.

THE Ranna of Oudypoor having ſhaken off the yoke upon the death of Akber, Jehángír, in order to reduce him to obedience, ſent againſt him his ſecond ſon, Sultan Purveiz, with an army of twenty thouſand cavalry; but the prince, being only ſixteen years of age, the actual command was entruſted to Aſof Khan, in the quality of Ataleek, or tutor. When they took their leave of Jehángír, he charged them, that if either the Ranna or his ſon Kurrun came out to meet them with tokens of ſubmiſſion, they ſhould receive him kindly, and not commit any hoſtility upon the country. The Emperor was actuated to this moderate conduct by two motives.

* Paymaſter-general.

† Grand Vizier: during the reign of Jehángír this office was generally executed by two perſons jointly.

‡ Vizier of the empire.

§ For a particular account of the office of *Vakeel ul Sultanet*, ſee the Preface to the Engliſh Tranſlation of the Ayeen Akbery, Vol. I. p. iv. quarto edition.

|| The prince of princes.

motives. The vaſt territory of Mawerelnehr * being at this time in great confuſion without a head; and the Dekhan having been but partly ſubdued by Akber, he was tempted to look to the conqueſt of the former kingdom, and to the finiſhing, in the latter quarter, what his father had begun: But whilſt ſo powerful a prince as the Ranna of Oudypoor continued unſubdued, it would have been highly imprudent to have engaged himſelf in foreign expeditions. A.H.1014. A.D.1605.

In the firſt month of his reign, Jehángír had by one of his concubines, male twins, whom he called Jehandar and Sheriar.

Lallah Beg Behadre, who had ſhewn a faithful attachment to the Emperor in the life-time of his father, he now promoted to a munſeb of 4000, gave him a preſent of 20,000 rupees, and appointed him Soobahdar of Bahar. At the ſame time Vizier Khan was appointed Dewan † of Bengal.

Rajah Nerſingh Deo, who, at the inſtigation of Jehángír, had put to death the great Abulfazel, was in the firſt year of his reign promoted to a munſeb of 3000.

Jehángír had reigned only ſix months, when his eldeſt ſon, Sultan Khuſro, appeared in open rebellion againſt him. It has already been mentioned, that during Akber's laſt illneſs, Rajah Mánſingh, Khuſro's maternal uncle, and Azem Khan his father in law, in conjunction with others of the Omrahs, who, from having always oppoſed the intereſt of Sultan Sileem, dreaded that when he came to the throne, they ſhould become the victims of his reſentment, inſtilled ambitious notions into the mind of young Khuſro, which led him to form the reſolution of diſputing the crown with his father, when a favourable opportunity ſhould offer; and which they perſuaded him was not then far diſtant, as the nobility in general were caballing, in order to be ready to take advantage of the confuſion

* The country beyond the river Jihoon, or Oxus; Tranſoxania.

† The ſuperintendant of the collection of the revenues.

A.H.1014. A.D.1606. fuſion that might naturally be looked for at the death of Akber. But the unexpected reconciliation which fortunately took place between the Emperor and Sultan Sileem, diſſolved the conſpiracy, and put him in quiet poſſeſſion of the empire. The rebellious deſigns of Khuſro, and his party, being thereby fruſtrated, he was obſerved to be uncommonly melancholy, and thoughtful, as if meditating ſome deſperate enterprize; and all his father's endeavours to gain his confidence and affection, by every act of royal favour and paternal indulgence, had no effect upon him. He continued in this ſtate 'till the 8th of the month Zilhejeh, or April 8th, 1606; when, at night, under pretence of viſiting the tomb of his grandfather, Akber, he departed from the fort of Agra, with about an hundred and fifty horſemen. His flight was immediately diſcovered to Jan Beg, the Vizier, by one of his link-boys, who happened to be known to that miniſter. The Vizier, without loſs of time, carried the man to the Ameer ul Omrah, who after examining him, and being convinced of the truth of his report, from the conſiſtency of his ſtory, ran alone to the palace, and calling out one of the eunuchs of the Serai *, deſired him to preſent his duty to his Majeſty, and inform him, that he had ſome very important intelligence, which required inſtant communication. Jehángír, from whoſe memoirs we have taken this account, ſays, he had no conception of what had really happened; but imagined that ſome intelligence had arrived either from the Dekhan or Gujerat. When the Ameer ul Omrah had diſcloſed the matter to him, they conſulted together on the meaſures moſt proper to be taken. The Emperor propoſed, that either himſelf, or Sultan Khorum, his third ſon, ſhould go in purſuit of the fugitive; to both of which propoſals the Ameer ul Omrah ſtarted objections, and offered his own ſervices, which were accordingly accepted. He aſked his Majeſty what courſe he was to take, provided the Prince ſhould refuſe to liſten to reaſon. The Emperor anſwered, that if Khuſro did not peaceably ſurrender himſelf, the Ameer ul Omrah ſhould not be reſponſible for any meaſures that he might think it adviſeable to purſue, adding the following political maxim: "That when

* The women's apartments; the ſeraglio.

when the peace of an empire is at ſtake, no regard muſt be paid even to our children, for that a King has no relations." The Ameer ul Omrah took his leave; but after ſome farther conſideration, the Emperor, reflecting upon the inveterate hatred which the Prince bore towards this miniſter, did not chuſe to expoſe him to the effects of his reſentment, in caſe, through any misfortune, he ſhould fall into his hands. He, therefore, ordered him back, and ſent in his ſtead Sheikh Fereed Bokharee, with ſuch a body of troops as he could haſtily collect, accompanied by Ehtemam Khan, the Cutwal *. His Majeſty reſolved to follow the next morning, at the head of a conſiderable force. A.H.1014. A.D.1606.

AHMED BEG KHAN, and Doaſt Mohammed, who had that day taken their leave of his Majeſty to viſit their native country, happened to be at Secundra, when Khuſro arrived there; and they haſtening back to Agra, confirmed the other man's report; with the additional information, that Khuſro intended to proceed to Penjab. The Emperor ſuſpected, that he would ſoon quit that road, and retire to Bengal, to Rajah Mánſingh, the Soobahdar, who was his maternal uncle; but it was ſoon afterwards aſcertained, that he had actually purſued the way to Penjab.

WHEN Khuſro arrived at Mehtra, he met mith Haſſan Beg Bedakhſhee, on his way to Agra from Cabul, from which government he had lately been diſmiſſed. Khuſro eaſily perſuaded him to join his party with about three hundred men, and return with him to Penjab. They attacked and plundered every one who fell in their way, and ſeized ſome horſes, upon which they mounted their infantry; even women and children did not eſcape their fury; and they burnt all the villages through which they paſſed. Khuſro was much affected at beholding theſe ſcenes of violence and diſtreſs, but was obliged to comply with what he had not the power to prevent. At the ſame time that he reached Paniput, Dilawer Khan, Governor of Lahoor, happened to arrive there alſo, on his way

* Superintendant of the police.

A.H.1014. A.D.1606. way to that city; and hearing of the rebellion, ſent his women and children acroſs the river Jumnah, that, returning alone by forced marches, he might be able to reach Lahoor before Khuſro. Near Paniput he met with Abdulraheem, whom he adviſed to ſend his family alſo on the other ſide of the Jumnah, and to wait there himſelf until the Emperor arrived. Dilawer Khan ſet out immediately for Lahoor, and alarmed all the country through which he paſſed with his account of Khuſro's rebellion, and of the devaſtations committed by his followers. Some he engaged to join him, and others were perſuaded to continue neuter. No ſooner was Dilawer Khan departed, than Abdulraheem acted in direct contradiction to his advice, and joined Khuſro, who gave him the title of Mallick ul Vuzeerah, or, The Prince of Viziers.

At day-break the Emperor began his march. When he arrived at Secundra, he made his offerings at his father's ſhrine, and then proceeded on his way. Here Mirza Huſſein, one of the ſons of Mirza Sharokh, and who had been one of the companions of Khuſro's flight, having loſt his way in the night, was ſurprized and taken. Not being able to deny the fact, he was tied hand and foot and put upon an elephant. The ſun being intenſely powerful, the Emperor was obliged to halt during the heat of the day, under the ſhade of ſome trees. He went on again in the afternoon, and at night encamped by the ſide of a tank in the pergunnah of Mehtra, about twenty-three coſe diſtant from Agra. On the 10th he marched to Howrel. From this place he ſent forward a choice body of men, commanded by Sheikh Fereed Bokharee. On the 11th the Emperor marched to Pulwel; and on the 12th to Fereedabad. On the 13th he arrived at Dehly, where he paid his devotions at the tomb of Hemayun; on the 14th he arrived at Nereyleh Serai, which place Khuſro, in his march, had burnt down. The 15th he halted. The 16th he marched to Paniput. The 17th he marched to Kernal; halted on the 18th, and on the 19th proceeded to Shahabad, where he halted ſome days. Dilawer Khan having thrown himſelf into Lahoor, with a conſiderable reinforcement, was very active in putting that place in a poſture of defence; in which he was chearfully aſſiſted by all the garriſon, as well as the inhabitants

tants of the city. Two days after his arrival, Khuſro beſieged the place, A.H.1014. A.D.1606. and promiſed his men, that they ſhould have the plundering of the city for ſeven days. The beſiegers ſet fire to one of the city gates; but the active Dilawer Khan ſtopped their progreſs, by building up a wall within-ſide. The ſame day Saiyeed Khan, with a body of troops from Caſhmeer, happening to encamp on the banks of the Chenab, where he heard of the rebellion, haſtened to the relief of Lahoor; and at night he and his party were received into the fort.

When Khuſro had laid before Lahoor ſix days, he received intelligence, that the imperial army was advancing againſt him. By this time he had been joined by many of the inhabitants of Lahoor, which is one of the moſt populous cities of Hindoſtan, ſo that he found himſelf at the head of ten or twelve thouſand cavalry. He, therefore, thought it moſt adviſeable to raiſe the ſiege, and march to attack the Emperor's advanced guard, under the command of Sheikh Fereed, who was encamped at Sultanpoor. Although it was night and rained violently, when the Emperor received advice of Khuſro's motions, he marched inſtantly, and arrived the next morning at Sultanpoor, on the river Biah, where he remained till noon. Nobody having ſuſpected that a battle could poſſibly be fought that day, the imperial troops, according to the cuſtom of eaſtern armies, had come on in ſmall parties, without obſerving any order in their march, and the Emperor was juſt ſitting down to take a ſlight repaſt, when news was brought him that Khuſro had attacked Sheikh Fereed, and the advanced body. He mounted his horſe and flew to the army, attended only by fifty horſemen. By the time he reached the bridge of Gowindwal, he had collected together about five hundred men; but he here learnt that the enemy were totally routed. The news was brought him by Shumſee Towſhekchee, to whom he inſtantly gave the title of Khooſhkubber Khan*. Sheikh Fereed gained great honour by this victory. Sief Khan, of the tribe of Bareh, who fought under Fereed, received ſeventeen wounds. The band of this tribe, who were not above ſixty in number, cut to pieces a great many

* The Khan, or Lord, who brings glad tidings.

A.H.1014. A.D.1606. many of the Bedakſhian cavalry *. As ſoon as they perceived them giving way, they cried out *God ſave the Emperor*, when the rebels imagining Jehángír was actually arrived, fled with the utmoſt precipitation. A box of jewels, and other things of great value, belonging to Khuſro, were left on the field of battle.

The very night that Khuſro fled from Agra, the Emperor had diſpatched Rajah Baſſoo to his Zemindary in the mountains of Lahoor, with orders to ſeize Khuſro if he appeared in that quarter; and at the ſame time Mehabut Khan, and Mirza Aly Akber, were ſent with a body of troops, to follow him wherever they could hear of him.

On the 28th of Zilhejeh, or 26th April, the Imperial army encamped at Chaul, ſeven coſe from Lahoor. After the battle at Gowindwal, the forces of Khuſro diſperſed, ſo that he was left with only a few Afghans, who had been long in his ſervice; and Haſſan Beg's party, which was now very inconſiderable. The Afghans adviſed him to return to Agra, and create diſturbances in that quarter; but Haſſan Beg, having left his family and treaſure at Cabul, preſſed him to repair thither. This advice he, unfortunately for himſelf, embraced, when all the Afghans deſerted him. In the night after the battle, Khuſro, Abdulraheem, and Haſſan Beg, with a ſmall party, arrived on the banks of the Chenab, intending to have croſſed over at the ferry of Shahpoor; but not finding a boat there, they proceeded to Soodra. Here were lying two boats, one empty and without men, and the other loaded with firewood and ſtraw. They forced the people out of the loaded boat, into the empty one; but neither promiſes nor threats could engage them to uſe their oars. Immediately upon the defeat of Khuſro's army, orders had been iſſued to the guards at all the ferries in Penjab, not to ſuffer any perſon to paſs unexamined; and the watermen were afraid to offend againſt ſo poſitive an order at ſuch a critical time. The Chowdry † of Soodra, hearing a violent noiſe at the ferry

* According to the Máſir Jehangíry, the incredible number of fifteen hundred.

† Inferior Zemindar.

ferry, haſtened thither, and found that ſome perſons wanted to croſs over, A.H.1014. A.D.1606. although it was night. He therefore called out to them to ſtop, as it was the Emperor's poſitive command, that no perſon ſhould paſs the river, who could not give a good account of himſelf. The noiſe raiſed the neighbourhood, and both ſides of the river were ſoon lined with people. The Chowdry took off the rudder of the boat, and Haſſan Beg having forced it from the ſhore, it drove down with the ſtream till day break, when its progreſs was ſtopt by a ſand, upon which it ſtuck ſo faſt, that all efforts to get it off were in vain. Abul Coſſim, and Khojeh Khyzir Khan, by order of Hillal Khan, had now poſſeſſed themſelves of the weſtern bank of the river, and the eaſt ſide was defended by the Zemindars. This Hillal Khan, juſt before the rebellion broke out, had been ordered to join the army of Saiyeed Khan, in Caſhmeer, and arrived here at this juncture, on his way to that Soobah. Khuſro's party let fly ſome arrows; but ſuch feeble reſiſtance anſwered no purpoſe; men, mounted on elephants, plunged into the river, and being joined by others in boats, the Prince and his party were eaſily made priſoners.

THE next morning Khuſro was brought before his father, with a chain A.H.1015. A.D.1606. faſtened from his left hand to his left foot, according to the laws of Chinghez Khan. On the right hand of the Prince ſtood Haſſan Beg, and on his left Abdulraheem. Khuſro trembled, and wept. He was ordered into confinement; but the companions of his rebellion were put to death with cruel torments. Haſſan Beg was ſewed up in the raw hide of an ox, and Abdulraheem in that of an aſs, and both were led about the town on aſſes, with their faces towards the tail. The ox's hide became ſo dry and contracted, that before the evening Haſſan Beg was ſuffocated: but the aſs's hide being continually moiſtened, with water, by the friends of Abdulraheem, he ſurvived the puniſhment, and afterwards obtained the Emperor's pardon. From the garden of Kamran to the city of Lahoor, two rows of ſtakes were fixed in the ground, upon which the other rebels were impaled alive; and the unhappy Khuſro, mounted on an elephant, was conducted between the ranks of theſe miſerable ſufferers.

A.H.1015. A.D.1606. THE Emperor honoured Sheikh Fereed with the title of Mortiza Khan; and the Zemindars who had ſhewn their loyalty, during the inſurrection, were rewarded by a grant of Seyurghal *, of all the country ſituated between the rivers Biah and Chenab.

IN order to protect Agra, and prevent farther inſurrections, the Emperor, at the time he marched againſt Sultan Khuſro, had ſent orders for Sultan Purveiz, and Aſof Khan, to repair to that quarter with part of the army; leaving the reſt employed againſt the Ranna. Fortunately, before Purveiz received theſe orders, he had concluded a peace with the Ranna; who had ſent to the Prince one of his relations, named Nagh, to make his ſubmiſſions to the Emperor. Khuſro's rebellion was ſo ſuddenly quaſhed, that Purveiz had not time to reach Agra, before he received freſh orders from his father, to repair to Lahoor.

THE Jageerdars of the provinces of Ferah and Seiſtan, headed by the Governor of Herat, on the part of Shah Abbaſs, King of Perſia, thinking the death of Akber, and Khuſro's rebellion, favourable conjunctures for ſuch an enterprize, laid ſiege to the fortreſs of Kandahar. *Shah Beg* Khan, the governor, after ſtrengthening the fortification, defended the place with an intrepidity bordering upon raſhneſs; expoſing himſelf to the view of the beſiegers from the upper works, where he ſat drinking and carouſing, as if it had been a time of perfect peace and ſecurity. He made ſeveral gallant ſallies, and cut to pieces a conſiderable number of the aſſailants, who were making preparations for converting the ſiege into a blockade. As ſoon as the Emperor received intelligence of theſe tranſactions, he ſent a large reinforcement to the relief of the place, under the command of Mirza Ghazi, accompanied by Sirdar Khan, and other officers of high rank. The Emperor could not help admiring the intrepidity of Shah Beg Khan; but did not, however, think it adviſeable to continue in the command of ſo important a fortreſs, one, whoſe con-

duct

* For a deſcription of this kind of grant, *vide* Ayeen Akbery, Vol. I. page 280.

duct was at the ſame time ſo raſh and inconſiderate; he was, therefore, A.H.1015. A.D.1606. removed to the Soobahdary of Cabul, and Sirdar Khan appointed in his ſtead governor of Kandahar. When the army of Mirza Ghazi arrived within ſix days march of Kandahar, the enemy raiſed the ſiege, and diſperſed to their reſpective habitations.

SHAH ABASS ſeeing the ill ſucceſs of the enterprize, thought it moſt prudent to diſclaim it; and accordingly wrote, in angry terms, to Huſſein Khan the Beglerbegy of Khoraſan, &c. and commanded him to withdraw his forces from the ſiege. This letter was ſent by Huſſein Beg, who had directions, after having ſettled the commotions in thoſe parts, to proceed to Jehángír, and aſſure him of the King of Perſia's entire ignorance of the plot, and high indignation againſt the perpetrators of ſo ſcandalous an outrage. Huſſein Beg waited upon Jehángír, at Lahoor, who alſo in his turn thinking it moſt prudent to diſſemble upon the occaſion, gave the Perſian ambaſſador a very honourable reception. Sirdar Khan was ſoon after removed, when the joint government of Kandahar and Tatah was conferred upon Mirza Ghazi.

ABOUT this time Sultan Purveiz, and Aſof Khan, arrived at Lahoor; the former was raiſed to the command of ten thouſand cavalry, with the enſign of the Aftabgeer*; the latter alſo met with a very gracious reception.

MOCURREB KHAN at this time brought from Burhanpoor, the children of the deceaſed Sultan Daniel, three ſons, Tehmuras, Baiſenker, and Houſheng; and three daughters, who were received by the Emperor with parental affection.

As ſoon as the rebellion was quelled, the Emperor ſent orders for Miriam ul Zemanee, his own mother, and Rokiah Sultana Begum, another of Akber's widows, together with his own wives, and the young Prince Sultan Khorum, to repair to Lahoor.

THERE

* A kind of umbrella; an enſign of royalty.

A.H.1015. A.D 1606. THERE was now an inſurrection at Nagore, headed by Royſing, and his ſon Dowleb; which was quelled by the exertions of Rajah Juggernaut, and the imperial troops ſtationed in Ajmeer.

ON the ſolar anniverſary of the Emperor's birth-day, when he entered into the thirty-eighth year of his age, he was weighed in the apartments of Miriam ul Zemanee, with the uſual ceremonies, eleven times; the firſt time againſt gold, and the other ten againſt ſilver, and other metals, perfumes, exhilarating drugs, &c. This ceremony of weighing the Emperor of Hindoſtan, is performed twice in every year, on the ſolar, and on the lunar anniverſary of his birth; and the gold and other articles are beſtowed in charity. During this feſtival, Kotebeddeen Koka, whoſe mother had ſuckled the Emperor, and whom he loved with a brotherly affection, was appointed Soobahdar of Bengal and Oriſſa, in the room of Rajah Mánſingh, who was ordered to repair to court. Kotebeddeen was on this occaſion promoted to the rank of five thouſand cavalry; and Jehángír ordered two lacks of rupees to be iſſued from the treaſury for his particular uſe, and three lacks for the payment of his army.

THE nuptials of Sultan Purveiz with the daughter of his deceaſed uncle Sultan Morad, were now celebrated with great magnificence. The Emperor beſtowed upon the princeſs a preſent of one lack and fifty thouſand rupees; beſides a lack of rupees for his ſon's expences.

SHAHBAZ Bahadre Kúlmac, who had been a long time in open rebellion in Bengal, now made his ſubmiſſion to the Emperor; who readily received him into favour, beſtowed upon him a Khunjer* inlaid with precious ſtones, and eight thouſand rupees in money; and promoted him to the command of a thouſand cavalry.

AFTER

* A ſhort ſword.—The learned Sir William Jones, has obſerved, in one of his diſcourſes addreſſed to the Aſiatick Society, that *Hanger* is a corruption of *Khenjer*.

AFTER the celebration of the nuptials, the Emperor made an excurſion to Goorjhaknundeneh, one of the royal hunting ſeats in Penjab; leaving Khuſro at Lahoor under the charge of Aſof Khan. He was abſent from Lahoor about three months. A.H. 1015. A.D. 1606.

SUNGRAM, a powerful and rebellious zemindar of Bahar, was defeated and killed by Lalla Bazbahadre, who, in reward for this ſervice, was made a munſebdar of ten thouſand, with the title of Jehangeer Kuly Khan; and ſhortly afterwards obtained the Soobahdary of Bahar.

ABOUT this time died at Lahoor, the mother of Kotebeddeen Kokultaſh*. She had given ſuck to the Emperor, and he had always behaved towards her with the ſame reſpect as if ſhe had been his mother. He aſſiſted in carrying her corpſe ſome part of the way to the grave, and was ſo afflicted for the loſs of her, that he refuſed food, and would not change his clothes for ſeveral days.

THE Emperor now thought proper to declare Sultan Khorum his heir: his munſeb was increaſed to eight thouſand zat, and five thouſand cavalry of two and three horſes; he was allowed to make uſe of the red ſeraperdah †, a mark of diſtinction heretofore peculiar to the Emperor; and ſircar Hiſſar was given him in Jageer.

WHEN Baber began the conqueſt of Hindoſtan, the firſt Jageer which he granted was ſircar Hiſſar, to his ſon Hemayun. On Hemayun's acceſſion to the throne, he beſtowed this place in like manner upon Akber, who, when he came to the empire, gave it to Jehángir; and he, in imitation of his anceſtors, conferred it upon the heir apparent. The royal ſignet, called Ouzek ‡, was committed to the care of Sultan Khorum, and it was

 commanded,

* Kokultaſh, in the Turkiſh language, ſignifies foſter brother.

† None but the imperial tents are covered with red cloth, without a ſpecial permiſſion from the Emperor.

‡ The impreſſion of the Ouzeh Signet is offered to all Fermons. Vide Ayeen Akbery, Vol. I. Page 67.

A.H.1015. A.D.1606. commanded, that in all grants and patents he ſhould be recognized heir apparent.

ABDULLAH Khan, governor of Culpee, brought in chains to the Emperor, Rajah Ramchund, the rebellious Zemindar of Bundeyleh. Prince Khorum entreated for his pardon, and had the pleaſure of taking off his chains; and of obtaining for him a Khelut. He was given in charge to Rajah Baſſoo, with orders to exact ſecurity for his future good conduct, and then to ſet him at liberty. Abdullah Khan was immediately rewarded with a munſeb of four thouſand, with other marks of royal favour; and after a ſhort attendance at court, he obtained in marriage the daughter of Mirza Soliman, governor of Bedakhſhan, a deſcendant of Abuſyed Mirza; and Sircar Sironje, in Malwah, was granted to him in Jageer.

A.H.1016. A.D.1607. THE Emperor now marched with his army to Cabul, to reduce to obedience the refractory Afghans in that neighbourhood. He left Lahoor on the 7th of Zelhejeh, or 25th March, 1607, and arrived at Cabul on the 18th of Sefer, or 3d June, 1607.

ABOUT this time Aſof Khan was promoted to the high office of the Vekalut, in the room of the Ameer ul Omrah; on which occaſion he preſented to his Majeſty a ruby, valued at forty thouſand rupees. Abul Huſſein was appointed his naib.

A FEW days after the Emperor's arrival at Cabul, he viſited the tomb of Baber, and gave directions for laying out an extenſive garden adjoining to that of Shehr Ara, to which he gave the name of Jehan Ara, or, the ornament of the world, and ordered that the river of Cabul ſhould be brought, by a canal, through this new garden.

HE now received intelligence of the death of Aly Kuly Beg Sheer Afkun Khan, and of Kotebeddeen Khan, of which event, the following is a ſummary account. Aly Kuly Beg Atageelu, had been employed as an ambaſſador by Shah Iſmail, King of Perſia, and upon the death of that monarch

monarch came into Hindoſtan, where, entering into the ſervice of the Khankhanan, during this expedition in Tatah, he ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and good conduct, that he was rewarded with a conſiderable munſeb, and afterwards married the daughter of Ghias Beg. When Akber marched into the Dekhan, and ſent Jehángír, then Sultan Sileem, againſt the Ranna of Oudypoor, Aly Kuly Beg was left under his command, and behaved ſo much to his ſatisfaction, that he then gave him the title of Sheer Afkun, or the lion's overthrower; and when he came to the throne, ſent him into Bengal with a conſiderable command. Afterwards, having become reſtleſs and refractory, the Emperor told Kotebeddeen, when he was appointed Soobahdar of Bengal, to endeavour to reclaim Sheer Afkun by kind treatment, but if that failed, to order him to court, and, in caſe of diſobedience, to puniſh him according to his deſerts. Kotebeddeen Khan began with friendly advice and gentle admonition, but without effect, not being even able to prevail upon him to come to an interview; which having reported to Jehángír, he commanded him to proceed to ſeverity. On receipt of this order, Kotebeddeen ſet out, ſlightly attended, to Burdwan, where the Jageer of Sheer Afkun was ſituated; and he hearing that the Soobahdar was coming almoſt alone, met him with only two ſervants; but Kotebeddeen had placed a number of men in ambuſh, who ruſhed out and ſurrounded Sheer Afkun. Upon this he drew his ſword, and ripped up the belly of Kotebeddeen, when Iybek Khan, who was along with the Soobahdar, wounded Sheer Afkun in the head, who nevertheleſs deprived Iybek Khan of his life at one ſtroke. Sheer Afkun was now beſet by the whole party, and cut to pieces: Kotebeddeen expired a few hours after. The Emperor was greatly afflicted at the death of Kotebeddeen, who, as has been already obſerved, was his foſter brother. Jehángír Kuly Khan, Soobahdar of Bahar, was appointed Soobahdar of Bengal upon the death of Kotebeddeen, and Iſlam Khan was ſent from Agra to Patna, to take charge of that Soobah. A.H. 1016. A.D. 1607.

THE Emperor, whilſt he was at Cabul, ſent for Sultan Khuſro, and ordering his fetters to be taken off, permitted him to walk in the garden of Shere Ara, and ſeemed every way diſpoſed to receive him again into favour.

A.H.1016. A.D.1607. favour. But on his return to Lahoor, when he arrived at Soorkhab, it was diſcovered, that Khuſro had kept up a correſpondence with ſome conſpirators, who had reſolved to aſſaſſinate the Emperor when he was hunting. The plot was diſcovered by the confeſſion of one of the conſpirators, to Khojeh Wieſs, Sultan Khorum's Dewan; and a numerous liſt of his aſſociates was alſo delivered in. Aſof Khan repreſented to the Emperor, that the exerciſing of violent meaſures might excite ſuch commotions as it would be difficult to quell upon a march; and, moreover, to prevent further bloodſhed, adviſed him not to be curious in examining the liſt, but rather to deſtroy it. This advice appeared ſo prudent, that only three perſons were put to death; after which no further inquiſition was made into the affair.

HASHEM Khan was now promoted to the rank of five thouſand, and appointed Soobahdar of Oriſſa.

WHILST the army was encamped at Lahoor, Aſof Khan made a magnificent entertainment, which his Majeſty honoured with his preſence. Aſof Khan's preſents, in jewels, ſtuffs, and elephants, were valued at ten lacks of rupees, a ſmall part of which was accepted.

MORTIZA Khan ſent the Emperor, from Gujerat, two rubies, valued at twenty-five thouſand rupees each; one was conſidered as a great curioſity, being an entire ring made out of one ſtone.

THE Shereef of Mecca ſent to Jehángír an ambaſſador, with a complimental letter, and a preſent of one of the curtains of the holy temple. The ambaſſador received a preſent of ſeven thouſand rupees, and a lack of rupees was ordered to be expended in the moſt curious productions of Hindoſtan, to be ſent to the Shereef.

THE inſurrections in Gujerat, and the Dekhan, being ſtill unquelled, the Emperor reſolved to return to Agra. He marched to Dehly, where he remained four days at Sileemgurh, and celebrated the feſtival of the new year, at the village of Rungteh, four coſe from Dehly.

RAJAH

RAJAH Mânſingh, after repeated orders, met the Emperor near Agra; A.H.1017. A.D.1608 and brought with him one hundred elephants, but all unſerviceable. Notwithſtanding Jehángír was poſſeſſed of the fulleſt proofs of his perfidy, and knew that Khuſro had been guided entirely by his evil counſel; yet, in conſideration of his powerful intereſt with the Rajahs of Hindoſtan, it was judged beſt to give him a favourable reception.

AT Agra, Nerſingh Deo preſented the Emperor with a white leopard, of which colour no one had ever before been ſeen. The ground of the ſkin was a dirty white, and the ſpots were grey. Jehángír in his memoirs obſerves, that he had ſeen an antelope, a hawk, a ſparrow, a crow, a patridge, a quail, and a peacock, that were white, but had never before even heard of a white leopard*.

ABOUT this time, Jehángír married the daughter of Kaim Khan Arab, one of the principal nobles of the late Emperor, and who had taught Jehángír the uſe of the bow. This Begum ſhortly after obtained the title of Padſhah Mahl, or monarch of the ſeraglio.

INTELLIGENCE being received from Bengal, of the death of Jehángír Kuly Khan the Soobahdar, Iſlam Khan was appointed to ſucceed him; and Sheikh Afzul Khan, ſon of Sheikh Abulfazel, ſucceeded Iſlam Khan in the government of Bahar.

THE Ranna having again revolted, Mehabut Khan marched againſt him with twelve thouſand cavalry, two thouſand Berkundaze infantry, ſixty elephants, eighty pieces of cannon and gujnáls †; and a ſupply of twenty lacks of rupees.

* Governor Haſtings ſent from Bengal a black leopard, which was preſented to his Majeſty, the King of England, and is now in the Tower of London: the ſpots are of a deeper black than the prevailing colour of the ſkin.

† A gujnál is a ſmall gun fixed on the back of an elephant.

A.H.1017. A.D.1607. THE Khankhanan, upon his return from Burhanpoor, preſented a peiſhkuſh of rubies, emeralds, and pearls, with ninety elephants, altogether eſtimated at three lacks of rupees; beſides other articles of conſiderable value.

ABOUT this time Kiſhen Singh gained a victory over the Ränna, of whoſe army twenty perſons of diſtinction were killed, and near three thouſand men taken priſoners.

JEHÁNGÍR, attended by all the nobility, went on foot to the ſhrine of Akber, where he beſtowed in charity a conſiderable ſum of money. He gave orders for the mauſoleum to be re-built, upon a magnificent plan; and fifteen lacks of rupees were expended on theſe improvements.

AT the death of Akber, affairs in the Dekhan fell into great confuſion; many of the chiefs threw off the yoke, and the imperial army not being able to reſiſt them any longer, the Khankhanan entered into a written engagement with the Emperor, to make a complete conqueſt of the Dekhan in the courſe of two years, provided he was allowed a reinforcement of twelve thouſand cavalry, and a ſupply of ten lacks of rupees. Theſe demands being immediately complied with, he began his march to the Dekhan, on the 14th of Shaban, or 4th December, accompanied by Rajah Soorej Singh.

REPEATED complaints having been made to his Majeſty, that the relations and dependents of Mortiza Khan had variouſly oppreſſed the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, he was ordered to court. Azem Khan was appointed Soobahdar of Gujerat, but to remain with the Emperor, and depute to that government Jehángír Kuly Khan, his eldeſt ſon. Mortiza Khan, on his return to court, was pardoned; and ſhortly after obtained a conſiderable jageer.

MIRZA

MIRZA BERKHOORDAR, ſon of Mirza Abdulrahman, obtained the title of Khan Alum. His great grandfather entered into the ſervice of Timour, and his deſcendants were ſucceſſively Omrahs of high rank. A.H.1017 A.D.1607

MEHABUT KHAN not having made any progreſs in the war againſt the Ranna, the command of the army, in that quarter, was now conferred upon Abdullah Khan.

SULTAN JEHANDAR, one of the illegitimate ſons of the Emperor, who had gone into Bengal with Kotebeddeen Koka, having ſhewn ſome ſymptoms of infanity, was now ſent to court. At the ſame time Sultan Shiriar, his twin brother, came alſo to Agra from Gujerat.

THE Khankhanan proving dilatory in his operations, Sultan Purveiz was ſent into the Dekhan with twenty lacks of rupees, accompanied by Jaffer Beg Aſof Khan, in the capacity of Ataleek. The prince's jageer, of Khandies and Berar, was increaſed by the addition of the fort of Aſſeergurh. A ſhort time after, a reinforcement of ſeven thouſand cavalry, with Khanjehan Khan, and other officers of rank and high renown, were ſent from Agra, and Rajah Nerſingh Deo, Shujahut Khan, and Rajah Birkirmajeet, were ordered to join them at Oujein, with five thouſand more cavalry.

ABDULLAH KHAN, ſoon after he obtained the command, gained a conſiderable victory over the Ranna, and blockaded him in the narrow paſſes of the mountains; for which ſervice he was promoted to the rank of five thouſand cavalry, with the title of Firoze Jung Bahadre.

A CALENDER preſented to his majeſty a full-grown tyger, which, having been trained from a cub, was perfectly tame. He was let looſe in the plain of the Jerokha at Agra, near the river; and afterwards fourteen or fifteen others were tamed in like manner, and allowed to range at large in the ſame place.

THE

A.H.1017. A.D.1607. THE Emperor now married the daughter of Rajah Ramchund Bundeyleh.

ABOUT this time he went on a hunting party to the Pergunnah of Bary. On theſe excurſions he was ſo careful that the ryots ſhould not ſuffer any injury, that he appointed proper officers to protect the crops, and to aſcertain the actual damage ſuſtained; which was always made good to the ſufferers.

HE now pardoned Abdulrahman, who had been ſo active in Khuſro's rebellion, and ſurvived the ſevere puniſhment already deſcribed.

UPON the Emperor's return to Agra, Mocurreb Khan, who was juſt arrived there from Surat, preſented him with ſome curious Europe plate, and other valuable articles. At the ſame time the Khankhanan ſent him the Youſef Zelikha of Jami, copied by Moulla Meer Aly, beautifully illuminated, and valued at a thouſand gold mohurs.

A poor widow of Cambayit complained to Jehángír, that Mocurreb Khan, the governor of that place, had forcibly taken away her daughter, and that when ſhe demanded the girl from him, he pretended ſhe was dead. The Emperor ordered the matter to be inveſtigated, and it being proved upon the perſon who had been the agent in the buſineſs, he was ſeverely puniſhed; and half of Mocurreb Khan's jageer was taken from him, and transferred to the widow, for her maintenance.

THE pergunnah of Curreckpoor having been conferred in jageer upon Afzul Khan, the ſoobahdar of Bahar, he ſet out to viſit his new grant, and left the city of Patna under the charge of Sheikh Haſſam Bannaraſſy, and Ghiaſs Zein Khan, with only a ſmall number of troops, as the country was then in a ſtate of perfect tranquility. But one Koteb, a man of low extraction, thinking it a favourable time for exciting an inſurrection, pretended that he was Sultan Khuſro, eſcaped from priſon, and,

and with an artful tale, and large promiſes, he deceived ſome, and bribed many others to join him. When he ſaw his party ſufficiently ſtrong, he ſuddenly entered the fort of Patna, and Sheikh Bannaraſſy, and Ghiaſſzein Khan, being totally unprepared for reſiſtance, made their eſcape out of a window, and getting into a boat, fled to Currukpoor, which is about ſixty coſe diſtant. The rebels found in the fort treaſure to a conſiderable amount; and their number increaſed daily. The firſt intelligence brought to Afzul Khan, was, that the prince had actually made his appearance; but he was ſoon undeceived by authentic accounts, and ſhortly after the fugitives joined him at Currukpoor. Afzul Khan made all poſſible haſte to Patna. The impoſtor drew out his men on the banks of the river Punpun, where a battle was fought, in which Koteb and his party, after a faint reſiſtance, were totally routed. They fled to the city of Patna, but were ſo cloſely purſued by the victors, as not to have time to ſhut the gates after them. The impoſtor, and a few of his adherents, poſſeſſed themſelves of the houſe of Afzul Khan, which they barricaded and defended reſolutely for ſome hours, killing about thirty of the aſſailants with arrows; but at length all his party being deſtroyed, he delivered himſelf up to Afzul Khan, who in revenge for the diſhonour which he had done to his houſe, put him to death immediately; and all thoſe who had before been taken priſoners, were ordered into cloſe confinement. The Emperor, enraged at the negligence and puſillanimity of Sheikh Bannaraſſy, and Ghiaſſzein Khan, had them brought to court. Their beards were ſhaved, after which they were dreſſed in women's clothes, placed upon aſſes, and led about the city of Agra. A.H. 1019. A.D. 1610.

THE Khankhanan neglecting to lay in proper ſupplies for the ſupport of his numerous army, and having led them to Balaghaut, found himſelf expoſed to famine: to avoid which, he concluded a diſhonourable peace, and marched to Burhanpoor, after having loſt the important fortreſs of Ahmednagur, which had been conquered in the time of Akber. The whole army being diſſatisfied with his conduct, a general complaint was ſent againſt him to the Emperor, in conſequence whereof he was recalled, and the command of the army conferred upon Khanjehan Khan. The

A.H.1019. A.D.1610. Emperor ſoon after ſent a reinforcement, along with Khan Azem, with thirty lacks of rupees for the payment of the troops, and four lacks of rupees to defray his own expences. The Khankhanan on his arrival at court, met with a very cool reception: But a ſhort time after, his ſon Irej obtained the title of Shanowaz Khan.

A.H.1020. A.D.1611. In the beginning of this year arrrived at Agra, Yeädgar Aly Sultan, ambaſſador from Shah Abbaſs, king of Perſia. He brought from his Majeſty, a letter containing warm profeſſions of friendſhip, and ſeveral Iraky horſes, with other valuable preſents. Upon delivering the letter, a preſent of thirty thouſand rupees was ordered him from the treaſury.

About this time were celebrated the nuptials of Sultan Khorum, with the daughter of Mozuffer Huſſein Mirza Seffevee.

A dangerous inſurrection now broke out at Cabul, headed by Ahdad an Afghan, who, with his party, attempted to take that city by ſurprize; but were repulſed by the garriſon, and the inhabitants, with great ſlaughter. The Emperor thinking that Khandowran, and the other officers ſtationed at Lahoor, were remiſs in their efforts againſt the Afghans, ordered upon this ſervice, Keleetch Khan, and appointed him Soobahdar of Cabul. The Soobahdary of Penjab was conferred upon Mortiza Khan; but he was permitted to conduct the buſineſs through agents, and continue himſelf at court.

The Khankhanan, ſoon after being re-called from the Dekhan, obtained in jageer the ſircars of Culpee, and Kenoje, in Agra; and was ſent to preſerve peace in that quarter.

The moſt remarkable event of this reign is the marriage of the Emperor with Mehr ul Neſſa, Begum, the daughter of Etemadeddowlah, and widow of Sheer Afkun. Upon the death of her huſband, the relations of the late Kotebeddeen ſent her to court; and the Emperor, in his affliction for the loſs of his friend, committed her to the charge of Rokiah Sultana,

Sultana, Begum, one of Akber's widows, with whom ſhe lived, unnoticed by the Emperor, till the preſent feſtival of the new year, when ſeeing her by accident, he was ſo captivated with her extraordinary beauty, that he married her immediately. He then gave her the title of Nour Mahl*, and ſome years after, that of Nourjehan† Begum‡. Her father, Etemadeddowlah, was raiſed to the Vekalut; and Abulhaſſan, his eldeſt brother, obtained the title of Etekad Khan, with the office of Khanſaman§. Her power over the Emperor ſoon became abſolute, and all affairs of the ſtate were committed to her management. She ſat behind a Chegh‖, at the window of the Jarokha, whilſt many of the nobility paid her the compliment of the Khoorniſh and Teſleem. Her name was inſcribed upon the coin, and, excepting that ſhe was not prayed for in the Khotbah, ſhe was in every reſpect the abſolute monarch of the empire. The following is the inſcription upon her coin: A.H. 1020. A.D. 1611.

زحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
بنام نور جهان پادشاه بیگم زر

At the command of the Emperor, Jehāngīr, the coin has obtained an hundred ornaments; from the name of Nourjehan Padſhah Begum.

Abdullah Khan purſued his victory over the Ranna, who fled into the mountains. Abdullah Khan was rewarded with the Soobahdary of Gujerat; where he was ordered to raiſe forces, and proceed to the Dekhan, for which purpoſe he received a ſupply of four lacks of rupees. Rajah Baſſoo was ſent to purſue the military operations againſt the Ranna.

The Emperor went on a hunting party to Summergurh, near Agra. The nets were ſpread according to cuſtom, and the pavilions of the Haram pitched within the encloſure. In the courſe of a week nine hundred and ſeventy deer were taken. Two hundred and forty-one were ordered to be ſent

* The light of the Seraglio.
† The light of the world.
‡ Princeſs,
§ Steward of the houſehold.
‖ Aſkreen or fine lattice, through which a perſon may look without being diſcovered.

A.H.1020. A.D.1611. ſent to Futtehpoor, and let looſe upon the plains of Chowgong; and about a hundred had ſilver rings put in their noſes, after which they were ſet at liberty. The reſt that were killed or wounded, were diſtributed amongſt the Omrahs and Munſebdars.

A.H.1021. A.D.1612. THE method of making atyr of roſes, was now firſt diſcovered by the mother of Nourjehan Begum. The atyr is the eſſential oil of roſes, a very ſmall proportion of which floats upon the ſurface of diſtilled roſe water, whilſt it is warm, and is collected by means of a piece of cotton faſtened upon a ſtick. It is the moſt delicate perfume that is known, being as exquiſite as the ſcent of a new blown roſe. The Emperor preſented the inventreſs with a ſtring of valuable pearls; and Selima Sultana Begum, one of Akber's widows, named this eſſence *Atyr Jehángíry*, or *the eſſence of Jehángir*.

ONE of the moſt remarkable events of this year, was the defeat of the Afghans, in Bengal, and the death of their leader Oſman. Bengal meaſures from Chittagong to Ghurry, four hundred and fifty coſe in longitude, and from the northern mountains to ſircar Maduran, is two hundred coſe in latitude. The revenue at this time was eſtimated at *ſixty crore of dams*, or ſicca rupees 1,50,00000. The military eſtabliſhment, in the time of Akber, conſiſted of twenty thouſand cavalry, one hundred thouſand infantry, two thouſand elephants, four or five thouſand armed boats, and a train of artillery. At the death of Shere Khan, his ſon Sileem Khan, poſſeſſed himſelf of all Bengal; and was ſucceeded therein by Soliman Geranee. Akber's army drove out the Afghans from the interior parts; but ſome of them ſettled on the boundaries, eſpecially about the Dacca diſtricts, where they fortified themſelves. At the head of theſe was Oſman Afghan, who gained ſeveral advantages over the forces of Akber, and particularly during the government of Rajah Mânſingh, who, deſpairing of ſubduing him, at length ſuffered him to remain unmoleſted. But Iſlam Khan, the preſent Soobahdar, ſent Shujahut Khán with a large army againſt him. An obſtinate battle was fought, in which Shujahut Khan was thrown from his elephant, but recovered himſelf; Oſman was

ſlain,

ſlain, and all his adherents ſubmitted to the conqueror. The Emperor rewarded Shujahut Khan by an increaſe of munſeb, with the additional title of Ruſtam Zemanee. Iſlam Khan removed the ſeat of his government to Dacca, and gave to his new city the name of Jehángírabad, or the city of Jehángír. A.H. 1021. A.D. 1612.

About this time Mocurreb Khan was ſent to conclude a treaty with the Portugueſe viceroy at Goa. After tranſacting that buſineſs, he returned with all the curioſities he could procure; and which he bought at whatever price the Portugueſe thought proper to demand. Jehángír mentions, in his Toozek, that Mocurreb Khan brought from Goa ſeveral curious birds and beaſts, and, amongſt them, deſcribes a turkey cock, as a bird that he had never before ſeen.

The Emperor, tired with the lingering operations in the Dekhan, formed a plan for terminating the war at one blow. Abdullah Khan was ordered to march his army from Gujerat, through the paſſes of Naſſick Terbunek, whilſt Khanjehan Khan proceeded by the way of Berar. Had they properly concerted their meaſures, their united forces muſt infallibly have reduced the enemy to ſuch ſtraights, as would have compelled them to conclude a peace on the moſt advantageous terms for the Emperor. But, unfortunately, the two generals envied and hated each other, and ſooner than act in concert, ſuffered the whole plan to prove abortive. Abdullah Khan, flattering himſelf that his army alone was ſufficiently ſtrong for enſuring the conqueſt, was unwilling to allow Khanjehan Khan any ſhare in the glory that would have attended the concluſion of the war. He, therefore, marched haſtily from Gujerat, without giving the other any advice of his motions, and entered the paſſes of Naſſick Terbunek, where the Bargees harraſſed him with ſkirmiſhes by day, and at night infeſted the camp with rockets and other fireworks, in the diſcharge of which they poſſeſſed ſingular ſkill. Khanjehan Khan, and Rajah Mânſingh, received intelligence of his ſituation, but were ſo dilatory in marching to his relief, that he was obliged to lead back his army to Ahmedabad, by the way of Dowletabad, whilſt the enemy hung upon his rear, and infeſted his

A.H.1021. A.D.1612. march to the very borders of Baglana. When Khanjehan Khan and Rajah Mânſingh heard of his retreat, having thereby gained their ends, they marched back to Adilabad, and joined the army under the command of Sultan Purveiz. Upon this ill ſucceſs, his Majeſty was perſuaded to ſend the Khankhanan again into the Dekhan, hoping at laſt to derive benefit from his experience. He was accordingly recalled from Kinoje, and ordered to the Dekhan, along with his ſons Shahnowaz Khan, and Darab Khan.

Soon after the above-mentioned ill ſucceſs in the Dekhan, Aſof Khan died of a chronic diſorder, at Burhanpoor, in the ſixtieth year of his age. Beſides the advantages of a graceful and beautiful perſon, he was endowed with profound judgment, uncommon eloquence, and ready wit; was an elegant proſe writer, and poſſeſſed conſiderable poetical talents. Alſo, about the ſame time, died, in his government at Kandahar, Mirza Ghazi, a gallant ſoldier, and a faithful ſubject; but unfortunately addicted to drinking, to which vice he fell a victim.

Sultan Khorum now married the daughter of Etekad Khan, the eldeſt brother of Nourjehan Begum. The nuptials were celebrated with uncommon magnificence and ſplendour, at the palace of Etemadeddowlah, the bride's grandfather; and his Majeſty honoured the ceremony with his preſence.

Shujahut Khan had been ordered to Oriſſa by Iſlam Khan, and as he was travelling on an elephant, at night, happened to paſs by another of theſe animals picketted near the road, and who being frightened at the ſound of the horſes feet, attempted to break his chains. The attendants called out to apprize Shujahut Khan of his danger, who, waking ſuddenly, threw himſelf on the ground, and happening to alight upon his hands amongſt ſome rubbiſh, broke ſome of his fingers; and being of a bad habit of body, this accident occaſioned his death a few days after.

Motaked

MOTAKED KHAN, late Dewan of Bengal, now arrived at court; and Iſlam Khan took that opportunity of ſending to the Emperor, the ſons and other relations of the deceaſed Oſman Khan Afghan: They preſented their peiſhkuſh, which was graciouſly received. Motaked Khan was at this time appointed Meer Bukhſhee; and Zuffer Khan obtained the Soobahdary of Bahar. A.H.1021. A.D.1612.

AFTER much ſolicitation, Khan Azem was appointed to command the army employed againſt the Ranna; and now ſet out for Malwah, where his jageer was ſituated, to make the neceſſary preparations for proſecuting the war.

Now died in the Dekhan Shereef Khan, the Ameer ul Omrah, to the great joy of every one, being univerſally hated and deſpiſed, for the general depravity of his character; and particularly for his duplicity towards the late Emperor, in the manner that has been already remarked.

HOUSHENG, ſon of Iſlam Khan, arrived at court, and brought with him ſome of the people called Mughs, who had lately been taken priſoners. They inhabit the iſlands of Bengal, and are mere brutes in human form. They eat all kinds of animals, nothing being to them unclean. They marry their ſiſters, that are by another mother. Their features bear a great reſemblance to the Calmuc Tartars; but their language has no mixture of Turkiſh, being very ſimilar to that uſed in Tibbet. They profeſs no religion, nor have any faith in their dealings. A.H.1022. A.D.1613.

AFZUL KHAN, ſon of the great Abulfazel, who had come from his government of Bahar to pay his reſpects to the Emperor, died at Agra of boils, which had turned into incurable ulcers.

THE hall of public audience is ſeparated by two baluſtrades:—within the firſt rail none but perſons of high rank are admitted; all other ſervants of the crown are allowed to paſs the ſecond rail; and the multitude ſtand without ſide. Formerly both rails were of wood; but now the

A.H.1022. A.D.1613. the inner one was ordered to be made of ſilver, as well as the ſtairs to aſcend from thence to the Jerokha; and two wooden elephants, one on each ſide of the Jerokha, were taken down, and in their ſtead were placed two of ſilver, weighing one hundred and twenty-five maunds, in value about four lacks of rupees.

A HOT peſtilential blaſt of wind at Bahmenabad, twelve coſe from Lahoor, killed nine men who were ſtanding under a tree: the birds fell lifeleſs from its branches; and many beaſts were found dead in the neighbouring fields.

THE Emperor now undertook a journey to Ajmeer, for the purpoſe of viſiting the ſhrine of Khojeh Moyeneddeen Chieſty, as well as to have a nearer controul over the operations in the Dekhan, and againſt the Ranna. When he came in ſight of the ſhrine, at the diſtance of about ten miles, he alighted from his horſe, and walked to the tomb, where he performed his devotions, and diſtributed large ſums in charity.

HE at this time received intelligence, that the Portugueſe at Goa, regardleſs of the treaty lately concluded, had ſeized ſome merchant ſhips near the port of Surat, and made ſeveral Muſſulmans priſoners. Mocurreb Khan, in whoſe government Surat was ſituated, was ordered to make a particular inveſtigation of their conduct.

THE Emperor now ſent Sultan Khorum to command againſt the Ranna, and although this procedure was at the particular requeſt of Khan Azem, yet when it came to the point, he was jealous of the Prince's authority, and behaved with ſuch diſreſpect, that he was ordered to court, and from thence ſent priſoner to Gualiar. Shortly after, he was reſtored to liberty, in conſequence of Jehángír ſeeing in a dream the late Emperor, who intreated for his pardon. He then obtained a Tunkha equivalent to the maintenance of five thouſand cavalry, and his ſon Jehángír Kuly Khan, with his other relations, were permitted to go to Allahabad, where their jageer was ſituated.

ISLAM

ISLAM KHAN having died ſuddenly in Bengal, his brother, Coſſim Khan, was appointed his ſucceſſor in that government. A.H.1022. A.D.1613.

WHILST the Emperor was at Ajmeer, a braſs kettle was made, meaſuring ten yards in height, and ten yards in diameter, and in it was dreſſed victuals for five thouſand perſons, which was diſtributed at the tomb of Moyeneddeen Chiefty.

AT the interceſſion of his mother, and ſiſters, Sultan Khuſro was now ſet at liberty, and permitted to come to court as formerly. But as he did not ſeem ſatisfied, or even ſenſible of the indulgence, he was ſhortly after again baniſhed from his father's preſence.

ETEKAD KHAN, ſon of Etemadeddowlah, now obtained the title of Aſof Khan; and Ibrahim Khan, the maternal uncle of the Empreſs Nour Mahl, was appointed ſecond Bukhſhee of the houſehold. A.H.1021. A.D.1611.

A PRINCESS was born to Sultan Rhorum, by the daughter of the late Aſof Khan, whom the Emperor named Jehan Ara Begum.

ABOUT this time Abdad and his rebellious Afghans were defeated at Cabul, by Motamed Khan; who made a pyramid of ſix hundred of their heads. He was rewarded with the title of Luſhker Khan.

RAJAH Mânſingh now died in the Dekhan; upon which his ſon Behow Singh was ordered to court, and on his arrival, the Emperor confirmed him in all his late father's poſſeſſions, with the title of Mirza Rajah.

AT the paſs of Hafez Jemal, in the neighbourhood of Ajmeer, is a delightful ſpring of water, near to which Jehângîr ordered a magnificent palace to be erected. A ſtone baſon, forty yards ſquare, was made to receive the water of this ſpring through artificial fountains, that ſpouted to the height of twelve yards. To this place he gave the name of Cheſhmeh Nour, or the fountain of light.

A.H.1023. A.D.1614. WHEN Sultan Khorum arrived at Oudypoor, the Ranna's capital, he detached bodies of troops into all parts of the country, and ſo completely hemmed him up in the mountains, that all ſupplies were cut off; a malignant diſorder raged amongſt the troops, from a ſtagnated air; and deſertions became very frequent. Thus reduced to extremities, the Ranna deputed to the Prince, Soob Kurren, and Hirdoſs Jehlah, two of his principal ſervants, to intreat that confidential perſons might be ſent to aſſure him of honourable terms, upon his making due ſubmiſſion to the Emperor. The Prince ſent to him Mirza Shukerullah, his Dewan, and Soonder Doſs, his Meer Saman, to promiſe a favourable reception. When he returned with them and approached the camp, the Prince did him farther honour, by ſending Abdullah Khan, Rajah Soorej Mull, Rajah Nerſingh Deo, and other officers of rank to meet him.

A FEW days after, the Prince gave a grand entertainment at Gowkundeh, when Ranna Amer Singh was ordered to be introduced. At his entrance, from the place whence he firſt diſcovered the Prince ſeated on a throne, at every ſtep as he advanced he made the Teſleem: and when he reached the throne, proſtrated himſelf with his forehead upon the ground. The Prince, laying hold of both his hands, lifted him up and embraced him. When theſe ceremonies were ended, Abdullah Khan, and Soorej Singh, were ordered to ſeat themſelves on the right, and the Ranna on the left ſide of the throne. The Prince entered into familiar converſation with the Ranna, and filled him with joy and confidence. He preſented the Prince with a ruby, a valuable family jewel. The Ranna was honoured with a magnificent khelut, a ſword and khenjer inlaid with precious ſtones, a horſe and an elephant, both richly capariſoned; and all his ſuite received dreſſes ſuitable to their reſpective ranks. When the Ranna took his leave, Mirza Shukerullah Khan, and Soonder Doſs, were ordered to eſcort to court his ſon Kurren; and they returned with him in the afternoon. He met with a moſt gracious reception, and received a khelut, and other preſents; and it being agreed that he ſhould accompany the Prince to the Emperor, fifty thouſand rupees were iſſued from the treaſury to defray the expences of his journey.

SULTAN

SULTAN KHORUM gained great renown by this victory, the Ranna of Oudypoor having never before been ſubdued by the Kings of Dehly, nor by any Emperor of the houſe of Timour. Akber had an army conſtantly employed againſt him, but was never able to gain any conſiderable advantage. A.H.1023. A.D.1614.

As ſoon as Sultan Khorum had ſettled affairs with the Ranna, he ſet out for Ajmeer with the Ranna's ſon Kurren. When Sultan Khorum encamped within ſight of Ajmeer, he was met by the prime miniſter, and all the principal nobility. The royal palace was decorated in the moſt magnificent manner for his reception, and a grand entertainment prepared on the occaſion. A.H.1024. A.D.1615.

IN the morning Sultan Khorum entered the city of Ajmeer on horſeback, attended by all the great officers of ſtate, and the Munſebdars with their troops. About two o'clock, he waited upon the Emperor. After the Prince had paid the uſual compliments of the Koorniſh, Teſſeem and Zemeenboſe, his Majeſty aroſe from the throne and folded him in his arms, with every demonſtration of paternal joy and affection. His nuzzer was a thouſand mohurs, and a thouſand rupees; and a thouſand mohurs in Teſedduk*, together with a chryſtal caſket full of jewels, and the ruby which had been given him by the Ranna, valued at ſixty thouſand rupees. He received a khelut, richly ornamented with pearls, a horſe, and an elephant richly capariſoned: and the Dewan Azem was ordered to prepare for him tunkhas equivalent to twenty thouſand zat, and ten thouſand cavalry. Kurren then made his ſubmiſſions, after which he was permitted to ſtand on the left ſide of the Jarokha. Kurren was honoured with a rich dreſs, and all the Omrahs who had ſerved under the Prince were diſtinguiſhed with marks of the royal favour, according to their merits. All the lands conquered from the Ranna, during the laſt ſixty years, all of which had been granted in jageer, were reſtored to him, upon his becoming tributary to the Emperor.

ABOUT

* Or to be diſtributed in charity.

A.H.1024. A.D.1615. ABOUT this time the Portugueſe viceroy attempted to ſeize the caſtle of Surat, but was repulſed by the Engliſh, who reſided there under the Emperor's protection. The Engliſh, with their fireworks, burnt ſeveral of the ſhips belonging to the Portugueſe, and gave them ſo warm a reception, that finding themſelves unequal to the enterprize, they were glad to retreat. They then ſent a perſon to Mocurreb Khan, the governor of Surat, pretending that having gone to conclude the treaty, the Engliſh commenced this unprovoked hoſtility. This account is taken from Jehángír's Memoirs.

AT the recommendation of Sultan Khorum, Mirza Shukerullah obtained the title of Afzul Khan, and Soonder Dos that of Rajah Bickermajeet.

DYANET KHAN, without any provocation, having behaved with great inſolence to Etemadeddowlah, his Majeſty was ſo enraged thereat, that he ordered him to be ſent priſoner to Gualiar: but a few months after, at the interceſſion of Etemadeddowlah, he was releaſed from his confinement.

FROM the commencement of his reign, the Emperor had ordered that on every Friday night, all neceſſitous perſons ſhould be brought to him; and he relieved their wants with money, grants of land, &c. From the accounts kept by the officers of government it appeared, he had this year beſtowed as follows: in money fifty thouſand rupees; of land fourteen whole villages, and one lack ninety thouſand beegahs; twenty-ſix ploughs, and eleven thouſand kherwars* of rice.

DURING the celebration of the feſtival of the new year, the munſeb of Etemadeddowlah was increaſed to ſix thouſand zat, and three thouſand cavalry, with the privilege to beat the nekareh† at the reſidence of the court; an honour which no one, excepting the king's ſons, enjoyed. At the ſame time Kurren was appointed a Munſebdar of five thouſand zat,

* The kherwar is about three maunds.

† A drum, beaten only by perſons of high rank.

zat, and five thouſand cavalry. He was the firſt of his family who had ever entered into the ſervice, or acknowledged obedience to any foreign power. A.H. 1024. A.D. 1615.

ON the 29th of Seffer, or 19th March, Sultan Dara Shekouh was born to Sultan Khorum, by the daughter of Aſof Khan.

MUSTEFA BEG, ambaſſador from Shah Abbaſs, arrived at Ajmeer, to announce to the Emperor his conqueſt of Gurjeſtan, or Georgia. He brought many valuable preſents, amongſt which were horſes, mules, Aleppo cloths, and nine Europe dogs trained for hunting.

MEHABUT KHAN made his Majeſty very conſiderable preſents, amongſt which was a kepuah*, inlaid with precious ſtones valued at a lack of rupees; and other articles which were moreover eſtimated at one lack thirty-eight thouſand rupees.

IBRAHIM KHAN was now appointed Soobahdar of Bahar, in the room of Zuffer Khan, recalled.

IN the beginning of this year, Kurren obtained permiſſion to return to his father. During his reſidence at court, he received from the Emperor in money and jewels, to the amount of ten lacks of rupees, with one hundred and ten horſes, and five elephants. And the preſents which were conferred upon him by Sultan Khorum were alſo of great value†. A ſhort time after the departure of Kurren, his ſon, Jugget Singh, arrived at court, and was graciouſly received.

WHEN Sultan Khorum entered the twenty fourth year of his age, the Emperor made a grand entertainment on the occaſion. The Prince having never yet taſted wine, Jehángír filled a glaſs, which he put into his hand, and told him he ought now to follow the example of his anceſtors,

* A long ſword.

† This account, which is taken from Jehángír's Memoirs, is probably exaggerated.

34

A.H.1024. A.D.1615. by drinking the juice of the grape; but, however, adviſed him to uſe it with moderation, quoting the following lines from Abu Aly Sina *:

"WINE is the enemy of the ignorant, and the friend of the wiſe:

"A SMALL quantity is Teriac†. when drank to exceſs, it is a poiſon-
"ous ſnake.

"AN intemperate uſe thereof is deſtructive; but taken in moderation,
"it proves beneficial to the conſtitution."

NEAR the end of this year, Shahnowaz Khan, ſon of the Khankhanan, gained ſome advantage over Amber, the general, and prime-miniſter of Nizam ul Mulk.

THE moſt remarkable event of this year, was the conqueſt of Gookerah‡, dependant upon Bahar. Diamonds are obtained from one of its rivers after the following manner: During the dry ſeaſon, the river diſcovers great part of its bed, in which are ſmall cavities, where the water ſtill remains; and ſuch of them as harbour ſwarms of gnats, contain diamonds. The people throw out the water, and by digging down about a yard and a half, find amongſt the gravel and ſand, diamonds of different ſizes, ſome ſingle ſtones worth a lack of rupees, and others very ſmall. This bed of the river which produces diamonds, is in the zemindary of Dirjen Sal. No former Soobahdar of Bahar had ever been able to penetrate into his country, on account of the thickneſs of the jungles, and the unhealthineſs of the air; and, therefore, after making ſome fruitleſs attempts, were contented to allow him to remain in peace, in return for a tribute of a few valuable ſtones. But Ibrahim Khan, the new Soobahdar, ſuddenly marched into his country with a large force, and before the Rajah could aſſemble his troops, took him priſoner, and annexed his zemindary to the empire. For this eminent ſervice his munſeb was raiſed to four thouſand

* Vulgarly called, by European authors, Avicenna.

† An antidote.

‡ It is now generally written Goorkah.

thouſand zat, and five thouſand cavalry, with the title of Futteh Jung*; and all his officers were largely rewarded. A.H.1024. A.D.1615.

THE feſtival of the new year was celebrated at Ajmeer with great magnificence. Mehr ul Niſſa, who on her marriage with the Emperor was ſtiled Nour Mahl †, now obtained the title of Nourjehan ‡ Begum. Amongſt the preſents made to the Emperor, during the feſtival, was a khenjer, valued at fifty thouſand rupees, from Meer Jemaleddeen Huſſein Anjew. A.H.1025. A.D.1616.

DURING theſe holidays, the Emperor honoured Aſof Khan with a viſit, on which occaſion the road was covered with velvet and brocades, that coſt ten thouſand rupees.

HE alſo went to the houſe of Etemadeddowlah, who preſented a nuzzer of great value, out of which his Majeſty accepted of jewels to the amount of a lack and twenty thouſand rupees. The munſeb of this nobleman was now increaſed to ſeven thouſand zat, and five thouſand cavalry, with a Teman Towgh§; and permiſſion to beat his nekareh, immediately after that of Sultan Khorum.

ABOUT this time died Morteza Khan, whilſt he was beſieging the fort of Kengerah, whither he had been ſent a few months before.

A SON was now born to Sultan Khorum, by the daughter of Aſof Khan, and the Emperor named him Shah Shujah.

AT Ajmeer the Emperor was weighed with the uſual ceremonies, on the ſolar and lunar anniverſaries of his nativity.

ABOUT this time arrived at Ajmeer Mohammed Reza Beg, ambaſſador from Shah Abbaſs.

ABED

* The victorious in war.

† The light of the ſeraglio.

‡ The light of the world.

§ Vide Ayeen Akbery, Vol. I. page 65.

A.H.1025. A.D.1616. ABED KHAN Bukhſhee, and the Vakiah Navees, having repreſented from Ahmedabad, that Abdullah Khan, the Soobahdar, diſpleaſed with them for writing to court all the tranſactions of his government, had engaged a number of people to attack and inſult them on their way home; the Emperor was ſo enraged thereat, that he ordered Dyanet Khan to go and bring him priſoner to court. But Abdullah Khan having received ſecret intelligence of the Emperor's intentions, ſet out from Ahmedabad on foot, and meeting with Dyanet Khan in the middle of the way, was with difficulty prevailed upon to make uſe of a palkee, during the remainder of the road to court. When he arrived at Ajmeer, Sultan Khorum interceded with the Emperor, and obtained his pardon*.

BY the command of the Emperor, the ſhrine of Moyeneddeen Chiefty was ſurrounded with a gold railing of pierced work, which coſt one lack and twelve thouſand rupees.

MOCURREB KHAN preſented the Emperor with a young Ethiopian elephant. His ears were larger than thoſe of Hindoſtan, the proboſcis and tail ſomewhat longer. Some years before this, Etemad Khan ſent Akber a young Ethiopian elephant, which, when it was full grown, was active, but very vicious.

THE plague firſt appeared in Penjab, and from thence ſpread to Lahoor; and after it had ſomewhat abated in that quarter, broke out in the Duab and Dehly, where it committed great devaſtation. This diſorder had never before been known in Hindoſtan. The phyſicians attributed it to there having been a great drought for two years together, which they ſuppoſed had infected the air.

WHILST

* Sir Thomas Roe, the ambaſſador from James the Firſt of England to Jehángír, was then at Ajmeer, and in his journal are mentioned moſt of the events of this year, which we have related from the Maſir Jehángíry. The reader will find great amuſement in reading Sir Thomas Roe's journal, publiſhed in Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels, Vol. I.

WHILST the Emperor was at Ajmeer, he received from the Dekhan, marble ſtatues of Ranna Amer Singh, and his ſon Kurren, which were allowed to bear ſtrong reſemblance of the originals. They were ordered to be carried to Agra, and placed in the garden of the Jarokha Durſun. A.H. 1025. A.D. 1615.

KHUSRO was now taken out of the charge of Annyroy Singhdelun, and committed to the cuſtody of Aſof Khan.

MOHAMMED REZA BEG, ambaſſador from Shah Abbaſs, waited upon the Emperor at Ajmeer, and preſented to him a complimentary letter, with ſome valuable preſents from the king of Perſia.

THROUGH the miſmanagement of Sultan Purveiz, affairs in the Dekhan were declining daily; the enemy having by degrees driven him out of all the country from Ballaghaut to Ahmednagur. Sultan Khorum's great ſucceſs againſt the Ranna, determined the Emperor to give him the command in the Dekhan, whilſt he himſelf advanced as far as Mendow. On this occaſion he beſtowed upon Khorum the title of Shah, or King, a dignity hitherto confined to the Emperors of the houſe of Timour. His munſeb was increaſed to twenty thouſand zat, and ten thouſand cavalry, of two and three horſes*. At the time that theſe honours were conferred, he received a ſplendid khelut, embroidered with pearls, two horſes, and an elephant, richly capariſoned, an inlaid khenjer and ſword, with a belt for the latter valued at a lack of rupees. Several trays of jewels were alſo brought to him; but he took only one ſtring of pearls, to which his Majeſty added another of great value, which he himſelf had worne.

ON the 19th of Shewal, or 19th October, Shah Khorum took his leave of the Emperor, to march to the Dekhan. Amongſt other preſents the Emperor gave him a coach, made after the Engliſh faſhion, and in which he had rode himſelf.

* Vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. I. page 142.

A.H.1025. A.D.1616. ON the 1ſt of Zilkadeh, or 30th October, the Emperor ſet out from Ajmeer for Mendow, in his Engliſh coach, drawn by four horſes*. It is the cuſtom with the kings of Hindoſtan, when they travel to the eaſt, to commence their journey on an elephant; towards the weſt, on a horſe of one colour; towards the north, on a palkee, or ſinghaſen; and towards the ſouth, on a carriage. From the time of the Emperor's arrival in Ajmeer, to his departure for Mendow, had elapſed three years and five days.

As the route of Shah Khorum lay through the territory of the Ranna, he, with his ſons came to meet the Prince at Anowleh. His peiſhkuſh conſiſted of a tray of jewels, five elephants, and thirty-ſeven horſes; out of which the Prince accepted of one elephant, and three horſes. The Ranna and his ſons, after being honoured with kheluts, took their leave: but his grandſon, Jugget Singh, was appointed to attend the Prince on his expedition.

BEFORE Shah Khorum committed any hoſtilities in the Dekhan, he ſent Rajah Bickermajeet and Adil Khan to Amber, with aſſurances, that upon peaceably relinquiſhing all his conqueſts, he ſhould obtain full pardon; but that if he continued refractory, he ſhould be attacked by a force ſufficient to deſtroy him.

ABOUT this time Jehángír conferred upon Muſtefa Khan and his children in Altumgha, the pergunnah of Maldah in Bengal.

WE

* This is the coach which was given him by Sir Thomas Roe. It is very remarkable, that neither Jehángír in his memoirs, nor any eaſtern hiſtorian, has taken any notice of the Engliſh ambaſſador. This muſt have proceeded from the mean appearance of the embaſſy; and, indeed, Sir Thomas tells us as much in his letter to the Company, dated Ajmeer, 25th January, 1615. "But after the Engliſh were come away, he, the Empe-" peror, aſked the Jeſuit, whether the king of England was a great king, that ſent preſents " of ſo ſmall value, and that he looked for ſome jewels, &c." It is natural to ſuppoſe, that the Jeſuit took advantage of this queſtion, to repreſent the Engliſh monarch as a petty prince of Europe.

WE muſt now return to the Dekhan. When Shah Khorum croſſed the Nerbudda, he was met by the Khankhanan, Khanjehan Khan, Mehabut Khan, and all the other principal munſebdars of the army in the Dekhan. He entered Burhanpoor on the 5th of Rubby ul Awwel, or 2d March, A.D. 1617, the ſame day that the Emperor entered the fort of Mendow. At Burhanpoor, Afzul Khan, and Rajah Bickermajeet, joined Shah Khorum; and ſhortly after, Adil Khan arrived with a conſiderable peiſhkuſh for himſelf and the other chiefs of the Dekhan. He formally delivered up all the territory of Ballaghaut, together with the fort of Ahmednagur. Intelligence hereof was diſpatched to the Emperor, and Syed Abdullah Khan, the meſſenger, carried with him the keys of Ahmednagur. Abdullah Khan obtained the title of Seif Khan; and the Emperor ſent the Prince a ruby, taken out of his own diadem. Adil Khan, at the recommendation of Shah Khorum, was honoured with the title of Firzend, or ſon. The peiſhkuſh which Adil Khan ſent to his Majeſty in money, jewels, elephants, and horſes, was eſtimated at fifteen lacks of rupees; and he beſtowed upon Afzul Khan, and Rajah Bickermajeet, two lacks of rupees each. Rajah Bickermajeet laid out his two lacks of rupees at Goa, in the purchaſe of a ruby, which he preſented to Shah Khorum. A.H. 1026. A.H. 1617.

As ſoon as Shah Khorum had ſeen every article of the treaty fulfilled, he made preparations for joining the Emperor. He left with the Khankhanan twenty thouſand cavalry, and ſeven thouſand berkundaze infantry; and the reſt of his army, being twenty-five thouſand cavalry, and two thouſand berkundaze infantry, accompanied himſelf to Mendow, where he arrived on the 10th of Shawal, or 30th September, 1617.

AFTER the ceremonies of the koorniſh and teſleem, the Emperor deſcended from the jarokha, and with his own hands, placed upon the head of Shah Khorum, a tray full of jewels, and another full of gold. The Prince's munſeb was now increaſed to thirty thouſand, with the title of Shahjehan, or the king of the world; and in the edict which announced his new dignities, it was ſpecified, that he had permiſſion to be ſeated on a ſundely, or chair, in the royal preſence.

A FEW

A.H.1026. A.D.1617. A FEW days after his arrival at court, Shahjehan expoſed all his peiſhkuſh in the public hall of audience. The Emperor, aſtoniſhed at their magnificence and value, deſcended from the jarokha to view them more diſtinctly. Amongſt other articles were the following: the ruby which Rajah Bickermajeet bought at Goa for two lacks of rupees;—it weighed ſeventeen miſkals, and the Emperor had not one larger than twelve tanks. An amethyſt weighing twenty tanks, valued at a lack of rupees. A diamond weighing thirty ruttees, valued at forty thouſand rupees; another weighing one tank, and ſix ruttees, of the ſame price; and another weighing one tank, valued at thirty thouſand rupees. A pearl of ſixty-four ruttees, worth twenty-five thouſand rupees; two pearls weighing two miſkals and eleven ruttees, valued at the ſame price. One hundred and fifty elephants, three of which had harneſs and chains of gold, and nine of ſilver; together with an hundred horſes. Beſides the above, were rich ſtuffs, fine linens, and other articles to an immenſe amount. The Emperor accepted of as much as was valued at twenty lacks of rupees; after which he directed Shahjehan to preſent Nourjehan Begum, with two lacks of rupees; and to diſtribute ſixty thouſand rupees amongſt the other Begums.

NOURJEHAN Begum gave a grand entertainment in honour of Shahjehan, when ſhe beſtowed upon him a khelut, with ſome valuable jewels, two horſes and an elephant. She alſo made preſents to all his officers, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the war. Her expences on this occaſion amounted to three lacks of rupees.

IBRAHIM KHAN, the Soobahdar of Bahar, ſent the Emperor nine diamonds, obtained from the territory of Goorkah, before deſcribed; one weighed fourteen and a half tanks, and was valued at a lack of rupees.

KOTEB UL MULK, the Doonyadar or chief of Golconda, ſent to court a peiſhkuſh of fifteen lacks of rupees, in jewels and other articles.

ON

ON the Khankhanan were conferred the governments of Kandeis, Berar, and Ahmednagur; and his ſon, Shahnowaz Khan, was ordered to be ſtationed at Ballaghaut with twelve thouſand cavalry. A.H.1026. A.D.1617.

A PRINCESS was now born to Shahjehan, by the daughter of Aſof Khan, and named Roſhenrai Begum.

KHANDOWRAN, on account of his infirmities, was at his own requeſt removed from the ſoobahdary of Cabul, to that of Tatah; the former of which was conferred upon Mehabut Khan.

WHILST Jehángír was at Mendow, he was ſo delighted with Mohammed Niey for his ſkill in ſinging, that he was ordered to have his weight in ſilver, which was ſix thouſand three hundred rupees. After which an elephant was beſtowed on him, to carry home himſelf and the money.

TOBACCO, which but a few years before had been brought into Hindoſtan by the Portugueſe, being thought prejudicial to the health of the natives, the Emperor iſſued an edict prohibiting the uſe of this plant, throughout his dominions: Wherein he only followed the example of Shah Abbaſs, who, on account of its pernicious effects, had forbidden it throughout Perſia, under the ſevereſt penalties *.

COSSIM KHAN, ſoobahdar of Bengal, being remiſs in tranſmitting his accounts to court, the Emperor recalled him; and removed Ibrahim Khan from Bahar to Bengal; and Jehángír Kuly Khan ſucceeded Ibrahim Khan.

MEHABUT KHAN preſented to the Emperor a peiſhkuſh, in which was a ruby weighing eleven miſkals. When Jehángír was at Ajmeer, a Portugueſe merchant aſked two lacks of rupees for this ſtone, whilſt the jewellers

* The above account of the importation of tobacco into Hindoſtan, is taken from Jehángír's memoirs; who remarks alſo, that pine-apples were brought here by the Portugueſe, and firſt planted in the royal gardens at Agra, in the commencement of his reign.

A.H.1026. A.D.1617. ellers valued it at eighty thouſand rupees. The ſame man afterwards carried it to Burhanpoor, where Mehabut Khan bought it for a lack of rupees.

UPON a hunting party Nourjehan Begum killed four tigers, with a matchlock, from her elephant. The Emperor was ſo delighted at her ſkill, that he made her a preſent of a pair of emerald bracelets, valued at a lack of rupees, and beſtowed in charity a thouſand mohurs.

A.H.1027. A.D.1617. THE Emperor was very deſirous of enjoying the ſport of hunting wild elephants, which he had never yet ſeen; and having heard great praiſes of Gujerat, and particularly of the city of Ahmedabad, he reſolved to go thither. Added to theſe inducements for the journey, he wiſhed to have a ſight of the ocean, of which he had heard ſuch wonderful relations. Intending to remain at Ahmedabad till after the heat of ſummer, he ſent Miriam ul Zemany, and the greateſt part of the haram to Agra; after which he ſet out for Gujerat, along with Nourjehan Begum.

WHEN the Emperor arrived at Cambayet, he took up his reſidence at the garden of Sultan Ahmed, the cuſtom-maſter of that port. All the ſhips in the harbour were dreſſed out; Jehángír embarked on a grab, and ſailed in her about two miles. He remained eleven days at Cambayet, and then proceeded to Ahmedabad. On the road he viſited the ſhrine of Shah Alum Bokharee, a very celebrated Mohammedan ſaint, who is reported to have worked aſtoniſhing miracles.

FROM Mendow to Cambayet is one hundred and twenty-four coſe, and from thence to Ahmedabad twenty-one coſe. This city did not anſwer the high expectation which Jehángír had formed, from the deſcriptions he had heard of it. Although the market-places are extenſive, yet the ſhops have a very mean appearance, being built of wood, and roofed with tiles.

A.H.1027. A.D.1618. SHAHJEHAN now obtained the ſoobah of Gujerat, in addition to his former jageer.

THE

THE Emperor ſtaid about two months at Ahmedabad, and in the beginning of February ſet out with intention of proceeding to Agra, by the way of Malwah. A.H. 1027. A.D. 1618.

MEER JEMLAH, a Perſian nobleman, having taken diſguſt againſt Shah Abbaſs, entered into the ſervice of Jehángír, and obtained a munſeb of fifteen hundred zat, and two hundred cavalry.

ON this march, near Malwah, Jehángír ſhot a lion, which weighed ſeven maunds and a half. He ſays in his Toozek, that he had killed many lions, and amongſt the reſt one at Amda, that weighed eight maunds and a half.

IN the beginning of March, Jehángír arrived at the town of Seháreh, about three coſe from Dehwed, the place where the wild elephants reſort, and whither he went the next day. The road to it was ſo overgrown with trees and thickets, as to be almoſt impenetrable. The country people had previouſly encloſed a ſpot with nets, and on one ſide of the encloſure, a platform was erected on the boughs of ſome trees, for the accommodation of Jehángír, Shahjehan, and their ſuite, which conſiſted only of a few favourites. Two hundred male elephants, and a number of females, were ſent into the encloſure; two men being mounted upon each elephant with ropes and chains. A party of men were now ſent to drive the wild elephants into the toil, by the ſide where the Emperor and Shahjehan were ſeated. But the jungle was ſo thick, that the netting could not be properly ſecured, ſo that the wild elephants broke through: however, twelve were taken, and ſome of them remarkably fine.

THE weather proving very ſultry, and many people falling ſick, Jehángír thought it would be moſt prudent to defer his march to Agra, till the end of the rains; and ſoon after he was confirmed in this reſolution, by receiving intelligence that the plague had made its appearance in that quarter. He accordingly returned from Dehwed to Ahmedabad. But the intenſe heat of the city, and the ſtagnation of the air, produced a diſorder

A.H.1027. A.D.1618. diſorder from which few eſcaped. A fever which laſted two or three days totally exhauſted the patient's ſtrength, and left pains in all his joints; but the diſorder did not prove mortal to any one *. The Emperor had a violent attack, and was very much reduced by it. The author of the Maſir Jehángíry ſays, it is aſtoniſhing how any one could have thought of building a large city on ſuch a ſpot, for that the air is unwholeſome, water ſcarce, and the ſoil ſo ſandy, that when the wind blows you are almoſt ſuffocated with duſt: that all the water which can be procured is intolerably bad, the wells being brackiſh, and the tanks frothing with the ſoap of the waſhermen; and although the higher ranks of people have ciſterns of rain water, yet by being kept from year to year unventilated, it is alſo very unwholeſome. And to complete the unhealthineſs of the place, all the neighbouring fields are encloſed with zekoom, which is notorious for occaſioning a peſtilential atmoſphere. Jehángír uſed to call this city Girdabad, or the city of duſt.

On the 22d of Ramzan, or 1ſt September, 1618, the Emperor marched from Ahmedabad for Agra.

On the 16th of the month of Dey, or December 26th, about an hour and twelve minutes before ſun-riſe, there appeared on the horizon a luminous little cloud; it roſe later every morning twenty-four minutes, till on the ſixteenth morning it was diſcovered to be a comet with a dark tail: Its courſe was from the ſign of Scorpio to Libra. It was generally believed to have occaſioned the plague, as well as to have prognoſticated the war between the Emperor and Shahjehan, which for ſeven years ſo deluged the empire with blood, that there was hardly a family but ſhared in the calamity.

About the ſame time, at Kandahar, there appeared ſuddenly a ſwarm of rats, which entirely deſtroyed the fruits of the earth, and devoured all the grain

* An epidemical diſorder, ſimilar to that above deſcribed, appeared in Calcutta in Auguſt 1779, and which our phyſicians, for want of a better name, called the influenza.

grain that was in ſtore. Great numbers were killed, and the reinainder vaniſhed, as ſuddenly as they had appeared. A.H.1027. A.D.1618.

On the 15th of Zilkadeh, or 23d October, whilſt the Emperor was at Dehwed, the daughter of Aſof Khan brought Shahjehan a ſon, whom Jehángír named Aurungzebe. When the army arrived at the city of Oujein, Shahjehan celebrated the birth of the young prince with great magnificence.

When the Emperor arrived on the borders of the Ranna's territory, Kurren came out to meet him, and congratulated him upon the conqueſt of the Dekhan.

Morteza Khan, who was now beſieging Kengerah, found out that Rajah Soorej Mull was engaged in a treaſonable correſpondence with the enemy. He adviſed the Emperor of the diſcovery; but the artful Rajah wrote to Shahjehan, that the whole was a forgery of Morteza Khan to ruin him, and he had ſuch credit with the Prince, that he obtained permiſſion to come to court, to exculpate himſelf. At this time Morteza Khan happening to die, the operations againſt Kengerah were for ſome time ſuſpended. Soorej Mull having perſuaded Shahjehan of his innocence, accompanied him to the Dekhan, and there behaved ſo well, that upon peace being reſtored to that quarter, he was ſent to conduct the ſiege of Kengerah; but much againſt the Emperor's judgement, who thought it imprudent to truſt, with ſuch an important command, a man accuſed of treachery: his arguments ſo far prevailed with Shahjehan, that he ſent along with him his own Bukhſhee Mohammed Tuckee, to watch his actions. But no ſooner were they arrived before the place, than he quarrelled with Mohammed Tuckee, and by artful repreſentations obtained his recall; and Bickermajeet, with a conſiderable reinforcement, was ordered there in his ſtead. But before his arrival at Kengerah, Soorej Mull had diſbanded a conſiderable part of the army, when he and his party fell upon the reſt, plundered and ſlaughtered them, and then ſeized ſome pergunnahs at the foot of the mountains, belonging to the jageer of Etemadeddowlah.

A.H.1027. A.D.1618. THE 20th of the month of Dey, or 30th December, 1618, the Emperor encamped at the tank of Futtehpoor. The tank was meaſured, and found to be ſeven coſe in circuit.

THE city of Agra not being yet free from the infection of the plague, Jehángír continued ſome time at Futtehpoor. He viſited the tomb of Sheikh Sileem Chieſty, which has a beautiful moſque of ſtone, built by order of Akber, in the erection of which were expended five lacks of rupees.

WHEN Bickermajeet arrived in Penjab, Soorej Mull demanded a parley, which was peremptorily refuſed. He was ſoon driven from the forts of Mend and Mekran, and in retreating, loſt many of his men: at length he was totally diſpoſſeſſed of the lands which had been held by his anceſtors for many generations, and it was with difficulty that he eſcaped with his life.

IN the latter end of this year there appeared in Caſhmeer, a dreadful diſorder, which proved fatal to great numbers. The patient was ſeized with a headach and bleeding at the noſe, and died the next day. In whatever houſe this diſorder appeared, it carried off the whole family.

A.H.1028. A.D.1619. THE Emperor celebrated the new year at Futtehpoor, and during this feſtival honoured Shahjehan with a viſit, who preſented a nuzzer of jewels and other articles to the value of five lacks of rupees.

ABOUT this time Mocurreb Khan was appointed Soobahdar of Bahar; and Sirdar Khan obtained a jageer in Mongheer, with the foujdary of Tirhoot.

ON the fourth of Jemady ul Awwel, or April 8th, Jehángír entered the city of Agra, where Sultan Purveiz paid him his reſpects, having juſt arrived from Allahabad.

ABOUT

ABOUT this time died Shahnowaz Khan, the ſon of the Khankhanan. A.H.1028. A.D.1619. He was a gallant officer, but killed himſelf by exceſſive drinking.

KHANDOWRAN SHAH BEG KHAN, worne out with age, obtained the Emperor's permiſſion to reſign the government of Tatah, and in reward for his eminent ſervices, the pergunnah of Khooſhab in Penjab, yielding ſeventy-five thouſand rupees per annum, was conferred upon him in jageer.

HIS Majeſty ordered obeliſks to be erected at the diſtance of every coſe on the high road from Agra to Lahoor: at every third obeliſk a well was ſunk, and each ſide of the road was planted with trees, for the refreſhment of travellers.

AFTER remaining five months at Agra, the Emperor ſet out for Caſhmeer, leaving the fort of Agra under the command of Luſhker Khan. When he arrived at Mehtra, Sultan Purveiz took his leave, and departed for Allahabad, where his jageer was ſituated.

KHAN ALUM now returning from his embaſſy to the court of Perſia, the Emperor went out to meet him, from the garden of Kelanore. A.H.1029. A.D.1619. He had long treated him with familiar intimacy, and uſed to go to his houſe without any ceremony. Among the preſents from Shah Abbaſs, was a picture of Timour's victory over Towk Tomiſh Khan. It contained two hundred and forty portraits, amongſt which were moſt of Timour's relations. The painter's name is Keleel Mirza Sharokhee.

THROUGH the management of Khan Azem, a Sonnaſſee fakir, named Atcher Roop, interceded with the Emperor for Sultan Khuſro, and obtained his pardon, with permiſſion to come to court.

ABOUT this time Cuſhtwar, ſituated to the north of Caſhmeer, was conquered by Dilawer Khan, the Soobahdar. The Emperor rewarded him with one year's revenue of that territory.

THE

A.H. 1029. A.D. 1620. THE road to Peerpunchal was difficult to paſs at this ſeaſon of the year, on account of the depth of the ſnow; but being the neareſt way, and as the Emperor was deſirous of arriving at Caſhmeer during the ſpring, he reſolved to proceed with Nourjehan Begum, leaving Miriam ul Zemany, and the reſt of the haram, along with Etemadeddowlah at Rhotaſs, till the melting of the ſnow; whilſt Mirza Ruſtam and Khan Azem went on with a party by the road of Poontch. On the road Jehángír received intelligence of the death of Ranna Amer Singh; upon which he diſpatched Kiſhendoſs to inveſt Kurren with the title of Ranna, and he was confirmed in all the poſſeſſions enjoyed by his father.

WHEN the Emperor arrived at Puckelee, he ſent Mehabut Khan to command an expedition againſt the Afghans of Bungiſh. The mountains of Puckelee are enamelled with flowers, amongſt which are violets, equal in fragrance to thoſe cultivated in gardens, but of a fainter colour. The next day it rained and ſnowed, which made the road ſo ſlippery, that many of the baggage elephants fell down the ſide of the mountains, and were killed; of thoſe that periſhed thus, were twenty-five belonging to the Emperor. They were obliged to halt two days at Puckelee. The next day's march they met with peach and apricot trees in full bloſſom. Sircar Puckelee is thirty-five coſe in length, and twenty-five in breadth. On the weſt are the mountains of Caſhmeer, on the north the mountains of Kuttore, and on the ſouth the mountains of Poontch. He croſſed the bridge over the river Nainſook, which takes its riſe in the paſs between Badakhſhan and Tibbet. Two new bridges were erected for the army to croſs over, each meaſuring eighteen yards in length: the elephants ſwam over. He encamped on the banks of the river Kiſhengung. Near this place is a level ſpot about fifty yards ſquare, where he celebrated the feſtival of the new year. He was here overtaken by Shahjehan, who had made an excurſion to ſee the city of Lahoor. The whole of the road from Kiſhengung to Caſhmeer is by the ſide of the river Behut. You go over very high mountains, from ſome of which iſſue rapid cataracts. This road being narrow and difficult to paſs, only Nourjehan Begum, Shahjehan, Aſof Khan and a few others were allowed to accompany the Emperor; Khuſro

and

and the reſt being ordered to keep a day's march behind. The firſt day they were overtaken by a violent thunder ſtorm, and obliged to take ſhelter in a tent which luckily had been pitched by Motamid Khan at Bhelbaſs. At the next ſtage Kha-ey, the Emperor, made Motamid Khan a preſent of a complete ſuit of clothes which he had worne himſelf, and promoted him to a munſeb of one thouſand five hundred zat, and five hundred cavalry. After paſſing the hills, they deſcended into a delightful valley enamelled with flowers, and proceeded to the village of Syar: To add to the beauty of the ſcene, here is a prodigious fine water-fall. The next ſtage was Barahmoolah on the banks of the Behut, and here are many pleaſant ſeats built by the merchants of Serrynagur, who attended the Emperor from hence in their boats. Here he found Dilawer Khan Soobahdar of Caſhmeer, who was juſt returned from Cuſhtwar. This territory, which was then newly acquired, is ſixty coſe from Caſhmeer: the revenue is eſtimated at a lack of rupees. In the beginning of April Jehángír entered his new palace near the tank of Dull. Here is a ſtrong ſtone fort began in the time of Akber, and finiſhed in the preſent reign. The next day Dilawer Khan brought in chains the Rajah of Cuſhtwar, who was informed that if he would leave his ſons at court as hoſtages for his future good conduct, he ſhould be ſet at liberty, but that unleſs he gave ſuch ſecurity he ſhould be committed to one of the fortreſſes of Hindoſtan: he conſented to the requiſition. Jehángír, after paſſing three days at his new palace, entered Serrynagur, the capital city of Caſhmeer: Its longitude is 105 degrees, and latitude 35 degrees. A.H.1029. A.H.1620.

MOHAMMEDISM firſt appeared in Caſhmeer about the commencement of the eighth century of the Hegira; and in 772 of the ſame era, or A. D. 1370, Meer Syed Aly Hamadany went thither and gained many proſelytes. In A. H. 994 or A. D. 1585, the whole ſoobah was conquered. Sheikh Abulfazel in his Akbernameh, has computed Chaſhmeer to be in length 120 coſe, and in breadth from 10 to 25 coſe. Jehángír ordered an actual meaſurement to be made, when it was found to be fifty-ſix coſe long, and from ten to twenty-ſeven coſe broad.

A.H.1029. A.D.1620. THE KHANKHANAN now ſent the Emperor intelligence of the revolt of Nizam ul Mulk, and other chiefs in the Dekhan, who after poſſeſſing themſelves of ſome of the dependencies of Ballaghaut and Berar, had now beſieged the fort of Ahmednagur. A ſupply of twenty lacks of rupees was ordered to be ſent from Agra to the Khankhanan.

ABOUT this time Mehabut Khan gained a conſiderable victory over the Afghans of the territory of Bungiſh.

DILAWER KHAN dying in his government of Caſhmeer, Eradut Khan was appointed to ſucceed him. About the ſame time died Khandowran, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a native of Mehawer'lnehr, and came into Hindoſtan in the ſervice of Mirza Hakeem, brother of the Emperor Akber. He was poſſeſſed of integrity, valour, and liberality, in an eminent degree.

JEHANGIR was now, for the firſt time, attacked with an aſthma, which annually returned upon him with increaſed violence, till it terminated his exiſtence.

IN the month of October, Jehángír ſet out for Penjab, and in November arrived at Lahoor, where he reſided at a new palace, on which was expended ſeven lacks of rupees.

IT had been a practice, in Rajore, for the widows of Mohammedans to bury themſelves alive with their huſbands, in emulation of the Hindoo wives, who, on the like occaſion, devote themſelves to the flames. Juſt before Jehángír arrived there, a girl of twelve years of age having buried herſelf in this manner, he prohibited the barbarous cuſtom; and threatened with death every one who ſhould be found guilty of partaking in the crime.

ON the 1ſt of Moherrem, or the 15th of November, the fort of Kengerah ſurrendered to Rajah Bickermajeet. It is ſituated in the mountains ſouth

ſouth of Lahoor, and had hitherto been deemed impregnable, never having before been in the poſſeſſion of any Mohammedan prince. A.H.1030. A.D.1620.

When Dilawer Khan came to Caſhmeer, to pay his reſpects to the Emperor, he left the territory of Cuſhtwar under charge of Naſſerullah Arab, who imprudently giving part of his troops leave of abſence, at the ſame time that he ill treated the natives, they roſe upon him, maſſacred his remaining force, and made him priſoner. The Emperor now ſent Jilal, ſon of the late Dilawer Khan, to reduce the country again to obedience.

Adil Khan, Nizam ul Mulk, and Koteb ul Mulk, having entered into a confederacy, collected together an army of ſixty thouſand cavalry, with which they conquered the whole territory of Ballaghaut. The imperial troops retreated to Mekher, and kept ſkirmiſhing with the enemy for three months, when their ſupplies being cut off, they were obliged to deſcend from the mountains, and encamp at Balapoor; but neither finding any relief at that place, they retreated to the Khankhanan at Burhanpoor, whither the enemy followed, and laid ſiege to that fortreſs. The Emperor, ſenſible of the ill effects of remaining at ſuch a diſtance from the capital, reſolved to return to Agra, and to ſend Shahjehan again into the Dekhan. Shahjehan's army was now appointed to conſiſt of ſix hundred and fifty munſebdars, one thouſand Ahdees, one thouſand Turkiſh cavalry armed with matchlocks, five thouſand men for the ſervice of the artillery, and thirty-one thouſand Hindoſtan cavalry, with a ſupply of a crore of rupees. It was determined that Khuſro ſhould go into the Dekhan with Shahjehan, who ſhould have diſcretionary orders to treat him in any manner he might think proper. Motamid Khan accompanied Shahjehan; and Khanjehan Khan was appointed ſoobahdar of Multan.

The ſame day that Shahjehan marched for the Dekhan, Jehángír ſet out for Agra. In January he left Dehly, viſited the ſhrine of Hemayun, and reached Agra in March. A.H.1030. A.D.1621.

When

A.H.1030. A.D.1621. WHEN the Emperor was laſt at Agra, Shah Abbaſs ſent him a ruby which had deſcended from Ulugh Beg to the Seffy family. On it was originally engraved in the Nuſkh character, *Ulugh Beg, ſon of Sharokh Bahadre, ſon of Emir Timour Goorgan.* To which was added, by the order of Shah Abbaſs in Nuſtalikh, *Shah Abbaſs, the ſlave of Shah Wallayet,* or the *king of ſanctity* (Aly.) The Emperor was mightily pleaſed at receiving ſuch a relict of his anceſtor; and in addition to the former inſcriptions, ordered the following to be engraved: *Jehángír Shah, Akber Shah,* A. H. 1028.

SHAHZADEH SHERIAR was now promoted to a munſeb of eight thouſand zat, and four thouſand cavalry; and ſhortly after married a daughter of Nourjehan Begum by Shere Afkun.

WHEN Shahjehan arrived on the banks of the river Chembel, he entered the thirtieth year of his age, and was weighed with the uſual ceremonies. At the time Hemayun went upon an expedition againſt Ranna Sanka, he made a vow, that if he gained a victory over the infidels, he would ever after abſtain entirely from the uſe of wine. Shahjehan was determined to excel his grandfather, by making an offering previous to the victory. He accordingly ordered that all the wine in the camp ſhould immediately be ſtarted into the river, and the drinking veſſels of gold and ſilver, as well as thoſe inlaid with precious ſtones, were broken to pieces in his preſence and diſtributed in charity. At Owjein he was met by Mohammed Tuckee, killadar of Mendow, who informed him that the enemy having croſſed the Nerbudda, had ſet fire to the ſuburbs of Mendow. Shahjehan immediately ſent off two detachments, one commanded by Khojeh Abdul Haſſan, and the other by Byram Beg. Being joined by Mohammed Tuckee with a conſiderable reinforcement from the fort, they arrived on the banks of the Nerbudda in the morning, and attacked the enemy, who after ſuffering great ſlaughter fled without ſtopping, till they joined the army before Burhanpoor. Shahjehan ſent orders to his generals not to croſs the Nerbudda till he could join them.

NOT-

NOTWITHSTANDING the approach of Shahjehan, the ſiege of Burhanpoor was not raiſed; but the Khankhanan contrived to elude the vigilance of the beſiegers, and joined Shahjehan at Mendow. Shahjehan remained nine days at Mendow, to refreſh his men and collect ſufficient ſtock of grain for the next campaign. He beſtowed thirty lacks of rupees upon the jageerdars, to make them amends for the loſſes they had ſuſtained from the ravage and devaſtation of the enemy. He then formed five diviſions, each conſiſting of ſix thouſand cavalry, and appointed for them the following commanders: Abdullah Khan, Darab Khan, Khojeh Abul Haſſan, Rajah Bickermajeet, and Rajah Bheem. Darab Khan was nominally the commander in chief, but Shahjehan placed the moſt reliance upon Bickermajeet. Theſe united forces drove the enemy from Burhanpoor with great ſlaughter, and then followed them for eight days to Kehrkee, the reſidence of Nizam ul Mulk, and his prime miniſter Amber; but a day before their arrival there, Nizam ul Mulk and his family retired to Dowletabad, and Amber took poſt at the foot of the mountains, with his front ſecured by a ſwamp. The imperial troops entered Kehrkee, and levelled with the ground the magnificent buildings which Nizam ul Mulk had been twenty years erecting at an incredible expence. A.H. 1030. A.D. 1621.

SHAHJEHAN left a garriſon in Kehrkee, and then marched to the relief of Ahmednagur. Amber, alarmed at the rapid progreſs of the imperial arms, when Shahjehan arrived at Putten, ſent a meſſenger to him, with a promiſe to remove immediately from Ahmednagur, abandon all his conqueſts, and make the moſt ample ſubmiſſions to the Emperor. Shahjehan inſiſted that Nizam ul Mulk ſhould reſign to the Emperor that part of his country which remained unconquered at the concluſion of the laſt war; and that Adil Khan, Nizam ul Mulk, and Koteb ul Mulk, ſhould together pay a peiſhkuſh of fifty lacks of rupees. Amber readily acceded to theſe terms; he immediately raiſed the ſiege of Ahmednagur, and his troops joined Shahjehan at Terminee. In conſideration of this victory, Shahjehan ordered a ſtone fort to be built, to which he gave the name of Zufferabad *. He ſtationed garriſons throughout the Dekhan; and during the rains cantoned his army at Zufferabad. He conſented to receive the

* Or the city of victory.

A.H.1030. A.D.1621. peiſhkuſh half in money and half in goods, in the following proportions: from Adil Khan eighteen lacks, from Nizam ul Mulk twelve lacks, and from Koteb ul Mulk twenty lacks. Affairs in the Dekhan were now completely ſettled; and after the rains Shahjehan marched with his army to Burhanpoor.

AFZUL KHAN, who was ſent to the Emperor with intelligence of Shahjehan's great ſucceſſes, was rewarded with conſiderable preſents, and Jehángír amongſt other things ſent to his victorious ſon the family ruby, which he had himſelf received from Shah Abbaſs.

WHEN the two Perſian ambaſſadors took their leave, the Emperor gave to one a preſent of forty thouſand, and to the other thirty thouſand rupees in money, beſides khelaats and other articles to a conſiderable amount. The preſents for Shah Abbaſs were of great value.

JILAL, ſon of the late Dilawer Khan, making no progreſs in Cuſhwar, Eradut Khan, the ſoobahdar of Caſhmeer, was ordered thither; and after having entirely ſubdued the country, he placed ſtrong garriſons in different places.

ABOUT this time Houſheng, the nephew of Khan Alum the Emperor's great favourite, having committed murder, was executed for it.

THE Emperor had now another alarming attack of the aſthma, on which occaſion Purveiz haſtened from Patna to Agra; but before his arrival Jehángír was out of danger.

ABDULLAH KHAN having left the Dekhan without the permiſſion of Shahjehan, the Emperor deprived him of his jageer, and Etemad Roy was ordered to conduct him back to the prince.

THE intenſe heat of Agra being unfavourable to Jehángír's complaint, he ſet out in November for the northern mountains, determined if he

he found that climate agree with him, to build a city there on the banks of the Ganges, for his ſummer retreat; or elſe to proceed on to Caſhmeer. A.H.1030. A.D.1621.

When Jehángír arrived at Phorloon, one of the dependencies of Secna, he and Nourjehan Begum, with a ſmall party, ſet out to ſee the fort of Kengerah. Etemadeddowlah was at this time very ill, and the accounts of next morning were ſo unfavourable, that the Emperor and Nourjehan Begum returned the enſuing evening to the camp, where they found him in great danger. He fainted frequently, and appeared ſo totally exhauſted that Nourjehan doubted whether he was ſenſible, and pointing to the Emperor, aſked her father whether he knew him: when he repeated the following lines from Anveri.

"If a perſon who was born blind were to come into his preſence,

"He would diſcover nobility upon that forehead which enlightens the "world."

The Emperor ſtaid by his pillow ſeveral hours, after which he becam ſenſeleſs, and expired the next morning. This great miniſter was endowed with ſuch ſuperior abilities, that the Emperor could not reaſonably be blamed for the confidence he repoſed in him. His corpſe was conducted to Agra by his ſon Etekad Khán, and interred in the vizier's own garden.

Two days after the death of Etemadeddowlah, the Emperor and the Begum recommenced their journey to Kengerah, and after travelling four days encamped on the banks of the Bain Gungah. The next day the Emperor entered the fort of Kengerah. It is ſurpriſingly ſtrong, being fortified with twenty-three baſtions. It meaſures within ſide above a coſe in length, and from fifteen to twenty-two tenabs in breadth, and it is one hundred and fourteen yards high. In it are two large reſervoirs of water. When the Emperor had walked over the whole fort, he viſited the temple of Durgah, called Behwen, in its neighbourhood. Near this temple, at the foot of the mountain, is a volcano that emits flames continually, and

A.H.1030. A.D.1621. and the natives, who call it *Jowaleh Mookhee*, believe it to be the miraculous production of one of their idols.

THE Emperor beſtowed upon Nourjehan Begum the ſole poſſeſſion of all her father's property of every deſcription, with the ſame jageers and honorary diſtinctions that he had enjoyed. Her eldeſt brother Abulhaſſan, was appointed to the office of principal Dewan.

IN the latter end of this year Sultan Khuſro died at Burhanpoor, of the cholick.

A.H.1031. A.D.1621. MEHABUT KHAN met the Emperor at Baba Haſſan Abdal, and when the army encamped at Puckelee, returned to Cabul his ſoobahdary, loaded with favours.

WHEN Jehángír arrived at Caſhmeer, he iſſued an edict forbidding the levying of an oppreſſive tax, under the name of Ruſſoom Foujdary.

THE Emperor having ſuffered himſelf to be lulled into ſecurity by the warm profeſſions of inviolable friendſhip, ſo repeatedly tendered to him by Shah Abbaſs, has lately kept but a ſmall garriſon in the important fortreſs of Kandahar, which offered ſuch a temptation to the Perſian monarch, as he was not able to reſiſt; he ſuddenly brought a large army againſt it, and Abdalazeez Khan, the governor, having no force capable of making reſiſtance againſt ſuch a mighty attack, ſurrendered the place. The Emperor wrote immediately to Shahjehan, and in his letter returned thanks to God, that the ſucceſs of his ſon's arms in the Dekhan would now allow him to march againſt Kandahar, to wipe off the diſgrace which the empire had ſuffered by the capture of that fortreſs.

A FEW months after this diſpatch, Zeim ul Abedeen arrived at court, from Shahjehan, with advice of his arrival at Mendow; from whence, after recruiting his army, he intended to proceed to Malwah, to continue there during the rains, and upon the breaking up of the monſoon

ſoon march to the ſiege of Kandahar. He wrote the Emperor that he did not require any reinforcement; but that in order to enſure ſucceſs, it would be neceſſary for him to be veſted with the full command of the army, without being ſubject to any controul. He requeſted, that on account of its vicinity to Kandahar, the ſoobah of Penjab might be given him in jageer, with the fort of Runthore, as a place of ſafety for his family. A.H.1031. A.D.1621.

DURING the adminiſtration of Etemadeddowlah, the ambitious views of the Begum were under ſome degree of reſtraint; but immediately upon the death of her worthy father, her influence and authority became intolerable; to Jehángír nothing was left but the empty name of Emperor, whilſt all the arrangements of government were ſolely managed by her; ſo that advancement and degradation were the effects of her caprice or reſentment. She was alarmed at the rapid decline of the Emperor's health, being ſenſible that if after his death Shahjehan ſhould aſcend the throne, ſhe muſt ſink into inſignificance. She therefore now began to concert meaſures for fruſtrating his views, and to ſecure the continuance of her own unlimited dominion. For the attainment of theſe ends, ſhe fixed her eyes upon Sheriar, and reſolved to raiſe him to the empire, confident that from his weak capacity he would be the mere pageant of a king, whom ſhe could manage at her pleaſure; and ſhe doubted not but a liberal diſtribution of the public treaſure would effectually ſupport his pretenſions to the ſucceſſion. In order to advance her ſchemes with the Emperor, ſhe took every opportunity to inſinuate into his mind unfavourable ſentiments of Shahjehan. She ſaid it was evident, from the terms of his letter, that he only wanted to be inveſted with abſolute power to dethrone his father. Her creatures were induſtrious in improving upon her baſe ſuggeſtions, till at length the Emperor was perfectly perſuaded of their reality. When ſhe had gained thus far upon his credibility, ſhe offered to be at the ſole expence of the operations againſt Kandahar; and entreated that Sheriar might be inveſted with the command, under the tuition of Mirza Ruſtam, who from having been many years governor of that province, would be able to afford him the beſt advice. She added that A.H.1031. A.D.1622.

A.H.1031. A.D.1622. that ſhe would chearfully expend in this ſervice all that ſhe inherited from her father, with whatever elſe ſhe had acquired through his Majeſty's favour and indulgence, and which would be found fully adequate to the maintenance of an army requiſite for ſo great an enterprize. But ſhe required that Shahjehan's jageers in Agra, Ajmeer and Lahoor, ſhould be transferred to Sheriar; and that the former ſhould receive equivalents in the Dekhan, Malwah and Gujerat. The infatuated Jehángír complied with all her demands; Shahjehan was diſpoſſeſſed of his jageers, which were conferred upon Sheriar; and the former was directed to ſend all his troops to court, and remain alone in the Dekhan. Officers were appointed to ſee theſe arrangements carried into immediate execution, and Abdal Selam, Shahjehan's reſident at court, was ſent to communicate theſe orders to his maſter. Sheriar was promoted to the rank of twelve thouſand zat and eight thouſand cavalry, and appointed commander in chief of the intended expedition againſt Kandahar. Mirza Ruſtam being made Etaleek to Sheriar, and commander in chief of his troops, was ſent forward to Lahoor, to make the neceſſary preparations. Juſt about the time that the jageers were transferred to Sheriar, Shahjehan, ignorant of his diſgrace at court, had written a letter to the Emperor, requeſting that the purgunnah of Dhoolpoor might be added to his jageer; and confident of the Emperor's compliance, had ſent Deryá Khan to take charge of it; but Shereef ul Mulk having repaired thither on the part of Sheriar, a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which Shereef loſt one of his eyes by an arrow. This event ſerved to increaſe the Emperor's ſuſpicions, as well as to inflame the Begum's reſentment againſt Shahjehan.

In July the Emperor proceeded on his march from Lahoor, and in September croſſed the Chenab, where he was met by Mirza Ruſtam. At the ſame place arrived Afzul Khan, with a letter from Shahjehan, wherein he expoſtulated with his father in the moſt reſpectful and pathetic terms. After expatiating upon the dutiful tenour of his whole life, he modeſtly mentioned the ſervices he had ſo recently performed, lamented that he ſhould have forfeited his Majeſty's parental regard, without the ſhadow of offence, for the gratification of the ambition of a baſe woman, and her degenerate

degenerate ſon-in-law. He implored the Emperor to do him only common juſtice; but declared that whilſt he was ſo unfortunate as to labour under his royal diſpleaſure, ſo far from deſiring to receive any equivalent for the jageers of which he had been ſo diſgracefully bereft; he only begged leave to retire to Surat, which might be conſidered as the door to the houſe of righteouſneſs, (Mecca) where he would employ his whole time in praying for his Majeſty's health and proſperity. He conjured the Emperor to conſult his own better judgement, and not ſuffer himſelf to be miſled by the artful and weak counſels of the Begum, which, if purſued, muſt occaſion his own diſhonour and deſtruction, and terminate in the utter ruin of the empire. A.H.1031. A.D.1622.

JEHÁNGÍR was fully ſenſible of the truth of Shahjehan's repreſentations, and endeavoured to convince the Begum of their propriety, ſetting forth to her the injuſtice of diſpoſſeſſing him of his jageers, without being able to aſſign any reaſon for ſo extraordinary a conduct. But the Begum's reſolutions were not to be altered by arguments, however founded on reaſon, juſtice, or humanity; and her influence over the Emperor was now ſo abſolute, that ſhe prevailed upon him to commit a farther injury, by deſpoiling his ſon of his remaining jageers in Hiſſar and the Duab, which like the reſt were aſſigned over to Sheriar. Orders to this effect were iſſued to the Dewans. In the imperial mandate which conveyed theſe commands to Shahjehan, he was deſired to ſatisfy himſelf by taking in exchange any parts of the Dekhan, Malwah, and Gujerat, that he might prefer; and had permiſſion to reſide at any of thoſe places: at the ſame time he was commanded to ſend away the troops that were required for the ſiege of Kandahar. Afzul Khan boldly proteſted againſt theſe iniquitous proceedings; but was obliged to return to Shahjehan without effecting any thing. By theſe violent meaſures the Begum meant to try Shahjehan's diſpoſition, and to bring matters to a ſpeedy criſis. Should he tamely ſubmit to this ſhameful treatment, ſhe gained her ends at once without further trouble or oppoſition; and if on the other hand he was driven into open rebellion, he would incur the odium of commencing an unnatural war, in which by means of her reſources ſhe hoped to be able to cruſh him. In ſhort Shahjehan

A.H.1031. A.D.1622. jehan wiſhed to proceed by mild and lenient meaſures, ſo as to avoid the appearance of diſobedience on his part; whilſt on the contrary, the views of the Begum were to create an irreconcileable jealouſy between the Emperor and Shahjehan, and raiſe the fortune of Sheriar upon the ruin of the latter. Her brother, Aſof Khan, was known to be well-diſpoſed towards Shahjehan; but whenever the preſent tranſactions became the ſubject of converſation, he had the prudence to obſerve a ſtrict ſilence. The Begum now finding no oppoſition to her will, threw off the maſk, and made no ſecret of her intentions. Mehabut Khan, who was diſſatisfied with Shahjehan, and who both hated and envied Aſof Khan, was ordered to court from his government of Cabul. Although the letter bore the ſeal of the Begum, yet Mehabut Khan not being able to perſuade himſelf that ſuch an entire change of meaſures could ſo ſuddenly have taken place, ſuſpected it to be the artifice of Aſof Khan to draw him to court, for the purpoſe of ſacrificing him to his revenge. He therefore wrote in anſwer to the Begum, that as long as Aſof Khan remained at court he dared not obey her ſummons, and that therefore if ſhe really wiſhed to avail herſelf of his ſervices, ſhe muſt firſt ſend her brother to Bengal, and deſtroy Motamid Khan.

THE munſeb of Mehabut Khan was immediately raiſed to ſix thouſand zat and the like number of cavalry, and his ſon Amanullah Khan was nominated to the rank of three thouſand zat and one thouſand ſeven hundred cavalry, and appointed acting Soobahdar of Cabul, whilſt his father ſhould remain at court. Aſof Khan was diſpatched to Agra for the royal treaſure, that had been amaſſing there from the commencement of the reign of Akber. But this was only a pretence to get him out of the way, in order to diſpel the apprehenſions of Mehabut Khan, and that he might not be a ſpy upon the actions of the Begum and her party.

ABDULLA KHAN from Culpee, and Khanjehan Khan from Multan, now paid their reſpects to the Emperor; and Mirza Khan, the ſon of the former, obtained in marriage a daughter of the late Sultan Daniel. Khanjehan preſented the Emperor with a peiſhkuſh of a thouſand Irakee horſes.

HYDER

HYDER BEG, ambaſſador from Shah Abbaſs, arrived now at Lahoor, A.H.1031. A.H.1622. with a letter for Jehángír, full of declarations of friendſhip; he received a khelut, but was ordered to depart immediately.

SOME very harſh expreſſions having fallen from Shahjehan, upon the receipt of the royal mandate, and which were reported to the Emperor, he became much alarmed at what might be the conſequence of driving his ſon to deſpair, and employed Mouſſavee Khan, a man of great ſagacity, to go to the Prince, under the pretence of giving good advice, but in fact to penetrate into his deſigns, that meaſures might be adopted accordingly.

WHEN Mehabut Khan arrived at Lahoor, he aſſured Jehángír that unleſs Motamid Khan was deſtroyed, it would be impoſſible to concert any meaſures with ſuch ſecrecy as to elude his penetration; and added, that if the Emperor was in the leaſt ſcrupulous about ordering his execution, he need only ſend him to Cabul on pretence of buſineſs, when Mehabut Khan would take care to have him diſpatched on the road.

A LETTER was now received from Etebar Khan, the killadar of Agra, with advice that Shahjehan had marched from Mendow, at the head of a large army; but that his intentions were yet unknown.

WHEN Afzul Khan returned to the Dekhan, and communicated to Shahjehan all the particulars of his father's unnatural behaviour, with the wicked deſigns of the Begum and her party, he aſſured him that matters were now come to a criſis, when remonſtrances would have no avail, and that abject ſubmiſſions muſt terminate in utter deſtruction: That in the ſame manner as he had been diſpoſſeſſed of the jageers in Hindoſtan, he would gradually be deprived of thoſe in Malwah, Gujerat, and the Dekhan; and when thus bereft of every reſource, he would be cruſhed without having the power to make any reſiſtance. Shahjehan, convinced of the truth of theſe arguments, reſolved to act with vigour, and accordingly without loſs of time marched his army towards Agra.

A.H.1031. A.D.1622. As ſoon as the Emperor received certain intelligence that Shahjehan was marching towards Agra, Mehabut Khan and the Begum inflamed his mind againſt his ſon, and precipitated him into violent meaſures. It was agreed that the Emperor, under pretence of hunting, ſhould proceed to the river at Sultanpoor in Penjab, and there wait till it could be aſcertained whether Shahjehan was coming in a hoſtile or peaceable manner; that if his intentions were diſcovered to be inimical, the Emperor ſhould croſs the river and oppoſe him; but if he ſhould not commit any act of hoſtility, meaſures ſuitable to the occaſion might be purſued. Having thus formed a plan of operations, the Emperor marched from Lahoor in the beginning of February. A.H.1032. A.D.1623. Daily advices were received from Etebar Khan of the rapid advances of Shahjehan towards Agra. Etebar Khan did not think it ſafe to remove the treaſure; Aſof Khan concurred with him in this opinion, and prepared to join the Emperor.

Upon receiving the above advices, the Emperor croſſed the river at Sultanpoor, and proceeded towards Dehly. Thus, by the wicked intrigues of the Begum, the whole empire was in a flame. A dutiful ſon was compelled for his own preſervation to take arms againſt an affectionate parent. The ſituation of the Emperor was truly deplorable: in the decline of life, and whilſt labouring under a grievous bodily infirmity, to be forced into a climate inimical to his diſorder, in order to conduct an unnatural war, which muſt in its conſequences prove injurious to both parties, on whichſoever ſide victory might declare. It was moreover a lamentable reflection, that thoſe very troops, with their general, who had gained ſo many victories over the enemies of the empire, ſhould now ſheath their ſwords in the very vitals of their country.

Mehram Khan, one of the eunuchs of the Serai, together with Kheleel Beg, Fidaiy Khan, and Motamid Khan, being accuſed at this time of holding a ſecret correſpondence with Shahjehan, were apprehended, and upon the evidence of Mirza Ruſtam, who bore an inveterate enmity againſt Kheleel, and another ſuborned witneſs who ſwore againſt Mehram Khan, they were both put to death; Fidaiy Khan fully exculpated

pated himſelf, and was pardoned; but Motamid Khan was diſmiſſed from the ſervice, and baniſhed to Tatah. A.H.1021. A.D.1623.

Mouſsavee Khan met Shahjehan at Futtehpoor, and was received in the moſt gracious manner. The prince agreed to ſend with him Cazy Abdulazeez, to aſſure the Emperor, that he only wiſhed to come to a perſonal explanation; from the conviction, that from the intrigues of the Begum, no negociation could be managed through any medium; and that he earneſtly deſired to have an interview with his majeſty, before matters were carried to extremity.

Mouſsavee Khan and Cazy Abdulazeez went together to the royal camp at Lodyneoh; but the Begum had ſo inflamed the Emperor againſt Shahjehan, that he not only refuſed Abdulazeez an audience, but ordered him into the cuſtody of Mehabut Khan.

By the time the Emperor had reached Dehly, his army was very numerous, having been joined by Rajah Nerſingh Deo, Aſof Khan, and many other munſebdars, with their troops. The command of the main body was given to Mehabut Khan; and Abdullah Khan was ſent before with a large detachment to procure intelligence, and to ſecure the roads and ferries. The Emperor marched through the city of Dehly, and encamped on the banks of the Jumna.

When Shahjehan advanced to Belootchpoor, the two armies were within ten coſe of each other. Thoſe who hoped to mend their deſperate fortunes by a civil war, told Shahjehan, that after the indignity offered to him in the perſon of his ambaſſador, there remained no proſpect of any ſucceſs from lenient meaſures; and as his force was now very ſuperior to the Emperor's, they adviſed him to come to an engagement immediately, and not to allow the enemy time to acquire ſtrength by farther reinforcements. He rejected this counſel, and declared that he had nothing farther in view, than to effect the reſtitution of his jageers, and puniſh the Emperor's evil counſellors. In order to avoid a battle, he marched about fourteen

A.H.1032. A.D.1623. fourteen coſe into the province of Mewat. He kept with himſelf five thouſand cavalry, and divided the remainder of his army into three bodies, under the command of Darab Khan, Rajah Bickermajeet, and Rajah Bheem, who were directed to harraſs the imperial army, and cut off their ſupplies; hoping, that when they were reduced to diſtreſs, the Begum and her party would be alarmed for their ſafety, and agree to his terms. The Begum ſent Aſof Khan to oppoſe theſe operations with a body of twenty-five thouſand cavalry, accompanied by Abulhaſſan, Abdullah Khan, and Luſhker Khan. The Begum had imprudently given the command of the van to Abdullah Khan, who being diſguſted with her meaſures, only wanted an opportunity to betray his truſt. His deſign, however, was known only to Bickermajeet, who not having time to communicate with Darab Khan, the latter made a powerful reſiſtance to Abdullah Khan's attack, and in the action Bickermajeet was killed with a matchlock ball. Abdullah Khan having now diſcovered his intentions to Darab Khan, joined him with part of his force. The death of Bickermajeet threw the Prince's army into confuſion, but they were rallied by Rajah Bheem, and night parted the combatants, without either ſide having gained any conſiderable advantage.

THE deſertion of Abdullah Khan created ſuſpicions in the Emperor's mind againſt Aſof Khan and Abulhaſſan, and theſe fears threw his army into great confuſion.

MEHABUT KHAN alſo, alarmed at the ſucceſs of Shahjehan, and fearful of more deſertions, ſet on foot a negotiation through Cazy Abdulazeez, whom he ſent to Shahjehan, to aſſure him, that if he would lead back his army without committing any farther hoſtilities, his jageers ſhould be reſtored to him immediately on his return to the Dekhan. Although Shahjehan did not place much reliance on the faith of Mehabut Khan, yet as he earneſtly wiſhed to have his father reconciled to him, he marched back his army without any farther ſtipulations.

THE

THE Emperor croſſed the Jumna at Agra, and ſet out for Ajmeer; whilſt Shahjehan proceeded to Mendow. Shahjehan, on his return, gave the government of Gujerat to Abdullah Khan. A.H.1032. A.D.1623.

ETEBAR KHAN, the eunuch, in reward for having preſerved Agra, was promoted to a munſeb of ſix thouſand zat and five thouſand cavalry, with the title of Momtaz Khan.

SULTAN PURVEIZ joined the Emperor at Hindore, and was received with great affection.

As ſoon as certain intelligence was received that Shahjehan was proceeding to Mendow through the paſs of Ghattee Chanda, the perfidious Mehabut Khan, regardleſs of the late treaty, perſuaded the Emperor to ſend Purveiz in purſuit of him from Ajmeer. And accordingly Purveiz, under the management of Mehabut Khan, marched from thence with an army of forty thouſand cavalry, a train of artillery, and twenty lacks of rupees.

AT the ſame time that Shahjehan entered Mendow, Purveiz and Mehabut Khan arrived at Ghattee Chanda. Having now miſſed their aim, they reſolved to march back again to Ajmeer, and return after the rains. But at this juncture, Ruſtam Khan, who from a private ſoldier had riſen to high rank, through the favour of Shahjehan, having engaged in a correſpondence with Mehabut Khan, adviſed him and Purveiz to puſh on to Mendow without loſs of time, aſſuring them that when the armies were in ſight of each other, he would deſert to them with his troops. Encouraged by this promiſe, Mehabut Khan and Purveiz entered the paſs of Ghattee Chanda. Shahjehan placing entire confidence on the attachment of Ruſtam Khan, ſent him before with a large detachment to impede the motions of Mehabut Khan, whilſt himſelf prepared to follow with the main body.

A.H.1032. A.D.1623. ON the firſt and ſecond days, ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes paſt berween Ruſtam Khan and Mehabut Khan, in one of which one Munſoor Khan, a Portugueſe, who had deſerted from Purveiz to Shahjehan, was killed on the ſide of Ruſtam Khan; and amongſt the troops of Mehabut Khan fell Ajeb Singh with about two hundred Rajpoots. It had been ſettled, that on the third day Shahjehan ſhould unite his forces with thoſe of Ruſtam Khan, and bring the enemy to a general engagement. But early in the morning before the junction was effected, Ruſtam Khan with Mohammed Khan, Berkundaze Khan, and ſeveral other munſebdars, deſerted to Mehabut Khan, carrying with them the greateſt part of the detachment; of the remainder many diſperſed different ways, and a ſmall party returned to Shahjehan.

ABOUT this time a meſſenger, with a treaſonable letter from the Khankhanan to Mehabut Khan, was intercepted; and Shahjehan, in order to keep the matter ſecret, inſtantly had the meſſenger put to death. Shahjehan now croſſed the Nerbudda and retreated to Aſſeer, leaving Byram Beg with a ſufficient force to diſpute with the enemy the paſſage of the river. Shahjehan ſent for the Khankhanan and his ſon, and without any preface ſhewed them the intercepted letter; at the ſight of which they were ſo confounded that they were not able to frame any kind of excuſe; upon which they were given in cuſtody to Syed Mozuffer Khan.

SHAHJEHAN left the heavy baggage at Aſſeer, under the charge of Rajah Gopaul Doſs, and then proceeded to Burhanpoor with his ſons. Here he was joined by Abdullah Khan from Gujerat.

GUJERAT was one of the jageers of Shahjehan, and we have already mentioned that when he marched back from Agra, he had given it in charge to Abdullah Khan, who diſpatched Wafedar, an eunuch, with a party of new raiſed troops, to take poſſeſſion of the city of Ahmedabad. The Emperor by the advice of Mehabut Khan now conferred the ſoobahdary of Gujerat upon Dewar Bukhſh, ſon of Khuſro, with Khan Azem for his Etaleek. When Shahjehan arrived at Mendow, he ſent orders to

Kinker

Kinker Doſs, brother of the late Bickermajeet, and Seffy, the Dewan of Gujerat, to repair to him, and bring with them the treaſure, with the golden throne inlaid with precious ſtones, which coſt five lacks of rupees, and a ſword belt worth two lacks of rupees; both of which had been prepared as preſents for the Emperor. Seffy, in order to recommend himſelf to the Emperor, reſolved to oppoſe the new governor; and the day before Kinker Doſs left Ahmedabad, himſelf, under pretence of going to Shahjehan, marched to Mahmoodabad, from whence he wrote to Nahir Khan, Dilere Khan, and Baber Khan, Afghans, and other neighbouring jageerdars, imparting his deſigns, and requiring their aſſiſtance; to which they readily conſented. Salah, foujdar of Sircar Putten, and Kinker Doſs, ſuſpected his treachery; but he had a large force at command, whilſt they were totally unprovided with the means of oppoſition. Salah withdrew ſecretly with near ten lacks of rupees, and joined Shahjehan at Mendow; Kinker Doſs alſo eſcaped with the ſword belt; but the throne was ſo heavy that he could not carry it with him. Seffy wrote to his confederates, that now was the time for carrying the ſcheme into execution. Accordingly the next morning at day-break they entered the city by different gates. Wafedar took refuge in the houſe of Sheikh Hyder, who betraying him to the conſpirators, he was ſeized and committed to priſon. Mohammed Tuckee the Dewan, and Haſſan Beg the Bukhſhee, were likewiſe diſcovered, and ſhared the ſame fate. The leaders of the conſpiracy broke in pieces the inlaid throne, the gold of which they diſtributed amongſt their troops, and divided the jewels amongſt themſelves. When Abdullah Khan got advice of theſe tranſactions, he haſtened from Mendow to Gujerat, with only five or ſix hundred cavalry, and after twenty days arrived at Berodeh. Seffy Khan and his confederates marched out of Ahmedabad, and encamped at the tank of Kenkeriah, with about fifteen thouſand men. Abdullah Khan receiving intelligence of the ſtrength of the enemy, waited ſome days at Berodeh for a reinforcement of troops, and when they joined him, marched to Mahmoodabad. Seffy marched to the town of Betowah, and encamped near the tomb of Kotebul Alum. Abdullah went on to Berantcheh, and Seffy to the village of Beload, when the two armies were within three coſe of each other. The next day they both

A.H.1032. A.D.1623.

A.H. 1032. A.D. 1623. both drew up in order of battle; Abdullah Khan had taken poſt upon broken ground, interſected with hedges of zekoom, ſo that he was not able to diſpoſe of his men to the beſt advantage. The centre of each began the attack; Himmut Singh commanding that diviſion on the ſide of Abdullah Khan, and Nahir Khan that of Seffy. Himmut Singh was ſhot, and the elephants in the front of Abdullah's line, frightened at the rockets, broke in upon their own men, and threw the troops into ſuch confuſion, that they were totally routed. He fled to Beroatch, where he ſtaid only three days, and then went to Surat, and from thence with the remains of his army joined Shahjehan at Burhanpoor, at the ſame time that the latter had retreated from Mendow. The Emperor raiſed Seffy's munſeb from one thouſand cavalry to three thouſand zat, and two thouſand five hundred cavalry, with the title of Seif Khan; and Nahir Khan was promoted to three thouſand zat, and two thouſand cavalry.

When Mehabut Khan and Purveiz arrived at Nerbudda, oppoſite to the poſt of Byram Beg, a briſk cannonade commenced on both ſides; but Byram Beg had ſecured all the boats, and defended the fort with ſuch obſtinacy, that the enemy deſpaired of effecting a paſſage.

There appearing no proofs of Darab Khan's participation in his father's treaſon, Shahjehan releaſed him from cuſtody; and ſhortly after, upon a further conviction of his fidelity, was induced to ſet at liberty the Khankhanan and his other ſon alſo. Mehabut Khan, ſeeing the Khankhanan reſtored to confidence and favour, wrote him a letter, intreating him to mediate a peace, which being alſo agreeable to the inclination of Shahjehan, he made the Khankhanan ſwear upon the Koran, that he would not betray his intereſt, and then ſent him to Mehabut Khan to negotiate the treaty. It was agreed that the Khankhanan ſhould not croſs the Nerbudda, and that his two ſons ſhould remain with Shahjehan as hoſtages for their father's fidelity. As ſoon as it was known that the Khankhanan was coming to negotiate a peace, Byram Beg became remiſs in his duty, of which Mehabut Khan did not fail to avail himſelf, and in the dead of night croſſed the river with his whole army; when the Khankhanan, regardleſs

of

of his newly plighted faith, openly joined the enemy. Byram Beg, overwhelmed with ſhame at having ſuffered himſelf to be ſo duped, joined Shahjehan, who did not think it prudent to remain any longer at Burhanpoor; but reſolved to march into Bengal as faſt as poſſible. He was now deſerted by many of his ungrateful dependents. Mehabut Khan and Sultan Purveiz went after him as far as Ghattee Bhenker, thirty coſe from Burhanpoor; but a heavy fall of rain ſpoiling all their ammunition, they were obliged to give up the purſuit. A.H.1032. A.D.1623.

SHAHJEHAN marched to the borders of Telinganeh, the country of Koteb ul Mulk, and proceeded by the way of Maſſulipatam. When he approached Oriſſa, the Soobahdar, Ahmed Beg Khan, nephew of Ibrahim Khan, Soobahdar of Bengal, fled to his uncle at Dacca. Shah Kuly Khan was left with a force to keep poſſeſſion of Oriſſa, whilſt Shahjehan marched to Burdwan. Salah, the nephew of Aſof Khan, ſhut himſelf up in the fort; but upon the appearance of a ſiege ſurrendered. Byram Beg was left to command in Burdwan, and Shahjehan marched on to Raj Mahl. A.H.1033. A.D.1624.

IBRAHIM KHAN having collected together a large force, proceeded from Dacca to Akbernagur, with a powerful train of artillery, and the royal nowareh, or fleet of fighting boats. This place was originally named Aj Mahl, and when Rajah Mânſingh made it the ſeat of government, it was for ſome time called Raj Mahl, and afterwards Akbernagur. When Rajah Mânſingh built the old fort, the river ran cloſe under it, but afterwards retired from its bed to the diſtance of near a coſe. Ibrahim Khan afterwards erected a tomb for his ſon, on the banks of the river, which he encloſed with ſtrong fortifications of ſtone. He abandoned the old fort, and reſolved to defend himſelf in the new one, which was inacceſſible on the ſide of the river, and from its ſituation might eaſily be aſſiſted with ſupplies, by means of the nowareh. His garriſon conſiſted of near four thouſand men, amongſt whom were ſeveral Portugueſe gunners: the reſt of his army encamped on the oppoſite ſide of the river. When Shahjehan arrived at Akbernagur, he wrote to Ibrahim

A.H.1033. A.D.1624. Khan, that if he would ſurrender, he ſhould have a ſuitable jageer in any part of Bengal that he might prefer; and that if he wiſhed to repair to the Emperor, he ſhould have a ſafe convoy upon evacuating the fort. He returned for anſwer, that his gratitude and duty obliged him to defend the fort to the utmoſt extremity, and that he was reſolved to die in the ſervice of the Emperor, to whoſe favour and indulgence he was indebted for every thing that he poſſeſſed.

We muſt now return to the tranſactions at court. When the Emperor entered the city of Ajmeer, he received intelligence from Agra, of the death of his mother Miriam ul Zemany, whoſe loſs he ſincerely lamented. Seffy ſent him forty-four perſons who had been active in the late commotions in Gujerat, two of whom were trampled to death by elephants, and the reſt committed to priſon.

The Emperor being relieved from alarms for the preſent, by the ſucceſſes of Purveiz and the retreat of Shahjehan, reſolved to make an excurſion to Caſhmeer, that he might avoid the ſummer heat of Hindoſtan, which always occaſioned a return of his aſthmatic complaint. He accordingly left Ajmeer about the end of November.

By the advice of Mehabut Khan, Aſof Khan was appointed Soobahdar of Bengal, and had actually ſet out for his government; but the Begum being unable to bear his abſence, as ſhe really loved him, he was ordered back again.

Upon the death of Momtaz Khan the eunuch, Mocurreb Khan proceeded to the ſoobahdary of Agra. Allavirdy Beg, who had deſerted the ſervice of Shahjehan, obtained the title of Motakid Khan; and Ruſtam Khan was appointed foujdar of Kenoje.

In the Dekhan, Mehabut Khan carried all before him. Cazy Abdulazeez, Shahjehan's late ambaſſador, being now in the ſervice of Mehabut Khan, was ſent to Adil Khan, who with his confederates had ſubmitted

to

to the conquerors. Amber ſent Aly Sheer to Mehabut Khan, with a letter couched in the moſt abject terms, deſiring permiſſion to pay his reſpects, and to place his ſon in the imperial ſervice. Cazy Abdulazeez wrote to Mehabut Khan, that Adil Khan, as a farther proof of attachment, had appointed Moulla Mohammed Lahooree to ſerve under him, with five thouſand cavalry. The country about Malwah was yet hardly paſſable for the artillery; however, in order to ſatisfy the impatience of the Emperor, who had written repeated orders to that effect, Mehabut Khan ſent on Purveiz, whilſt he remained himſelf a few days behind at Burhanpoor, for the arrival of Moulla Mohammed and his detachment. Luſhker Khan, Jadoun Roy, Oudyjyram, and ſome other munſebdars, were cantoned at Zuffernagur, for the defence of Ballahghaut; other garriſons were diſtributed throughout the Dekhan; and Rezawee Khan was ſtationed in Khandeis. A.H.1033. A.D.1624.

When Ibrahim Khan ſhut himſelf up in the new fort of Raj Mahl, Shahjehan took poſſeſſion of the old one. He then blockaded the new fort, and Roomee Khan, the commandant of his artillery, was employed in carrying on a mine, whilſt a briſk cannonade was maintained on both ſides. By means of the nowareh, Ahmed Khan threw himſelf into the fort, and raiſed the ſpirits of the beſieged. Shortly after, Shahjehan detached Derya Khan to attack the camp on the oppoſite ſide of the river. Ibrahim Khan alarmed thereat, embarked on the nowareh with Ahmed Beg to engage him on the river; but proving too late to prevent his gaining the oppoſite bank, Ibrahim Khan continued in the boats to hinder any reinforcement being ſent to the enemy. A battle was fought on the eaſtern banks of the Ganges, between Derya Khan and the Bengal troops, headed by Ahmed Beg, when the latter being routed retreated to Ibrahim Khan, who ſent to the fort for ſuccour. Shahjehan having no boats, was unable to ſend any aſſiſtance to Derya Khan, till the Telyah Rajah ſupplied his want. Through his management one thouſand five hundred cavalry, under the command of Abdullah Khan, were tranſported over the river a few miles above Raj Mahl, and joined Derya Khan. Ibrahim Khan now arrived in his camp, and came immediately to action.

A.H.1033. A.D.1624. action. He formed his troops into three diviſions, commanded by Syed Nourullah, Ahmed Beg, and himſelf. The conflict was for ſome time violent on both ſides. At length Nourullah was overpowered and fled with his diviſion. The enemy then fell upon Ahmed Beg, who made a gallant reſiſtance and received ſeveral wounds. Ibrahim Khan ſupported him for ſome time; but there remaining no hopes of turning the fate of the day, his officers entreated him to retire, repreſenting the raſhneſs of expoſing himſelf to inevitable deſtruction: but the gallant veteran ſcorned to fly, and ſaid he now deſired nothing more than to die in the performance of his duty to his ſovereign: being ſurrounded and killed, Abdullah Khan cut off his head and ſent it to Shahjehan. The beſieged were now greatly diſheartened, and Roomee Khan having ſet fire to the mine, effected a breach in the wall of forty yards, and the fort was ſtormed immediately. Many of the beſieged, from the dread of the unrelenting fury of the aſſailants, plunged themſelves headlong into the river, and the greateſt part periſhed; numbers fell by the ſword, and a few obtained quarter. Meeruck Jelayer, one of the principal men of Bengal, was taken priſoner. The loſs on the part of the beſiegers was very inconſiderable. Ahmed Beg fled to Dacca, the capital of Bengal, where Ibrahim Khan had depoſited his treaſure, and left his family. When Shahjehan arrived at Dacca, Ahmed Beg and his party made their ſubmiſſions, and were favourably received by the conqueror. Here were found twenty-five lacks of rupees belonging to Ibrahim Khan, and five lacks, the property of Meeruck Jelayer and others; five hundred elephants, four hundred horſes, with cloths, and Aggur wood of immenſe value. The artillery and nowareh were all taken. Shahjehan beſtowed the following largeſſes amongſt his officers: to Abdullah Khan three lacks of rupees, to Rajah Bheem two lacks, to Darab Khan and Derya Khan one lack each, to Vizier Khan and Shujahut Khan fifty thouſand rupees each; and a lack of rupees was ſet apart to be equally divided between Mohammed Tuckee and Byram Beg, who were abſent.

DARAB KHAN, the ſon of the Khankhanan, had remained in cuſtody to this time; but Shahjehan now placed ſuch entire reliance upon him, that he

he appointed him ſoobahdar of Bengal. He pledged his faith in the moſt ſolemn form; and for the more perfect ſatisfaction of Shahjehan, gave him as hoſtages his wife and daughter, and a ſon of Shahnowaz Khan his brother. A.H.1033. A.D.1624.

RAJAH BHEEM, ſon of the Ranna, who had always faithfully adhered to the fortune of Shahjehan, was ſent to Patna, whither Shahjehan followed in a few days. In the ſoobah of Bahar, where lay moſt of Purveiz's jageers, Mekhleſs Khan was dewan, and Allyar Khan foujdar. They never thought of putting the fort of Patna into a ſtate of defence; but upon the approach of Rajah Bheem, fled to Allahabad; ſo that the Rajah obtained poſſeſſion of the ſoobah of Bahar without ſtriking a blow. A few days after Shahjehan arrived at Patna, where many of Purveiz's officers joined him, Syed Mobarick, killadar of Rhotaſs, delivered up that important fortreſs; the zemindars of Jowneah and other neighbouring places came alſo with their peiſhkuſh. Byram Beg was recalled from Burdwan, and made ſoobahdar of Bahar. Abdullah Khan and Rajah Bheem proceeded to Allahabad. Derya Khan, with another detachment, was ſent towards Manickpoor, and Shahjehan followed ſhortly after. When Abdullah Khan arrived at Chowſa ferry, Jehángír Kuly Khan, governor of Jownpoor, fled to Mirza Ruſtam at Allahabad. Abdullah Khan followed him and encamped at Jhewſee, directly oppoſite to Allahabad. Derya Khan encamped at Manickpoor, on the banks of the Ganges, whilſt Rajah Bheem advanced within four coſe of Allahabad. Shahjehan took poſſeſſion of Jownpoor. Abdullah Khan croſſed the river to beſiege the fort of Allahabad; and Mirza Ruſtam prepared for a vigorous defence.

WE have already mentioned that Amber had made the moſt abject conceſſions to Mehabut Khan, in hopes of being entruſted with the ſupreme management in the Dekhan, when he might employ the imperial arms, to the extermination of Adil Khan, and the eſtabliſhment of his own power. Adil Khan entertained the ſame views againſt Amber, and was more fortunate in his negociations. Mehabut Khan having now openly united his intereſt to that of Adil Khan, Moulla Mohammed Lahooree

A.H.1033. A.D.1624. was apprehenſive of danger in paſſing through the territory of Amber, in order to join Mehabut Khan with the promiſed reinforcement of troops; wherefore a force ſufficient for his protection was ordered to eſcort him from Ballahghaut to Burhanpoor. Amber alarmed at this junction, fled with Nizam ul Mulk, from Kherkee to Kandahar, a frontier town of Golcondah; leaving his family in Dowletabad. They gave out that they were only going to Koteb ul Mulk, to receive a ſum of money due from him for his quota of the expences of the war. Mehabut Khan directed that Moulla Mohammed, with Sirbullund Khan, ſhould garriſon Burhanpoor; and that Ameeneddeen, the ſon of the former, ſhould accompany Purveiz with a thouſand cavalry. When affairs were thus ſettled in the Dekhan, they began their march for Bengal. Being ſuſpicious of the Khankhanan, his tent was always pitched near Purveiz's quarters, and a ſtrict watch kept over all his actions. When Purveiz and Mehabut Khan approached Allahabad, Abdullah Khan, on account of the ſmallneſs of his force, being obliged to raiſe the ſiege, returned to his camp at Jhewſee, from whence, accompanied by Derya Khan and Rajah Bheem, he marched towards Jownpoor. Shahjehan croſſed the river at Benaris, and ſhortly after was joined by Abdullah Khan and the two other generals. To provide againſt accidents, Shahjehan ſent his family to Rhotaſs. Rajah Bheem urged Shahjehan to come to a general engagement immediately, inſiſting that a reſolute attack would enſure him a deciſive victory; but Abdullah Khan oppoſed this raſh counſel. He exclaimed againſt the folly of imagining that ten thouſand men, many of whom were raw and undiſciplined, ſhould be able to combat with ſucceſs againſt forty thouſand of the beſt troops of the empire, headed by a general of conſummate abilities, long experience, and undaunted valour. He recommended to him to avoid the imperial army, and proceed with all poſſible expedition through Owdh to Dehly, and again when the enemy approached that city, to retreat to the Dekhan; for that thus by keeping them in continual motion, they would be ſo harraſſed, being encumbered with heavy baggage, that they would probably conclude a peace with him upon his own terms; or if they ſhould perſiſt in continuing the war, he would then be in a better condition to reſiſt them. The ardour of Shahjehan inclined him to follow

follow the advice of Rajah Bheem, ſo that the prudent counſel of Abdullah Khan made no impreſſion upon his mind. Before the proper diſpoſition could be made for an engagement, the army of Mehabut Khan came in ſight. Roomee Khan, with the artillery, was advanced at ſome diſtance from the army, and being ſurrounded by the enemy, was obliged to ſurrender, without having done the ſmalleſt execution, although he had diſcharged above a thouſand balls. The whole weight of the attack fell upon Derya Khan's diviſion, which was ſoon overpowered and totally routed. Rajah Bheem, in deſpair, flung himſelf into the midſt of the enemy, and was cut to pieces. The day was now irrecoverably loſt—yet Shahjehan undiſmayed, wanted to make another aſſault; but Abdullah Khan boldly oppoſed this unavailing temerity, and ſeizing the bridle of his horſe, obliged him to retreat with the ſcattered remains of his army. All the baggage fell into the hands of the enemy, who ſatisfied with their ſucceſs, did not attempt to purſue the victory any farther. Shahjehan by forced marches reached Rhotaſs, where he remained three days, during which time Sultan Morad Bukhſh was born there. From hence Shahjehan ſent an account of his defeat to Darab Khan, and directed him to haſten to Ghurree. But this ungrateful and perfidious man, forgetting the favours he had received from his prince, and regardleſs of his plighted faith, looked only to his immediate intereſt, and wrote word to Shahjehan, that the zemindars having riſen, held him priſoner, ſo that it was impoſſible for him to repair to the appointed rendezvous. The affairs of Shahjehan being totally ruined by his late defeat, and the defection of Darab Khan, he ſtaid only three days at Rhotaſs, after which he ſet out for the Dekhan, through Bengal and Cutteck, leaving behind Abdullah Khan with the new born prince. The nephew of Darab Khan, who had been given as an hoſtage for his fidelity, was now put to death, in revenge for his uncle's treachery. A.H. 1033. A.D. 1624.

TRANSACTIONS at court.—Whilſt the Emperor was at Caſhmeer, Khanchzad Khan, ſon of Mehabut Khan, gained a conſiderable victory over the Uzbecks, in Cabul. Afzul Khan, whom Shahjehan had left at Bejapoor, now joined Jehángír, and was received into his ſervice with diſtinguiſhed marks

A.H.1033. A.D.1624. marks of favour. In the winter Jehángír returned to Lahoor, where he received intelligence of the defeat of Shahjehan; on which occaſion the munſeb of Mehabut Khan was raiſed to ſeven thouſand zat and ſeven thouſand cavalry of two and three horſes, with the Toman Towgh.

In the Dekhan, Amber received from Koteb ul Mulk the money due, and they renewed their confederacy with an oath. They then marched with a large force againſt Adil Khan, who being unprepared for ſuch an attack, was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in Beejapoor, and then ſent advice of his ſituation to Mehabut Khan, who wrote orders to all the munſebdars in the Dekhan to march to his relief. On their approach, Amber raiſed the ſiege, and retreated to his own country, where he was purſued by Moulla Mohammed, but who acted with ſuch want of caution, that Amber ſurprized his camp, put him to death, and took a great number of priſoners, of whom were twenty-five principal officers belonging to Adil Khan; and alſo Fereed Khan, whom he immediately ordered to be put to death. Of the imperial munſebdars taken priſoners were Luſhker Khan, Mirza Manucheher, and Akeedut Khan. Amber ſent the priſoners in chains to Dowletabad. Khenjir Khan fled to Ahmednagur, and put it in a poſture of defence. Amber ſoon after appeared before the place, but his cannon being too ſmall to have any effect upon the fortifications, he turned the ſiege into a blockade. He then beſieged Adil Khan in Beejapoor, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the whole territory of Ballaghaut. He likewiſe inveſted the fort of Shoolapoor, which had ever been a ſubject of contention between Adil Khan and Nizam ul Mulk, and the large gun called Mulkmydan being brought from Dowletabad, a breach was effected and the place taken by ſtorm. He then ſent Yacoob Khan, a coffree, with a large force againſt Burhanpoor.

In Bengal, the zemindars delivered up Durab Khan to the Emperor, who was ſo enraged at the duplicity of his conduct, that he ordered Mehabut Khan to ſend him his head, and which command was accordingly obeyed. Khanehzad Khan was now appointed ſoobahdar of Bengal.

Abdul-

Abdulraheem the late Khankhanan was ordered to court. Mukhliſs Khan was now ſent from Lahoor, to haſten the march of Purveiz againſt Shahjehan. A.H.1032. A.H.1624.

When Shahjehan returned to the Dekhan, Amber ſent him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of obedience and ſupport, and entreated him to haſten to Burhanpoor, which was ſtill beſieged by Yacoob Khan, who had orders to ſurrender to him all the territory of Ballaghaut. Shahjehan encamped at Loll Baugh. Rowrutten and the imperial garriſon in Burhanpoor, continuing to defend the place with valour and ſkill, Shahjehan ordered two aſſaults to be made on different places, at the ſame time, one headed by Abdullah Khan, and the other by Shah Kuly Khan. Abdullah Khan met with ſuch a gallant reſiſtance, that he could effect nothing; but Shah Kuly Khan got into the fort, ſeized the citadel, and ſhut the gates; however, for want of ſupport, he was at length obliged to capitulate. Shahjehan ordered another ſtorm, but it did not ſucceed: many gallant officers and ſoldiers periſhed in theſe attempts. The beſieged then made a ſally; but were driven back with conſiderable loſs, and amongſt their ſlain were ſeveral Rajpoot chiefs, dependants of Rowrutten. Purveiz now appeared on the banks of the Nerbudda, when Shahjehan raiſed the ſiege and retreated to Ballaghaut. Abdullah Khan being ſeized with a religious frenzy, left the ſervice of Shahjehan and ſettled at Indore, to follow his devotions. At the ſame time Nuſſaree Khan, another of his officers, deſerted to Nizam ul Mulk.

Khan Azem died about this time at Ahmedabad. His father was a native of Ghuzneen, and his mother ſuckled the Emperor Akber. Jehángír was very fond of him, and took every opportunity of advancing his fortune. He was a great hiſtorian, an elegant writer, and a good poet. His body was brought to Dehly, and interred in the cemetery of Sheikh Nizameddeen Aulia. Upon the death of Khan Azem, the ſoobahdary of Gujerat was conferred upon Khanjehan Khan; and Dawer Bukhſh, the ſon of Sultan Khuſro, was ordered to court. A.H.1034. A.D.1624.

A.H.1034. A.D.1624. THE Emperor returned to Caſhmeer in the middle of May. Sheriar was then appointed ſoobahdar of Tatah. The eminent ſervices of Sirbullund Roy were rewarded with a munſeb of five thouſand zat, and five thouſand cavalry, and the title of Ramraj, the higheſt honorary diſtinction known in the Dekhan.

SOON after Shahjehan retreated from Ballaghaut to Burhanpoor, he was ſeized with a violent fit of ſickneſs, and feeling ſtrong compunctions for having rebelled againſt his father, determined to ſue to him for pardon. He accordingly ſent a letter to the Emperor, imploring forgiveneſs for his undutiful behaviour. Jehángír wrote an anſwer with his own hand, telling him that if he would ſend to court his ſons, Dara Shekouh, and Aurungzebe, and ſurrender the fortreſſes of Rhotaſs and Aſſeer, he would grant him a full pardon, with the whole of the Dekhan for his jageer. Shahjehan went out to meet the Emperor's meſſenger, received the letter with the greateſt reſpect, placed it upon his forehead, and proſtrated himſelf upon the ground. He readily acquieſced in all the articles ſtipulated by his father; the forts were delivered up, and his ſons ſent to the Emperor with a peiſhkuſh valued at ten lacks of rupees.

AT the ſame time, the late Khankhanan arrived at court. When he came into the Emperor's preſence, he proſtrated himſelf upon the ground, and was ſo abaſhed, as to be unable to raiſe his head, till Jehángír mildly told him, that whatever had happened was not to be aſcribed to his own will, but to the inſcrutable decrees of Heaven. He then ordered the officers to admit him to his uſual ſtation within the railing.

SOME time before this the Emperor, at the inſtigation of the Begum and her brother Aſof Khan, had diſpatched Fidaiy Khan to Purveiz, directing him to ſend Mehabut Khan into Bengal, and to take into his ſervice Khanjehan Khan from Gujerat. Fidaiy Khan now wrote to the Emperor, that he had ſignified his commands to Purveiz at Serengpoor; but that he would neither conſent to part with Mehabut Khan, nor agree to receive Khanjehan Khan: that ſeeing no benefit to be expected from accompanying

companying the prince on his march, he had remained at Serengpoor, and written to Khanjehan to join him as ſoon as poſſible. The Emperor now wrote in a very angry tone to Purveiz, inſiſting upon an implicit obedience to his former commands, reſpecting himſelf; and adding, that if Mehabut Khan did not chooſe to go to Bengal, he muſt repair to court unattended, whilſt Purveiz remained with the army at Burhanpoor. The pretences for ordering Mehabut Khan to court were, that he had not accounted for large ſums forfeited to government, by the diſmiſſion of jageerdars; and that moreover he had not ſent to the Emperor the elephants taken in Bengal and Bahar. Arebduſt Ghier was ſent to receive his accounts, if he choſe that mode of ſettlement in preference to rendering them in perſon to the dewans. Purveiz conſented to receive Khanjehan; and Mehabut Khan diſpatched Arebduſt Ghier to the Emperor, with the elephants, promiſing to follow himſelf. A.H.1034. A.D.1625.

THE Emperor arrived at Lahoor on the 30th of Mohurrem, or 21ſt October, 1625. Abdulraheem was reſtored to the title of Khankhanan, received a donation of a lack of rupees, with a jageer in Kinoje. Afzul Khan was appointed dewan of the Dekhan. Mirza Dekhanee obtained the title of Shahnowaz Khan. A.H.1035. A.D.1625.

KHOJEH BIRKORDAR having married the daughter of Mehabut Khan unknown to his Majeſty, upon the diſcovery thereof, was ordered to the preſence, where he was beaten, and then committed to priſon.

ON the banks of the Chenab, the Emperor received from Zuffer Khan the head of the rebel Ahdad, which was ordered to be placed over the principal gate of Lahoor. The 23d of Jemady ul Sany, or 11th March, 1626, he encamped on the banks of the Behut. The Perſian ambaſſador here took his leave, and received for himſelf, a khelut, a khenjer inlaid with precious ſtones, and thirty thouſand rupees. Along with an anſwer to the letter of Shah Abbaſs, was ſent a goorj, or mace, inlaid with diamonds, and a belt, valued together at a lack of rupees. A.H.1035. A.D.1626.

ASOF

A.H.1035. A.D.1626. ASOF KHAN had flattered himſelf, that by ordering Mehabut Khan to court, his ruin would eaſily be compaſſed; but affairs took quite a different turn from what had been expected. He was attended by five thouſand Rajpoot cavalry, reſolutely determined to defend him againſt the attacks of his enemies. Although Aſof Khan had been apprized of the manner in which Mehabut Khan was coming, yet he had made no preparations to reſiſt him, blindly confiding in his own ſtrength. When Jehángír was informed of the approach of Mehabut Khan, he ſent him word, that until he had ſettled his accounts with the dewans, and had ſatisfied all complaints, he muſt not make his appearance at court. The elephants were ſent to the royal feelkhaneh; and it was ordered, that whatever Mehabut Khan had given as a marriage portion with his daughter, to Khojeh Birkordar, ſhould be forfeited to the royal exchequer. Fidaiy Khan was ſent to receive the money. As ſoon as Mehabut Khan arrived on the banks of the Behut, Aſof Khan, regardleſs of the Emperor's ſafety, croſſed the river with all the troops, his own effects and family, the royal treaſure, and the kourkhaneh; Motamid Khan, and the Meer Toozeh being the only officers that remained that night with Jehángír. Mehabut Khan, convinced that his deſtruction was fully intended, formed one of the boldeſt deſigns ever carried into execution, which was to avail himſelf of the preſent fortunate conjuncture, and ſeize the Emperor. Accordingly the next morning he detached two thouſand of his Rajpoots to burn the bridge, and oppoſe any attempt of oppoſition from that quarter; then, at the head of the remainder of his troops, he repaired to the royal encampment. He advanced with only two hundred men armed with ſwords and ſpears, and paſſed into the haram. Motamid Khan, hearing a noiſe, went out to enquire the occaſion of it, and upon diſcovering the intention of Mehabut Khan, entreated him to wait till he could inform the Emperor of his arrival; but he and his party alighted from their horſes, puſhed forward to the royal pavilion, and broke down the doors of the ghoſul khaneh. The Emperor came out and got into his palkee, which was ſtanding ready at the door of the ghoſul khaneh. Mehabut Khan then made the koorniſh and zemeen-boſe, and coming cloſe to the palkee, proteſted that he had been driven to this violent ſtep, in order to preſerve his

own

own life from the machinations of Aſof Khan; that he now threw himſelf at his Majeſty's feet, imploring his royal protection; only entreating that if the Emperor thought him deſerving of death, he might be executed in his preſence. By this time the tent was ſurrounded by the whole body of Rajpoots. Of his Majeſty's ſervants, there were preſent only Meer Munſoor; Jewar Khan an eunuch, Firoze Khan, and two or three others, with Arebduſt Ghier, who had ſecretly entered into the intereſt of Mehabut Khan. The Emperor was ſo enraged at the inſolence of Mehabut Khan, that he twice laid his hand upon his ſword, with intention of putting him to death, but was both times reſtrained by the admonition of Meer Munſoor, who told him, in Turkiſh, that he ought to conform to the preſent circumſtances, and leave it to God to inflict a proper puniſhment. The Rajpoots now crowded into the tent, and would ſuffer none of Jehángír's ſervants to remain with him. Mehabut Khan then deſired Jehángír to go abroad, where he would attend him, that the people might not entertain any ſuſpicions of violence, but ſuppoſe that he was acting by the Emperor's orders. He offered his horſe, which Jehángír diſdained to mount, and deſired to have one of his own, which was accordingly ordered. His Majeſty aſked leave to go into the haram to change his clothes, but was refuſed, and only allowed to wait till his horſe was brought from the ſtable. After proceeding on horſeback for the diſtance of about two arrows ſhot, the Emperor was obliged to alight from his horſe, and mount Mehabut Khan's elephant, with a Rajpoot ſeated before, and two others behind the howdah. Mocurreb Khan now joining them, was permitted alſo to mount the elephant, but not till after he had received a wound from one of the Rajpoots. Kidmut Pereſt, Jehángír's cup-bearer, ſcrambled up too with a bottle and glaſs, and was crowded into the howdah with the Emperor. A ſhort time after, Gudjhuſt Khan, darogah of the feelkhaneh, brought to the Emperor a female elephant, himſelf being mounted on the neck of the animal, and his ſon placed behind the howdah. Mehabut Khan ſuſpecting that he would attempt to carry off the Emperor, ordered him and his ſon to be immediately put to death. Jehángír now arrived at Mehabut Khan's tent, where he was guarded by the ſons of the rebel. Mehabut Khan, upon reflection, found he had done wrong in having

A.H. 1035. A.D. 1626.

A.H.1035. A.D.1626. ing neglected to ſeize Nourjehan Begum, and therefore obliged the Emperor to remount the elephant, and return to the royal encampment, to rectify the miſtake. But the Begum had eluded the purſuit, by croſſing the river and joining her brother, Aſof Khan. This diſappointment greatly diſconcerting Mehabut Khan, he next repaired to the tent of Sheriar, and finding that he had alſo eſcaped, cruelly put to death Chekjee, the grandſon of Shujahut Khan, who was along with the Emperor.

NOURJEHAN BEGUM, immediately on her arrival at Aſof Khan's camp, ſummoned a council of the principal officers of the army, upbraided them with cowardice and diſloyalty, in deſerting their prince in ſo ſhameful a manner; and told them they had no way of retrieving their honour, but by croſſing the river with her next morning, firmly reſolved to reſcue him from the hands of the rebels. The Emperor hearing of this reſolution was alarmed for his life; and in order to diſſuade her and her brother from an enterprize which expoſed him to ſuch danger whilſt he remained in the hands of the enemy, ſent to her Meer Munſoor with his ſignet. Aſof Khan, however, ſuſpected the whole to be the contrivance of Mehabut Khan, who, he thought, had compelled the Emperor to ſend the ring; and he, therefore, perſiſted in the reſolution of croſſing the river in the morning.

THE ardour and loyalty of Fidaiy Khan would not ſuffer him to reſt whilſt the Emperor was a priſoner; and therefore, during the night, he collected together a ſmall body of horſe and led them to his relief. Finding the bridge deſtroyed, they plunged into the river. The ſtream was ſo rapid that ſix men with their horſes were drowned, and of the reſt only Fidaiy Khan and ſix others were able to gain the oppoſite ſhore. They proceeded to the camp, but finding themſelves diſcovered, were obliged to retreat; and after killing four or five of the enemy, recroſſed the river.

THE next morning Aſof Khan and Nourjehan Begum attempted to ford the river at the head of their troops, but were repelled with the loſs of many men: and Aſof Khan fled to his jageer in Attock with his ſon Abutaleb, and about three hundred cavalry. The infant daughter of Sheriar,

Sheriar, who was ſeated in the howdah with the Begum her grandmother, was wounded in the arm with an arrow. Whilſt the main body was thūs totally routed, Fidaiy Khan and his diviſion had gained the oppoſite bank, and driving all before them, repaired to Sheriar's tent, which was guarded by a party of Rajpoots. A violent conflict enſued, and ſome of Fidaiy Khan's arrows fell near the throne whereon the Emperor was ſeated, with Mukhliſs Khan ſtanding by his ſide. Of Fidaiy's party were ſlain Syed Mozuffer, and Attaullah his relations, and his own horſe received four wounds. Finding it impoſſible to effect any thing, he retreated to Rhotaſs, where he arrived the next day. A.H. 1035. A.D. 1626.

THE Begum now fell into the hands of Mehabut Khan, but was well received by him, and from this time he treated the Emperor with all the pageantry of royalty; whilſt himſelf, in the capacity of prime miniſter, made every diſpoſition according to his own pleaſure. Khojeh Abulhaſſan, Eradut Khan, and Motamed Khan having ſworn friendſhip to Mehabut Khan, were allowed to join the Emperor.

BYSANKER, the ſon of Mehabut Khan, was ſent to beſiege Aſof Khan in the fort of Attock, who ſurrendered upon his life being aſſured him. The Emperor croſſed the river Attock, and Mehabut Khan went himſelf to the fort, where he made priſoners Aſof Khan and his ſon Abutaleb, with Kuleeb the ſon of Meermeeran. He put to death Abdulkalek, one of Aſof Khan's intimate friends; and at the ſame time was executed Mohammed Tuckee, who had been taken priſoner at the ſiege of Burhanpoor. Moulla Mohammed Tatahvee, who had been Aſof Khan's tutor, was put in chains, which not being properly ſecured, fell off after a little motion: this Mehabut Khan attributed to magic, and had him executed for practiſing that art.

AT Jilalabad, ſome people of the neighbouring country paid their reſpects to the Emperor. The author of the Maſir Jehángíry ſays, that the religion of theſe people has a great affinity with that followed in Tibbet. They worſhip the image of a man made of gold or ſtone. They marry only

A.H.1035. A.D.1626. only one wife, unleſs ſhe proves barren, or is diſagreeable to her huſband. If they want to viſit a next neighbour, they go over the roof of the houſe. Their city has only one gate. They refuſe no kind of food, excepting pork, fowl, and fiſh; eating the latter, they ſay, occaſions blindneſs. They do not roaſt, but ſtew their meat. When any one dies, they put him on clean clothes, and bury him with a bottle of wine and a cup. The following is their form of oath: they lay upon the fire the head of a deer or goat, and when it is ſufficiently burnt, hang it to the bough of a tree, where it is left; and they believe that whoſoever violates this oath, will ſuffer ſome great misfortune. If a father takes a fancy to his ſon's wife, the latter reſigns her without murmuring. His Majeſty aſked them, what things would pleaſe them beſt, of all the productions of Hindoſtan? They ſaid a horſe, a ſword, ſome money, and a complete ſuit of ſcarlet; all of which were given them.

His Majeſty now appointed Sâduck Khan ſoobahdar of Lahoor; and he was ordered to puniſh Jugget Singh, ſon of Rajah Baſſoo, for having retired to his jageer in the northern mountains. Jehángir hunted all the way to Cabul. He entered the city on an elephant; and money was flung amongſt the populace, as he paſſed through the bazars, to the garden of Shere Ara. A few days after he viſited the tomb of Baber, and other neighbouring ſhrines.

The unreſtrained licentiouſneſs of Mehabut Khan's Rajpoots occaſioned commotions amongſt the country people, and alſo in the camp. A party of theſe men went to one of the royal hunting ſeats, where the toils were ſpread, and ſome of the Ahdyans who were on guard there refuſing to let them enter, were ſeized by them and put to death. Some of their fellow Ahdyans, with the relations of the murdered men, complained of this outrage to the Emperor, who deſired them to point out the offenders, that they might be brought to trial. They departed greatly diſſatisfied with this delay, and the next morning a large body of them attacked the Rajpoots and killed between eight and nine hundred, amongſt whom were ſome of Mehabut Khan's beſt friends. Intelligence was brought him of the diſturbance,

diſturbance, but not daring to appear during the tumult, he concealed himſelf in the royal pavilion: however, through the interpoſition of the Emperor the riot in the camp was quelled without any farther bloodſhed. In the country near five hundred Rajpoots were ſeized, and carried beyond the mountains of Hindookuſh, where they were ſold for ſlaves. Budy ul Zeman and Khojeh Coſſim were accuſed before the Emperor of having excited the tumult; and their defence not being ſatisfactory to Mehabut Khan, he confiſcated all their effects, and threw them into priſon. A.H. 1035. A.D. 1626.

About this time died in the Dekhan, Amber, the famous Abyſſinian general of Nizam ul Mulk. He was a gallant and experienced ſoldier, and poſſeſſed proper abilities for managing the turbulent ſpirits with whom he had to deal.

As the Khankhanan was repairing to his jageer, at Kenoje, Mehabut Khan ſent orders to Syed Behweh, ſoobahdar of Dehly, to ſeize and ſend him to court. He alſo ſent orders to Mozuffer Khan, ſoobahdar of Agra, to keep a watch over Dara Shekouh, and Aurungzebe, who were advanced thus far on their way to the Emperor.

When Shahjehan received intelligence of the rebellion of Mehabut Khan, he marched immediately to the relief of his father, through the paſs of Naſſick Terumbuk, with only a thouſand cavalry, hoping to augment his force on the road. When he arrived at Ajmeer, Rajah Kiſhen Sirgh, who commanded five hundred of his cavalry, died, and all his men diſperſed; ſo that Shahjehan had now only half the number, with which he ſet out. Reduced to this extremity he reſolved to proceed to Tatah, where he promiſed himſelf he ſhould be able to raiſe a conſiderable force. He marched from Ajmeer to Nagore, from thence to the borders of Jowdypoor, and then to Jeſſelmeer; the ſame route that Hemayun purſued during the rebellion of Shere Shah the Afghan.

In the middle of May, the Emperor ſet out from Cabul for Lahoor; and on his march received intelligence that Purveiz was dangerouſly

A.H.1035. A.D.1626. ill of an epilepſy, occaſioned by exceſſive drinking. Dara Shekouh, and Aurungzebe now joined their grandfather, and were received with great affection.

A WOMAN, at Agra, who before had three girls at a birth, was now delivered of a ſon and three daughters.

MEHABUT KHAN thinking that his power was now fully eſtabliſhed, became vain and inſolent, treating the omrahs with ſuch contempt, as filled them with anger and diſguſt. The Emperor ſhewed ſuch a pliancy to his will, that he perſuaded himſelf he had really gained his confidence; and in order to increaſe this opinion, Jehángír pretended to communicate to Mehabut Khan every deſign that was formed againſt him; one time adviſing him to be upon his guard againſt the Begum, who was plotting his deſtruction; and again, that the daughter of the late Shahnowaz Khan, wife of Abutaleb, threatened to ſhoot him with a matchlock, whenever ſhe could find an opportunity. By this courſe Mehabut Khan was lulled into a fatal ſecurity, perſuading himſelf that whilſt the Emperor was ſo much his friend, he had need to be under no apprehenſion of any plot being ſuffered to take effect.

THE Begum was induſtrious in improving every opportunity againſt him. She fomented the diſſatisfaction of the omrahs; animated them to revenge, and ſtimulated them to retrieve their credit by delivering the Emperor from his captivity. A ſtorm was now ready to fall, unperceived by Mehabut Khan; and even if he had diſcovered the danger, he was unable to ward off the blow; for the Rajpoots, his chief ſupport, were ſo much decreaſed in number, as to be no longer formidable. Hoſhyar Khan, one of the Begum's eunuchs, had raiſed two thouſand cavalry in Cabul, and when they were within a day's march of Rhotaſs, the Emperor ſuddenly ordered all his troops under arms on pretence of a review. When they were drawn up, Jehángír ſent to apprize Mehabut Khan that the Begum was going to exhibit her new raiſed cavalry, and for fear ſhe might take that opportunity to quarrel, adviſed him not to ſuffer his Rajpoots

Rajpouts to appear, and alſo to keep himſelf ſecure at home. Mehabut Khan followed the advice of Jehángír, and did not ſtir abroad that day. Early next morning, when the new cavalry arrived, and with the other troops were drawn up before the royal pavilion, Jehángír ſent orders to Mehabut Khan to remove to ſome diſtance. Although he was not now at a loſs to comprehend the actual ſtate of affairs, yet not having the power to reſiſt, he thought it ſafeſt to obey, and marched off with ſuch expedition, that notwithſtanding he was ſhortly after purſued by the whole imperial army, he croſſed the Behut without moleſtation. The two armies encamped on the oppoſite ſides, and it is remarkable that Jehángír both loſt and regained his liberty on the banks of this river. Afzul Khan was ſent to Mehabut Khan with orders to go and attack Shahjehan at Tatah, and to deliver up Aſof Khan, and the other priſoners; with a threat that if he made any delay in the execution of this laſt requiſition, a force ſhould be ſent ſufficient to compel him. He immediately delivered up to Afzul Khan the two ſons of Sultan Daniel, but at firſt refuſed to releaſe Aſof Khan. However he at laſt ſet him at liberty, upon ſwearing not to moleſt him, and conſenting that his ſon Abutaleb ſhould remain as an hoſtage a few days longer. Mehabut Khan, after proceeding ſome marches towards Tatah, ſet at liberty Abutaleb, together with Budy ul Zeman and Khojeh Coſſim. A.H. 1035. A.D. 1626.

The following arrangements took place on the Emperor's arrival at Lahoor: Aſof Khan obtained the ſoobahdary of Lahoor, and the vekalut, with Abulhaſſan for his dewan. Afzul Khan was appointed khanſaman, in the room of Meer Jemlah, who obtained the office of bukhſhee. Mokurrem Khan was removed from Coach Bahar to the ſoobahdary of Bengal; and Khanehzad Khan was ordered to court. A few months after, Mokurrem Khan going in a boat to meet the Emperor's firmaun, was loſt in a ſquall of wind. Intelligence now arrived, that Mehabut Khan having quitted the road to Tatah, had entered Hindoſtan; and that at Shahabad in Bahar, Sefder Khan had ſeized twenty lacks of rupees that were going from Bengal to Mehabut Khan. Sefder Khan was ordered to ſend the money to Agra, and go in purſuit of Mehabut Khan; and the Khan-

khanan,

A.H.1035. A.D.1626. khanan, who had now a jageer in the ſoobah of Ajmeer, was ordered to join him.

A.H.1036 A.D.1626 On the 7th of Sefer, or 18th October, 1626, Sultan Purveiz died at Burhanpoor, in the 38th year of his age. His body was carried to Agra, and buried in a garden of his own. The Khankhanan was ordered to ſend his children and family to court.

Abutaleb, the ſon of Aſof Khan, obtained the title of Shayiſtah Khan. Mirza Ruſtam Seffevy was appointed ſoobahdar of Bahar.

We left Shahjehan on his way to Tatah, where he arrived with only five hundred cavalry, and ſo diſpirited, that he entertained thoughts of going to Perſia, having formerly held a correſpondence with Shah Abbaſs. The fort of Tatah was defended by Shereef ul Mulk, with three thouſand cavalry and two thouſand infantry: he made a ſally and was driven back, upon which Shahjehan attempted to ſtorm the place, but proved unſucceſsful. He now fell ſick, which event, with other circumſtances, made him lay aſide all thoughts of going to Perſia. He heard that Purveiz's life was deſpaired of; and Nourjehan Begum ſent him intelligence of the retreat of Mehabut Khan, and adviſed him to repair to the Dekhan, to be ready to defend himſelf againſt any attacks. He now took to his palkee, being unable to ride on horſeback. When he arrived at Gujerat, he received intelligence of the death of Purveiz, which made him haſten to the Dekhan, by the ſame route that Sultan Mohammed Ghuzneevy marched to the conqueſt of Sumnaut. He croſſed the Nerbudda, about twenty coſe from Ahmedabad, at Champaneer ferry, and paſſing over the hills of Jeeraey, belonging to the Rajah of Baglana, proceeded to Naſſick Teerumbuck, where he had left ſome of his people, and there not being any houſe at that place, he went on a little farther to Khyber.

Imam Kuly Khan, king of Turan, no ſooner heard of Jehángir's unkindneſs towards Shahjehan, and of the rebellion of the latter, than he ſent Abdulraheem, a man univerſally renowned for his virtue and ſanctity, to

to act as a mediator between the father and ſon. The Emperor was highly gratified with this embaſſy, and ſent ſome Omrahs beyond the borders of Cabul to meet Abdulraheem; and when he approached that city, Zuffer Khan the ſoobahdar went out and received him with the utmoſt reſpect. Before he reached Lahoor, Mouſávee Khan brought him a rich dreſs which the Emperor had worne himſelf, with a khenjir inlaid with precious ſtones. Near the city of Lahoor he was met by Abulhaſſan, the dewan, and Eradut Khan, the bukhſhee, who carried him directly to Jehángír. He was excuſed the ceremonies of the koorniſh and teſleem, and ſeated near the throne; fifty thouſand rupees were ordered for his expences, and the Emperor ſent him, from his own table, fourteen trays of victuals, with a complete ſervice of gold plate, which he was deſired to keep. A.H.1036. A.D.1627.

About this time died at Dehly Abdulraheem, the Khankhanan, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. He was one of the greateſt noblemen of the empire, and had performed many ſignal ſervices under Akber. He was a profound politician, a great general, an eminent ſcholar, and a good poet. By order of the late Emperor, he tranſlated Baber's Commentaries from the Turkiſh into the Perſian language: and was alſo well verſed in Arabick and *Hindovee*.

We have mentioned that Mehabut Khan having quitted the road to Tahtah, had entered Hindoſtan, and was purſued by a large army. Thus driven to deſpair, by the Emperor, he reſolved to throw himſelf upon the mercy of Shahjehan. He accordingly ſent a faithful ſervant to that prince, with a letter informing him, that upon being aſſured of a full pardon, he would enter into his ſervice. Shahjehan readily embraced his offer, and ſent him a moſt gracious letter, with the impreſſion of his hand to increaſe his confidence: Mehabut Khan, with two thouſand cavalry, taking the route of Rajpipleh, and the territory of Bihrjee, joined Shahjehan at Kyber. He preſented a nuzzir of one thouſand mohurs, and a diamond worth ſeventy thouſand rupees, with other valuable articles. He was honoured with an elephant, a horſe, and a ſword and khenjir inlaid with precious ſtones.

A.H.1036. A.D.1627. As ſoon as Jehángír heard that Mehabut Khan had joined Shahjehan, he appointed Khanjehan Khan ſepahſillar. Khanjehan had frequently invited Abdullah Khan to a conference, and when he was at Indore, leading a life of retirement and devotion, ſent him the moſt ſolemn promiſes of ſafety: relying upon which Abdullah Khan went to Burhanpoor. For ſome time Khanjehan treated him with great reſpect, and pretended to conſult him upon all occaſions; but one day when he came attended only by a ſingle ſervant, he was ſuddenly ſeized and thrown into priſon. Khanjehan wrote an account thereof to the Emperor, who ordered that Abdullah Khan ſhould be ſent to the fort of Aſſeer. But his perfidy met with a juſt puniſhment, for three years after he was killed by the ſame Abdullah Khan, who ſent his head to the Emperor Shahjehan.

In the beginning of March Jehángír ſet out for Caſhmeer. He was now unable to ſupport the ſummer heat in Hindoſtan, ſo that this journey was more a matter of neceſſity than any of his former ones. He celebrated the feſtival of the new year on the banks of the Chenab, and the next day proceeded on his journey. Upon receiving intelligence of the death of Mokurrem Khan, ſoobahdar of Bengal, he appointed Fidaiy Khan to that government, who ſtipulated to remit annually to court five lacks of rupees for the Emperor, and the like ſum for Nourjchan Begum.

Whilst the Emperor was at Caſhmeer, he had a violent attack of his diſorder, which the phyſicians apprehended would have been fatal. He, however, recovered from immediate danger, but continued for ſome time to have ſuch a ſhortneſs of breathing, that he found it painful to be carried about even in a palkee: his appetite was entirely gone, and he even refuſed opium, to which he had been accuſtomed above forty years. He had no inclination for any thing but grape wine.

Sheriar was now ſeized with a diſorder called the da-us'ſaleb*, by which he loſt all his hair, and was in ſuch a condition, that the phyſicians adviſed him to go to Lahoor to try the change of air. Dawer Bukhſh, or Bolaky, the

* A ſpecies of the Leproſy.

the ſon of Khuſro, who, in order to ſecure the intereſt of Sheriar, had by the Begum's contrivance been put into his hands, was now entruſted to the charge of Eradut Khan. A.H.1036. A.H.1627.

In order to divert himſelf, the Emperor went to ſee the ſport of fiſhing at Matcheebawun, Atchewel, and Weernág. From thence he ſet out for Lahoor, and viſited his favourite ſhooting place at Byramgullah. At the bottom of a high mountain, a wall was built for reſting a matchlock, and the country people driving the deer down the ſide of the mountain, afforded Jehángír excellent ſport in ſhooting them. It now happened that a foot ſoldier was driving a deer before him, and his foot ſlipping, he fell down the mountain and was killed, which ſo affected Jehángír, that he left off ſhooting, and retired to his tent in great concern. The mother of the deceaſed came to the Emperor, and although he gave her money to ſupport her, yet he could never after be eaſy in his own mind. It ſeemed to him as if the angel of death had viſited him under the form of this unfortunate man: from that moment he ſunk into deſpair, and his diſorder increaſed daily. He proceeded from Byramgullah to Tahneh, and from thence to Rajore. He commenced this ſtage, according to his uſual cuſtom, about three o'clock in the afternoon. On the road he called for a glaſs of wine, but was not able to ſwallow it, and was with difficulty carried on to his tent. He breathed with the utmoſt difficulty during the night, and expired on Sunday morning, the 28th of Sefer, A. H. 1037, or 28th of October, 1627, in the ſixtieth year of his age, and twenty-ſecond of his reign.

Jehángír, on his acceſſion to the throne, diſplayed conſiderable talents for governing; but from the natural pliancy of his diſpoſition, with his unfortunate addiction to indolence, and pleaſure, he became involved in difficulties, from which he had not reſolution to extricate himſelf.

Jehangir poſſeſſed conſiderable literary abilities. He added ſome chapters to the Emperor Baber's Commentaries, in the Turkiſh language. He alſo wrote his own Memoirs in the Perſian language, containing a minute account of the political and private conduct of his life, from the commence-

ment

A.H. 1037. A.D. 1627. ment of his reign to the end of the twelfth year: they are univerſally admired for the purity, elegance, and ſimplicity of the ſtyle; and he appears, in general, to have expoſed his own follies and weakneſſes with great candour and fidelity: when he had completed the memoirs of twelve years, he diſtributed ſeveral copies of them amongſt his children, and principal officers of his court. He continued theſe memoirs, with his own hand, till the commencement of the ſeventeenth year of his reign; when, finding himſelf, from his ill health, unable to proceed, he, from that period to the time of his death, employed Motamid Khan as his amanuenſis. The whole of the continuation is exceedingly ſcarce; the compiler of this hiſtory not having been able to procure a ſight of any other copy than the one which was lent him by his friend Colonel Polier.

In proof of the honeſty with which he confeſſes his foibles, we ſhall ſhew in what manner he ſpeaks of his addiction to drunkenneſs.—He ſays, that at the age of fifteen, he went along with his father to Attock, againſt the tribe of Youſef Zie; when, one day, having ſeparated from him on a hunting party, and being exceedingly thirſty and fatigued, Shah Kuly, the commandant of the artillery, told him, that if he would drink a cup of wine, it would completely refreſh him. He followed this man's advice, and drank a cup of ſweet white wine, which he found ſo delicious, that from that time he became fond of liquor, and daily increaſed his doſe, till at length the expreſſed juice of the grape had no effect upon him: conſtantly, for nine years, he drank, of double diſtilled ſpirits, fourteen cups in the day, and ſix cups at night, which, he ſays, were altogether equal to ſix Hindoſtan ſeers, or Engliſh quarts. At this time he had hardly any appetite, his daily food being a chicken, with a little bread and ſome radiſhes. By a continuance in this courſe, his nerves became ſo affected, that he was obliged to get ſome body to lift the cup to his mouth. He then diſcovered his caſe to Hakeem Hemam, one of his father's phyſicians and intimate companions, who freely told him, that if he perſiſted in this way ſix months longer, his diſorder would be abſolutely incurable. Having a great affection for th friend, and confiding in his medical ſkill, he gradually leſſened the dail quantity, and reduced the ſtrength of the liquor, by diluting it with two parts

parts of wine; and with the help of a ſmall doſe of philonium, at the end of ſeven years, brought himſelf to be ſatisfied with ſix cups daily. For fifteen years he drank at this rate, taking the whole at night; excepting on Thurſday, the day of his acceſſion; and Friday, the moſt holy night in the week with the Mohammedans, when he totally abſtained from ſtrong drink: on Thurſday he alſo abſtained from eating fleſh, as well as on Friday, on account of it's being his father's birth day. After ſome time he left off the philonium, and in place of it took opium. At the age of forty-ſix his daily doſe of opium was eight ruttees *, ſix of which he took about an hour after ſun-riſe, and two at nine at night.

His mind was ſtrongly tinctured with ſuperſtition, of which we ſhall produce ſome inſtances. The firſt public proof which he gave of this weakneſs, is deſcribed by himſelf. When he was at Ajmeer, in A. H. 1023, or A. D. 1614, he was afflicted with a fever and a violent headach, which at firſt he endeavoured to conceal from every one, and tranſacted buſineſs in public as uſual; but in a few days his diſorder became ſo violent, that he was obliged to confine himſelf, and conſult his phyſicians. By their advice he abſtained from the uſe of wine for three days, which, only ſerving the more to exhauſt his ſtrength and ſpirits, they permitted him to take to it again; and in a few days he was entirely out of danger. As ſoon as he had acquired ſufficient ſtrength to enable him to go abroad, he viſited the ſhrine of Moyeneddeen Chieſty; and as he conſidered his recovery to have been obtained from Heaven, through his mediation, he reſolved to have his ears bored and wear ear-rings, in token of his bondage to this pretended ſaint †. Accordingly, when he was perfectly recovered, he had his ears bored, and ever after wore a magnificent pearl in each. His example was eagerly followed by people of all ranks; and pearls, to a conſiderable amount, were beſtowed upon them from the

* A rutty is equal to eight grains.

† The Mohammedans have adopted this ceremony, from the Moſaic diſpenſation. Exodus xxi, 1—6.

royal jewel-office for this purpoſe. Another inſtance is mentioned in Motamid Khan's continuation of the memoirs. When Jehángír intended to change the ſtandard weight from thirty to thirty-ſix dams, he heſitated about making even ſuch a trivial deviation from the inſtitutes of Akber; till a fakeer, named Jadroop, aſſured him, that in the pretended divine books of the Hindoos, the ſeer is fixed at thirty-ſix dams; upon which declaration, ſuperſtition prevailed over filial piety; for Jehángír believed himſelf to have been actuated by a divine impulſe, and ordered the new regulation to be carried into execution. The following is another inſtance of his weakneſs: at the time that Shahjehan ſtood high in his affection, that prince was ſeized with a dangerous fit of ſickneſs, when his father made a vow, that if he recovered, he would never again kill any game with a gun; and accordingly he religiouſly obſerved his oath for five years: but upon the breaking out of Shahjehan's rebellion, Jehángír, thinking to bring divine vengeance upon his ſon by withdrawing his own engagement with Heaven, reſumed the recreation of ſhooting.

✓ The author of the Khelaſſut ul Tewarikh ſuggeſts, that the beauty of Nourjehan Begum was the true fatal cauſe of Shere Afkun's death; and ſuſpects, that the charge of treaſon was invented in order to perſuade the world of the neceſſity of depriving him of his life in preſervation of the public peace; and this idea has been generally taken up by European authors, who have written of that time: it is, however, but juſtice to declare, that this is not an opinion generally received throughout Hindoſtan, and that no other Perſian hiſtorian, whom we have read, has laid this imputation upon Jehángír. The murder of Abulfazel is an indelible ſtain on his character, notwithſtanding the pains which he has taken, in his memoirs, in pleading the political expediency of ſo horrid a deed. From the beginning to the end of his reign, Jehángír's diſpoſition towards his ſubjects appears to have been invariably humane and conſiderate. The ſeverities that were exerciſed on the accomplices of Khuſro's rebellion, were ſuch as are uſually inflicted on ſimilar delinquents, in all Mohammedan countries; and theſe ſpectacles are the leſs to be wondered

at

at there, when executions, equally cruel and diabolical, are exhibited in many parts of Europe, where the goſpel of mercy is profeſſed and eſtabliſhed by law.

So long as Jehángír followed the dictates of his own judgement, by preferring to all other conſiderations, the eaſe and proſperity of his ſubjects, and whilſt he vigorouſly enforced the wiſe laws of his noble father, his reign was glorious and happy: but when he embraced the ſoft allurements of pleaſure, and abandoned himſelf to indolence and diſſipation, he became the dupe of an ambitious woman; who, with a view of maintaining her own unlimited ſway over the empire after his death, practiced upon him the baſeſt artifices; ſhe precipitated him into violent acts of injuſtice againſt a ſon whom he tenderly loved; and the inteſtine wars which enſued ſhook the very throne, and made the empire a ſcene of blood and devaſtation, for the ſpace of ſeven years.

JEHÁNGÍR had three ſons and two daughters, by the following empreſſes:

BY the daughter of Rajah Bhogwandoſs, Sultana Niſſa Begum, born in A. D. 1586; and Sultan Khuſro, father to Sultan Dawer Bukhſh, or Bolaki, born in 1587. He died in the Dekhan, in the year 1622.

BY the daughter of Khojeh Haſſan, Sultan Purveiz, born in the year 1589.

BY the daughter of Rajah Keyſoodoſs Ratore, Bahar Banu Begum, born in 1590.

BY the daughter of Rajah Oudyſingh, Sultan Khorum, (afterwards Shahjehan) born in 1592.

REGU-

REGULATIONS

ESTABLISHED BY

JEHÁNGÍR.

TAKEN FROM HIS OWN MEMOIRS.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN.

THE firſt order which Jehángír iſſued, on his acceſſion to the throne, was for the conſtruction of the golden chain of juſtice. It was made of pure gold, and meaſured thirty yards, conſiſting of ſixty links, weighing four maunds of Hindoſtan*. One end of the chain was ſuſpended from the royal baſtion of the fortreſs of Agra, and the other faſtened in the ground near the ſide of the river. The intention of this extraordinary invention was, that if the officers of the courts of law were partial in their deciſions, or dilatory in the adminiſtration of juſtice, the injured parties might come themſelves to this chain, and making a noiſe, by ſhaking the links of it, give notice that they were waiting to repreſent their grievances to his Majeſty.

An edict was iſſued containing twelve general regulations, in ſubſtance as follows:

THE FIRST.—Poſitively aboliſhes the collection of duties, ariſing from Tumgha and Meer Bhery; together with the taxes of every deſcription,

* About four hundred pounds avoirdupois.

tion, which the jageerdars, throughout the empire, had been uſed to levy for their own private benefit.

اوّل منع از زکوة و تمغا و میر بحری و سایر تکالیفی که جاگیرداران هر صوبه و هر سرکار بجهت منفعت و نفع خود وضع نموده بودند

THE SECOND.—To prevent robberies, and for the convenience of travellers, it is commanded, that moſques and ſerais be built, and wells dug in all deſerted places; and every encouragement given for people to ſettle on, and cultivate ſuch lands. If theſe places are ſituated in any of the jageer lands, thoſe improvements are to be made at the expence of ſuch jageerdars; but where they are part of the khalſeh lands, the charges ſhall be defrayed by the officers of government.

دوم در راه هائیکه دزدی و راه زنی واقع شود و آن را پاره از آبادانی دور باشد جاگیرداران آن نواحی سرای و مسجدی بنا نهند و جای احداث کنند تا باعث آبادانی گشته جمعی در آن سرا آباد شوند و اگر به محال خالصه نزدیک باشد متصدی سرانجام نماید

THE THIRD.—That no perſon ſhall open any package of merchandize, in the road, without the expreſs permiſſion of the proprietor.

سیوم هیچکس در راه ها بار سوداگران را بی اذن و رضای ایشان نکشاید

THE FOURTH.—That throughout the empire, no officer of government ſhall claim the property of any deceaſed Muſſulman or Hindoo; his whole eſtate, real and perſonal, ſhall be poſſeſſed ſolely by his heirs. Provided he leaves no heirs, then officers appointed for this particular pur-

poſe, ſhall take an inventory of the effects; and the produce thereof ſhall be applied to the building of ſerais, repairing bridges, and digging tanks and wells.

چهارم در ممالک محروسه از کافر و مسلمان هرکس فوت شود مال و منازل
او را بورثهٔ او باز گذارند و هیچکس در ان مدخل نیابد و اگر وارث نداشته باشد
بوجه ضبط آن اموال مشرف و تحویلدار علیحده تعین نمایند تا آن وجه بمصارف
شرعي که ساختن سراها و مرمت پلهای شکسته و احداث تالاب ها و چاه ها
باشد صرف شود

THE FIFTH.—No perſon ſhall be allowed to make or ſell wine, or any other inebriating liquor.

پنجم شراب و دل بهره و انچه از قسم مسکرات منهیه باشد نسازند و نفروشند

THE SIXTH.—No perſon on a journey, ſhall be ſuffered to take up his abode in the houſe of any man, *without his free conſent.*

ششم خانهٔ هیچکس را نزول نسازند

THE SEVENTH.—No magiſtrate ſhall, of his own authority, order any one to be deprived of his ears or noſe, for the commiſſion of any crime whatſoever.

هفتم منع نمودم که هیچکس گوش و بینی شخصي را بهیچ گناهی نبرد

THE EIGHTH.—The officers of the khalſeh, and jageerdars, are poſitively prohibited from the practice of forcibly taking the ryot's lands, and cultivating them for their own benefit.

هشتم

هشتم حکم کردم که متصدیان خالصه و جاگیرداران زمین رعایا را بتعدّی نگیرند وخود کاشته نسازند

THE NINTH.—No aumil of the khalſeh, or jageerdar, ſhall contract a marriage with any inhabitant of his diſtrict, without his Majeſty's expreſs permiſſion.

نهم عامل خالصه و جاگیردار در هر پرگنه که باشند بمردم آن بی حکم خویشی نکنند

THE TENTH.—Hoſpitals are ordered to be erected in all the great cities throughout the empire, and the charges for attendance and medicines to be defrayed by the khalſeh.

دهم در شهرهای کلان دار الشفا ساخته انچه اطبا معالجه تعین نمایند و انچه صرف وخرج می شده باشد از سرکار خالصه شریفه میداده باشند

THE ELEVENTH.—In imitation of the late Emperor, he forbids the killing of any animals on particular days, viz. on every Thurſday, the day of his acceſſion; on every Sunday, becauſe he was born on that day, as well as on account of its being under the immediate influence of the ſun; beſides as many days as he ſhould be years old, commencing with his birth-day.

یازدهم نسبت والد بزرگوار خود فرمودم که هر سال از هژدهم ربیع الاول که روز تولد من است بعدد هر سالی یک روز اعتبار نموده در ممالک محروسه درین روزها ذبح نکنند و در هر هفته دو روز منع ذبح شد یکی پنجشنبه که روز جلوس من است دیگر

دیگر روز یک شنبه که روز تولد پدر من است ومنسوب بحضرت نیر اعظم
وروز ابتدای آفرینش عالم است

THE TWELFTH.—Confirms all his father's ſervants in their reſpective munſebs, and jageers.

دوازدهم بطریق عموم حکم کردم که مناصب وجاگیرهای نوکران پدر من بر قرار باشد

He alſo commanded, that all priſoners ſhould now be ſet at liberty; and that in future, no perſon ſhould be confined in any part of the empire, above a year, without his knowledge and approbation.

He moreover directed the bukhſhies to make enquiry, and inform him, whether any of his father's, or his own ſervants, wiſhed to exchange their preſent jageers for lands ſituated in their native country, to be poſſeſſed by them in the form of Altumgha, without being ſubject to any alteration.

The Emperors, his predeceſſors, whenever they beſtowed a jageer in *Melkyet* or *perpetuity*, were uſed to affix to the patent a red ſeal, from whence ſuch a grant was called Altumgha *. Jehángír directed, that inſtead of red ink, the impreſſion of the ſeal ſhould be taken upon gold leaf, whence it was afterwards called Altoon Tumgha †.

The

* A Turkiſh word, ſignifying the red patent.

† Is alſo Turkiſh, and means the golden patent.

THE collection of Zekat, which brought in an annual revenue of ſeveral crores of dams, had before been remitted throughout the empire, in confirmation of a regulation made by the late Emperor. Jehangir now aboliſhed the Syerjehat in Cabul, which produced annually one crore and twenty-three lacks of dams. When the Zekat was collected, it fell very heavy in Cabul and Kandahar; and the abolition of that tax, with the additional remiſſion of the Syerjehat, were great encouragements for the merchants of Iran and Turan to carry on a trade in thoſe parts, that was very advantageous to Hindoſtan.

THE following was another of this Emperor's humane inſtitutions:—In every great city throughout the empire, as well in jageer as in the khalſeh lands, refectories were ordered to be eſtabliſhed, according to the ſize of the place, where victuals were daily prepared for the ſupport of the poor inhabitants, and for the refreſhment of travellers.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN.

IT had long been uſual in Sylhet, and other dependencies of Bengal, for the ryots to caſtrate their children, and give them to the governors of thoſe provinces in ſatisfaction of their rents, or elſe to ſell them. This infamous practice had, at length, become ſo common, that many thouſands were thus annually deprived of their virility. To eradicate this evil, the Emperor now iſſued an edict, prohibiting all perſons from committing this act of barbarity, and forbidding any one to buy or ſell a caſtrated child. Iſlam Khan, the Soobahdar of Bengal, was ordered to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, all perſons convicted of this crime. He was alſo directed to ſeize all the caſtrated children he could find, that thereby an end being put to this cruel traffic, the offence might ceaſe of itſelf, as the dread of puniſhment, and deprivation of gain, could not fail of operating upon the minds of theſe monſters of the human kind.

THE ſale of bang, and all other intoxicating drugs, was now prohibited; and it was made criminal for them to be brought to the public markets. Gaming houſes were likewiſe forbidden.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN.

IT having been repeatedly repreſented to his Majeſty, that the ſoobahdars of the diſtant provinces aſſumed particular honours due only to royalty; an edict was iſſued containing the following prohibitions:—That the ſoobahdars and governors do not require the Koomekee troops to furniſh guards for their own perſons. That they do not exhibit elephant fights. That they do not puniſh criminals, by depriving them of ſight, nor by mutilating their ears or noſes. That they do not make any one a Mohammedan by compulſion. That they do not confer titles upon any of their dependants. That they do not ſuffer any of the munſebdars to pay them the compliment of the koorniſh or teſleem. That they do not cauſe the nekareh to be beaten, at the time they are going out of their houſes. That when they give an elephant or a horſe to any one, whether he be a ſervant of the Emperor, or one of their own dependants, he ſhall not put the trappings or the kudjek upon his neck, nor make the teſleem. That they do not ſuffer any munſebdar to go abroad in their train, on foot. That if they ſend them any preſent, they do not put their ſeal upon it.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN.

ONE morning a man was convicted of a capital offence; but ſhortly after having paſſed ſentence, the Emperor was induced to mitigate the puniſhment. Unfortunately, the favourable mandate arrived too late; the officer who had charge of the priſoner, having had him executed immediately on the receipt of the death warrant. Jehángír was greatly diſpleaſed at the officer's precipitancy; and in order, effectually, to prevent

ſuch

ſuch a proceeding in future, he enacted a law, commanding, that hereafter, no criminal ſhould be put to death before ſun-ſet, notwithſtanding there ſhould be the moſt poſitive orders to the contrary, even from the monarch himſelf.

COINS STRUCK IN THIS REIGN.

GOLD MOHURS.

نورشاهي — NOURSHAHY, that of one hundred tolahs.

نورسلطاني — NOURSULTANY, that of fifty tolahs.

نوردولت — NOURDOWLET, that of twenty tolahs.

نورکرم — NOURKURREM, that of ten tolahs.

نورمهر — NOURMEHR, that of five tolahs.

نورجهاني — NOURJEHANY, that of one tolah.

نوراني — NOURAÑY, that of half a tolah.

رواجي — REWAJY, that of a quarter of a tolah.

SILVER COINS.

کوکب طالع — KOKEB TALEH, weighing one hundred tolahs.

کوکب اقبال — KOKEB EKBAL, fifty tolahs.

کوکب مراد

کوکب مراد KOKEB MORAD, twenty tolahs.

کوکب بخت KOKEB BUKHT, ten tolahs.

کوکب سعد KOKEB SAAD, five tolahs.

جہانگیری JEHÁNGÍRY, one tolah.

سلطانی SULTANY, half a tolah.

ایثاری EISARY, a quarter.

خیرقبول KHYER KEBOOL, the tenth of a tolah.

THE Mohurs of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 tolahs, have the following inſcriptions:

On one ſide, this diſtich:

بخط نور بر زر کلک تقدیر

IN characters of light, in gold, with the pen of divine decree,

رقم زد شاہ نور الدین جہان گیر

ARE written the king, the light of religion, the conqueror of the world.

Between the verſes:

لَا اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہ مُحَمَّدٌ الرَّسُوْلُ اللّٰہ

THERE is no God but God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God.

ON

On the reverſe the following diſtich, which expreſſes the year of the Hegira:

شد چو خور زین سکه نورانی جهان

With this coin, like the ſun, the world is enlightened.

آفتاب مملکت تاریخ آن

The ſun of the empire is the date thereof.

On the other coins was the following diſtich:

روی زر را ساخت نورانی برنگ مهر و ماه

The face of the coin is enlightened like the ſun and moon,

شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر پادشاه

By Sháh Noureddeen Jehángír, ſon of Akber Pádſháh.

In A. H. 1027, or 13th year of his reign, Jehángír commanded, that in future gold mohurs ſhould be impreſſed on one ſide with the ſign of the zodiac, in which the ſun happened to be when the money was coined; and on the reverſe the following inſcription:

یافت از جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه روی زر زیور

The face of the coin is embelliſhed by Jehángír Sháh, ſon of Akber Sháh.

With the year of the Hegira, and place where it was ſtruck *.

* Continuation of Jehángír's Memoirs.

JEHÁNGÍR's PRINCIPAL ROUTES:

EXTRACTED FROM HIS MEMOIRS.

JEHÁNGÍR's ROUTE FROM LAHOOR TO CABUL.

THE 25th of March, 1607, Jehángír left the city of Lahoor, and croſſing the river Rawee, arrived at the garden of Dilamez, ſituated on the weſtern bank of that river; where he remained four days. On Monday the 19th, he marched to the village of Hirhir, three coſe from Lahoor. The next day he halted at the village of Jehángírpoor, one of the imperial hunting ſeats. He commanded Secunder, the jageerdar of Jehángírpoor, to erect a ſtrong fort at that place.

ON the 1ſt of April, he proceeded to the pergunnah of Chandalla; from whence, in two marches, he arrived at Hafezabad. There he halted two days, at the houſe erected by Meer Kovameddeen, the croree of that place; and then proceeded, by two marches, to the banks of the river Chenáb. On the 8th he croſſed a bridge, and entered the borders of the pergunnah of Gujerat. When Akber was on his march to Caſhmeer, he erected a fort on the weſt ſide of the river, which he peopled with Gudjirs, and from this circumſtance it obtained the name of Gujerat; and was formed into a ſeparate pergunnah. The Gudjirs were before that time an uncivilized race, who lived chiefly by plunder.

ON

On the 9th he encamped at Khowaſſpoor, four coſe from Gujerat, and which was founded by Khowaſs Khan, the ſlave of Sheer Shah the Afghan. Two marches intervened between this place and the river Behut, on whoſe banks he halted. The ſource of the river Behut is a fountain in Caſhmeer, named Virnág, probably from a large ſnake having formerly been ſeen there. Jehángír ſays, that during the life time of his father, he went twice to this fountain, which is about twenty coſe from the city of Caſhmeer; that its form is octagonal, about twenty yards in circumference. The veſtiges of places of worſhip, without number, are to be traced amongſt the ruins and caves, which are interſperſed throughout this neighbourhood. This ſtream is much increaſed by the time it reaches Pumpoor, which is ten coſe from the city of Caſhmeer. In this quarter is produced all the ſaffron of Caſhmeer; the annual produce is about five hundred maunds of Hindoſtan. Some of the ſaffron beds extend a coſe, and others are of ſmaller dimenſion. The flowers look very beautiful at ſome diſtance, and when they are plucked, emit a ſtrong ſmell. Jehángír ſays, that when he went to this ſpot, all his attendants were ſeized with the head-ach; and that although he was himſelf heated with liquor, his head was alſo affected; that he enquired of the Caſhmerians, who were employed in gathering the ſaffron, how they found themſelves, and they anſwered that they knew not ſuch a diſorder. The Behut being joined in its courſe on both ſides by other ſtreams, becomes a conſiderable river; but its breadth, in many places, is not more than an arrow ſhot. The water of this river being turbid and unwholeſome, is never uſed by the Caſhmerians, who drink the water of a reſervoir near the city, called Dell. The river Behut, on its way to Penjab, paſſes through Burhamola, Pukelee, and Dumtore.

The 17th of April, he marched from the banks of the Behut. The 19th he arrived at the fort of Rhotaſs, which was built by Sheer Shah the Afghan. It ſtands upon broken ground, in ſuch a manner, that it is not poſſible to conceive a ſtronger ſituation. As this ſpot borders upon the country of the Geckhers, a lawleſs and ſeditious tribe, Sheer Khan reſolved to build this fort to over-awe and reſtrain them. He died ſoon after

ter the work was begun, and the honour of completing it was reſerved for his ſon Sileem Khan. Over one of the gates is engraved an account of the expence, which amounted to four lacks and twenty-five thouſand rupees.

THE 20th he marched three coſe and three quarters, to Pulla, which in the dialect of the Geekhers, ſignifies *a bank*. The 21ſt he proceeded to the village of Beekher, which, in this dialect, means *a foreſt*. The whole of the laſt road lies by the ſide of a delightful rivulet, whoſe banks are covered with the kuner flower, which reſembles the peach bloſſom; and the tree is always in bloom.

THE 22d he marched from Beekher to Hatea. This place is called Hatea, from its founder Hatee, a Geekher. The country which lies between Markulla and Hatea, is called Bootewar. From Rhotaſs to Hatea, the country is inhabited by the Bhojials, a tribe deſcended from the ſame ſtock with the Geekhers.

THE 23d he marched four coſe and three quarters, to Pucka. This place is ſo called from its having a ferry of ſolid brick work; *pucka* in the language of Hindoſtan ſignifying *ſolid work*. This road was ſo exceſſively ſandy and duſty, that there was great difficulty in bringing on the carriages.

THE 24th he marched four coſe and a half, to Gour, which in the Geekher's dialect ſignifies *broken*.

The 25th he encamped a little beyond Rawil Pundy. This place has its name from its founder Rawil, a Hindoo, and the word *pundy*, in this country language, is *a village*.

THE 26th the encampment was pitched at Kherbooza. Here, in former times, the Geekhers had a tower, from whence they uſed to iſſue and plunder travellers. As the ſhape of the roof bore ſome reſemblance to a muſk melon, it was therefore called kherbooza.

THE

THE 27th he proceeded to Cálápánee, which, in the Hindoo language, means *black water*. Here ſtands the ſmall fort of Markulla. This is a compound of the words *mar* and *kulla*, ſignifying *beat the caravan*; this being the place where the caravans were generally attacked. It is the boundary of the country of the Geekhers. They are a ſtrange people, perpetually involved in quarrels amongſt themſelves; and all the Emperor's efforts to reconcile them were fruitleſs.

THE 28th he proceeded to Baba Huſſein Abdal. At the diſtance of a coſe to the eaſtward of this place, is a caſcade, which precipitates itſelf with great violence. Throughout the whole road to Cabul, there is not ſuch another caſcade; but there are two or three like it in the road to Caſhmeer. Near the fountain, from whence this caſcade has its ſource, Rajah Mânſingh erected a ſmall edifice. Jehángír ſays, he enquired of hiſtorians, as well as of the natives of this place, regarding Huſſein Abdal, but could get no ſatisfactory information who he was. The place which bears his name, is a pure fountain guſhing from the ſkirt of a little hill.

HERE Khojeh Shemſeddeen Khowaky, who for ſome time acted as vizier to Akber, built a brick terrace, in the centre whereof is a reſervoir, into which the ſtream flows, and from whence it is conveyed for watering the adjacent gardens and fields. By the ſide of the terrace he erected a tomb for his interment; but it was not his lot to be buried there. Hakeem Abulfutteh Ghilany, and his brother Hakeem Hemam, who were intimate friends of the Emperor Akber, were interred in that ſepulchre.

ON the 1ſt of May he encamped at Amrohee, upon a beautiful verdant lawn, perfectly level. At this place, and in its neighbourhood, were about ſeven or eight thouſand houſes, the reſidence of the Delzáks, a tribe of Afghans, who were guilty of every ſpecies of oppreſſion and outrage. Jehángír now committed to the charge of Zuffer Khan, Sircar Attock; and ordered, that before the return of the royal ſtandard from

Cabul, the whole tribe of Delzáks ſhould be driven to Lahoor; and that their Kheters, or chiefs, ſhould be ſeized and impriſoned.

THE 3d, he proceeded on his march, and the day after encamped near the fort of Attock, on the banks of the Neelab. This fort was erected by Akber, under the immediate direction of Khojeh Shemſeddeen Khowaky: It is very ſtrong. At this time the water of the Neelab was ſo low, that it required only eighteen boats to conſtruct a bridge over it. As the province of Cabul was incapable of maintaining a large army, the Emperor gave orders to the bukhſhees, that only his immediate attendants, and particular officers, ſhould croſs the river; and that the camp ſhould remain at Attock till his return.

THE 5th, Jehángír, accompanied by the princes and ſome of his familiar companions, paſſed over the Neelab, in a jaalah, and alighted on the banks of the river Kámá, which runs by Jilalabad. A *jaalah* is a float, conſtructed of bamboos and ſtraw, buoyed up by earthen pots. In this country it is called *ſaal*; and in rivers where there are rocks, it is much ſafer than a boat. From hence he proceeded, after two days journey, to the ferry of Barreh. Oppoſite to this place, on the other ſide of the river Kámá, is a fort which was erected by Zein Khan Koka, when he was ſent againſt the Afghans of Youſef Zie. He expended upon it fifty thouſand rupees, and called it Nouſhehr, or the new city. Hemayun uſed to hunt wolves at this place; and Akber told Jehángír, that he had accompanied him two or three times to ſee this ſport.

THE 11th, he proceeded to Dowletabad, and the next day encamped near a garden planted by Sheer Khan, in the environs of Peiſhore: Gowr Keteree, a celebrated place of worſhip of the Joegees, is ſituated in this neighbourhood.

THE 27th, he arrived at Soorkhab, and from thence proceeded to Chucdoolick. Here he ſaw a great deal of the wood called Baloot, which is excellent fuel. The whole of this ſtage is over a hard rock, but not uneven or broken.

THE

THE 28th, he came to Ab Bereck; the next day arrived at the new royal palace; and on the 30th at little Cabul, from whence he proceeded to Negramy.

THE 3d of June, after croſſing the bridge of Muſtan, he arrived at the garden of Shehr Ara, and all the way he went this day, money was flung among the populace. This garden pleaſed him very much, and as it was Thurſday, the day of his acceſſion, he invited his intimates to a banquet of wine. To add to their merriment, he challenged ſuch of them as were nearly of his own age, to jump over a rivulet, about four yards wide. Some fell into the water: he leaped it, but remarks, that it was not with that agility with which he had exhibited there, in the preſence of his father, about eight years before.

THE garden was afterwards improved by the addition of ſome adjoining lands, which Jehángír purchaſed from the proprietors.

JEHÁNGÍR's ROUTE FROM AJMEER TO MANDOW:

EXTRACTED FROM HIS OWN MEMOIRS.

		COSE.
OCTOBER 30th, he marched from Ajmeer to Rewary: halted here ſeven days,	— — —	1
NOVEMBER 7th, to Deſſahwalee: halted here three days,	—	$2\frac{3}{8}$
11th, To Madhel,	— —	$2\frac{1}{4}$
12th, To Ramſir,	— — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$

THIS being the Talook of Nourjehan Begum, ſhe gave a magnificent entertainment, and the army halted here eight days.

DURING the halting days his Majeſty made excurſions upon the water; ſome boats being always brought along with the army, upon carriages.

NOVEMBER

		coss.
NOVEMBER	21ſt, To Belood; halted two days, — —	4
	24th, To Sahal, — — —	3¼
	26th, To Chowſah, — — —	2¼
	28th, To Deogong; halted two days, — —	3
DECEMBER	1ſt, To Bahrmehl; halted two days, —	3¾
	4th, To Kahil; halted two days, — —	2
	7th, To Laſſah, near the pergunnah of Bhoodh,	2¾
	10th, To Hirdera; halted ſix days, — —	3½
	12th, To Sowreth, — —	3¼
	14th, To Birdera; halted two days, —	4½
	17th, To Khooſhtal; halted two days, —	4⅛
	18th, To Khenlore, — — —	3⅛
	20th, To Howeleh; halted one day, —	4
	22d, To Ankenoreh, halted two days, —	3¾
	25th, To Leyaneh, halted two days, — —	4½
	17th, To Gowraneh, on the river Chembel; halted three days, — —	2¼
	31ſt, To Sultanpoor; halted one day, —	4½
JANUARY	2d, 1617, to Mânpoor, — —	3½
	4th, To Jarduhah, — — —	4⅛
	7th, To Roomaneh; halted two days, — —	4½
	9th, To Kanhadoſs; halted two days, — —	2⅜
	12th, Through the paſs of Chanda Ghatty, to the village of Amjar, the boundary of Malwah, —	4⅜
ALTOGETHER, from Ajmeer, — —		Coſe 84

THE ſoobah of Malwah is in length, from Ghaddeh to Benſowleh, two hundred and forty-five royal coſe; and two hundred and thirty coſe in breadth, from Chundery to Nuzzerbar. On the eaſt it is bounded by Bandhown; on the north by the fort of Nour; on the ſouth by Baghlaneh; and on the weſt by Gujerat. It is a fine healthy country, well watered with rivers, and the ſoil fertile in moſt kinds of grain. Their vines bear fruit twice a year, in March and September.

IN

In the town of Dhar is a very fine ſtone fort. The military force of the kings of Malwah, before the conqueſt by Akber, conſiſted of twenty thouſand cavalry. Mandow is the capital of this ſoobah.

CONTINUATION OF JEHANGIR'S ROUTE TO MANDOW.

The Month of January, 1617.

		cose.
14th,	From Ajmeer to Kyerbad,	$3\frac{5}{8}$
15th,	To Sendhoreh,	3
18th,	To Bejaree,	$4\frac{2}{8}$
20th,	To Bulbullee,	$4\frac{3}{8}$
22d,	To Kuree,	$4\frac{2}{8}$
24th,	To Amerna,	$2\frac{7}{8}$
26th,	Marched.—He has here omitted the name of the place, as well as the diſtance.	
28th,	To Boolkehtery,	$3\frac{5}{8}$
30th,	To Coſſimkereh,	5

Here Jehángír killed a ſmall white deer, with four horns; two meaſuring each two fingers breadth, placed juſt before the eyes, and two, four fingers breadth farther back, meaſuring each four fingers breadth in length. The Hindoos call this animal Dirdhayan; and ſay that the male has four horns, and the female none at all.

		cose.
February 1ſt,	To Cazeeyan,	$4\frac{3}{4}$
2d,	To Kendawul,	$2\frac{1}{8}$
3d,	To Culeeyadeh,	2

HERE is a palace that was built by Naſſireddeen, king of Malwah. It is ſurrounded with a moat. The Emperor remained here three days, and gave orders for the palace to be repaired.

THE 7th of February, he arrived at the city of Owjein. Here he ſaw the remains of an obſervatory, that was built one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-five years before that time, by the famous Rajah Bickermajeet.

ON the 8th of February the Emperor left Owjein, and kept at ſome diſtance from the army, to enjoy the ſports of the field. On the 27th he encamped by a tank at the foot of the fort of Mandow. From Ajmeer to Mandow is one hundred and fifty-nine coſe.

THE fort of Mandow is ſituated on a mountain, and is upwards of ten coſe in circuit. The fort is very ſtrong; and has in it a fine ſtone moſque, that was built by Sultan Houſheng. Here is the tomb of Naſſireddeen, who murdered his father Ghiaſſeddeen, in the eightieth year of his age. He made two fruitleſs attempts to poiſon his parent, and the third time he ſucceeded, by infuſing ſome noxious drugs in ſherbet. The old man ſuſpected his deſign, but drank it off, praying God to forgive the parricide, being himſelf fully ſatisfied with the number of his days. This Naſſireddeen peopled a city entirely with women, all the officers being of that ſex. He is ſaid to have had fifteen thouſand women. When Sheer Khan arrived at this tomb, he ordered it to be beaten with a ſtick: Jehángír had the bones dug up, and ordered them to be burnt; but reflecting that fire is a ray of the divinity, he was apprehenſive that this ceremony might be the means of mitigating the parricide's torments in hell, and therefore commanded that his remains ſhould be ſcattered in the river Nerbudda, to which element they properly belonged, for he was drowned. The ſtory of his death is as follows:—he was exceſſively fond of bathing, and one day having dived in the moat of Culeeyadeh, and remained ſo long under water as to have become ſenſeleſs, one of his ſervants, in order to ſave his life, dragged him out by the hair of his head. When he came to himſelf, inſtead of rewarding ſuch a ſervice, he was ſo enraged

enraged at the indignity of being dragged by the hair, that he ordered the man's hands to be cut off. In consequence of which, when a like accident befel him again, the attendants suffered him to remain under water till he was actually dead. This happened in A. H. 916, or A. D. 1510.

SOOBAHDARS OF BENGAL,

DURING THE REIGN OF

JEHÁNGÍR.

	WHEN APPOINTED. A. H. — A. D.
Rajah Mânsingh,	1014 — 1605
Kotebeddeen Khan Kokultâsh,	1015 — 1606
Jehângír Kuly Khan,	1016 — 1607
Islam Khan,	1017 — 1608
Cossim Khan,	1022 — 1613
Ibrahim Khan,	1026 — 1617
Kanehzad Khan,	1033 — 1624
Mokurrem Khan,	1035 — 1626
Fidaiy Khan,	1036 — 1627

SOOBAH-

SOOBAHDARS OF BAHAR,

DURING THE REIGN OF

JEHÁNGÍR.

	WHEN APPOINTED. A. H.—A. D.
Jehángír Kuly Khan,	1015 — 1606
Islam Khan,	1016 — 1607
Afzul Khan,	1017 — 1608
Jaffer Khan,	1021 — 1612
Ibrahim Khan,	1024 — 1615
Jehángír Kuly Khan,	1026 — 1617
Mocurreb Khan,	1028 — 1619
Mirza Ruftam Seffevy,	1036 — 1626

THE

THE

ARABICK, PERSIAN, AND HINDOVEE WORDS,

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS VOLUME.

ABU	
عبد العزيز	ABDULAZEEZ.
عبد الحسن	Abdul Haſſan.
عبد الله خان	Abdullah Khan.
عبد الخالق	Abdulkalek.
عبد الرحيم	Abdulraheem.
عبد الرحمان	Abdulrahman.
عبد الرزاق	Abdulrezak.
عبد السلام	Abdulſelam.
عبد الصمد	Abdulſemed.
عابد خان	Abed Khan.
ابو علي سينا	Abu Aly Sina.
ابو الفضل	Abulfazel.
ابو المظفر	Abulmozuffer.
ابو القاسم	Abul Coſſim.

AHM	
ابو الحسين	Abul Huſſein.
ابو طالب	Abutaleb.
ابو سعيد مرزا	Abuſyed Mirza.
عادل آباد	dilabad.
عادل خان	Adil Khan.
افغان	Afghan.
آفتابگير	Aftabgeer, a kind of umbrella.
افضل خان	Afzul Khan.
اگر	Aggur wood, Lignum Aloes.
آگره	Agra.
احداد	Ahdad.
احديان	Ahdyan, the plural of احدي vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. p. 250
احمد بيگ	Ahmed Beg,
احمد آباد	

احمد آباد	Ahmedabad.
احمد نگر	Ahmednagur.
عجب سنگه	Ajib Singh.
آگ محل	Ag Mahl.
اجمیر	Ajmeer.
اکبر	Akber.
اکبر نامه	Akbernameh.
اکبر نگر	Akbernagur.
عقیدت خان	Akeedut Khan.
الہ آباد	Allahabad.
الہ بیگ	Allah Beg.
الہ وردي بیگ	Allavirdy Beg.
الہ یار خان	Allyar Khan.
التمغا	Altumgha.
التون تمغا	Altoon Tumgha.
علي قلي	Aly Kuly.
علي شیر	Aly Sheer.
علي اکبر	Aly Akber.
امان اللہ خان	Amanullah Khan.
عنبر	Amber.
امدا	Amda.
امین الدین	Ameeneddeen.
امیر الامرا	Ameer ul Omrah.
امر سنگه	Amer Singh.
امرنا	Amerna.
انی رای سنگدلن	Annyroy Singhdelun.
انولہ	Anowleh.
انوري	Anveri.
آپ روپ	Aproop.
آرام بانو	Aram Banu, *the calm princess.*
عرب دست غیب	Arebduft Ghieb.
آصف خان	Afof Khan.
اسیر گڈھ	Afseergurh.
اتالیق	Ataleek.
اتاجلو	Atagelu.
اچہا روپ	Atcher Roop.
اچہوال	Atchewal.
عطاء اللہ	Atta-ullah.
اٹک	Attock.
عطر	Atyr.
عطر جہانگیري	Atyr Jehángíry, *Jehangir's essence.*
عامل	Aumil, an officer of the collections.
اورنگ زیب	Aurungzebe, *the ornament of the throne.*

B.

بابا حسن ابدال	Baha Haffan Abdal.
بابر	Baber.
بگلانہ	Baglana.
بہار بانو بیگم	Bahar Banu Begum, *the blooming princess.*

بہار

بہار Bahar.
بہمن آباد Bahmenabad.
باین گنگا Bain Gunga.
بایسنقر Baifenker.
بالاپور Balapoor.
بالاگہاٹ Ballaghaut.
بنگ Bang, an intoxicating liquor.
بارہ مولہ Barahmoolah
بارہ Bareh, an Afghan tribe.
برگی Bargee.
باری Bary.
بدخشان Bedakhſhan.
بیجاپور Beejapoor.
بہکر Behker.
بیگم Begum, *empreſs, princeſs.*
بگلربیگی Beglerbegy, *great lord, governor*, Turkiſh.
بہادر Behadre.
بہاؤسنگہ Behow Singh.
بہون Behwen.
بہت Behut.
بجاری Bejaree.
بلود Belood.
بلوچپور Belootchpoor.
بنارس Benaris.

بنگالا Bengal.
برار Berar.
برانچہ Berantcheh.
برکہ سرای Berkeh Serai.
برقنداز Berkundaze, a man armed with a matchlock, literally, *a thrower of lightening.*
بروچ Beroatch.
برودہ Berodeh.
بتوہ Betowah.
بہلباس Bhelbaſs.
بہرجی Bhirjee.
بہگواندآس Bhogwandoſs.
بہوجیال Bhojial.
بیاہ Biah.
بکرماجیت Bickermajeet.
بخارا Bokhara.
بخاری Bokharee.
بالاقی Bolaky.
بلکہتری Boolkehtery.
بوتی وار Bootywar.
بدیع الزمان Budy ul Zeman.
بخت النسا Bakht ul Niſſa, *the moſt fortunate of women.*
بخشی Bukhſhy, paymaſter.

مابلی

بلبلي Bulbullee.

بندیله Bundeyleh.

بنگش Bungiſh.

بردوان Burdwan.

برهامول Burhamole.

برهانپور Burhanpoor.

بیرم بیک Byram Beg.

بیرم کله Byramgullah.

C.

کابل Cabul.

قلندر Calendar, *a mahommedan monk.*

قلماق Calmuc, or Culmac.

کهنبایت Cambay, properly Khambayit.

کشمیر Caſhmeer.

قاضي Cazy, *a mahommedan judge.*

قاضیان Cazeeyan.

چال Chaul.

چنپانیر Champaneer.

چاندالا Chandalla.

چغ Chegh.

چکجي Chekjee.

چنبل Chembel.

چناب Chenab.

چنگیزخان Chenghez Khan.

چشمه نور Cheſhmeh Nour, *the fountain of light.*

چتور Chitore.

چتگانو Chittagong.

چودهري Chowdry, an inferior landholder.

چوگان Chowgong.

چوسه Chowſa.

کوس Coſe, about 2½ Engliſh ſtatute miles.

قاسم کهیره Coſſimkhereh.

کرور Crore, 100 lacks.

کروري Croree, an officer of the collections.

کلیاده Culeyadeh.

کالپي Culpee.

کهرکپور Currukpoor, or Kherekpoor.

کشتوار Cuſhtwar.

کتک Cutteck.

کوتوال Cutwal, ſuperintendant of the police.

D.

ڈهاکه Dacca.

دام Dam, a copper coin, the 40th part of a rupee; alſo a weight. Vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. page 35.

دانیال Daniel.

داراشکوه Dara Shekouh, *in pomp like Darius.*

دارابخان

داراب خان	Darab Khan.
داروغه	Darogha, ſuperintendant.
داور بخش	Dawer Bukſh, *God's gift.*
دا ٔ الشعلب	Da-us Saleb.
دهلي	Dehly.
دهود	Dehwed.
دکهن	Dekhan.
دّل	Dell.
دریاخان	Derya Khan.
دیوان	Dewan, the officer who keeps the accounts of great men.
دیوان اعظم	Dewan Azem, or vizier
دي	Dey, a Perſian month.
دهار	Dhar.
دهولپور	Dhoolpoor.
دل آمیز	Dilamez.
دلاورخان	Dilawer Khan.
دلیرخان	Dilere Khan.
دردهاین	Dirdhayen.
درجن سال	Dirjen Sal.
درویش	Dirveiſh, a hermit.
دوست محمد	Doaſt Mohammed.
دنیادار	Doonyadar, the title given to the zemindars of the Dekhan, in the reign of Jehángír.

دولب	Dowleb.
دولتاباد	Dowletabad.
دوآبه	Duab, the conutry ſituated between two rivers.
دّل	Dull.
دمتور	Dumtore.
درگا	Durgah.
دیانت خان	Dyanet Khan.

E.

اهتمام خان	Ehtemam Khan.
امیر	Emir.
ارادتخان	Eradut Khan.
	Etaleek, vide Ataleek.
اتاوه	Etawah.
اعتبارخان	Etebar Khan.
اعتقادخان	Etekad Khan.
اعتمادالدوله	Etemadeddowlah.
اعتمادخان	Etemad Khan.
اعتمادراي	Etemad Roy.

F.

فقیر	Fakeer, a mendicant.
فیل خانه	Feelkhaneh, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1 page 146.
فراه	Ferah.
فرید آباد	Fereedabad.
فرید خان	Fereed Khan.

فراسي خان

فدائي خان	Fidaiy Khan,
فرمان	Firman, grant, patent, mandate.
فيروز خان	Firoze Khan,
فيروز جنگ	Firoze Jung,
فرزند	Firzend, ſon.
فتح آباد	Futtehabad, or *the city of victory.*
فتح جنگ	Futteh Jung.

G.

گنگ	Ganges.
گکهر	Geekher.
گرانبار	Geeránbar.
گهاتي چاندا	Ghattee Chanda.
گهاتي بهنکر	Ghattee Bhenker.
غياث بيک	Ghiaſs Beg.
غياث زين خان	Ghiaſs Zein Khan.
غياث الدين	Ghiaſſeddeen,
غسل خانه	Ghoſul Khaneh, the bath.
گدهي	Ghurry.
غزنين	Ghuzneen.
گرد آباد	Girdabad.
گوه	Goa.
گولکنده	Golconda.
گوکهرا	Gookerah.
گورگان	Goorgan.
گرز	Goorz, a mace.
گرجک نندنه	Goorjhek-nundineh.
گوپال داس	Gopaul Doſs.
گور	Gour.
گوگنده	Gowkundeh.
گوبندوال	Gowindwal.
غراب	Grab, a Malabar veſſel.
گوالیار	Gualiar.
گوجر	Gudjer.
گجهست خان	Gudjhuſt Khan.
گجرات	Gujerat.
گجنال	Gujnal.
گرجستان	Gurjeſtan.

H.

حافظ آباد	Hafezabad.
حافظ جمال	Hafez Jemal.
حکيم همام	Hakeem Hemam.
حرم	Haram.
هارون	Haroon.
حسن بيک بدخشي	Haſſan Beg Bedakhſhee.
حسام بنارسي	Haſſam Bannaraſſy.
هتيا	Hatea.
همايون	Hemayun.

هرات	Herat.
هلال خان	Hillal Khan.
هيمت سنگه	Himmut Singh.
هندوكش	Hindookuſh.
هندور	Hindore.
هندوستان	Hindoſtan.
هندوي	Hindovee.
هردا سس جهاله	Hirdoſs Jahleh.
هرهر	Hirhir.
حصار	Hiſſar.
هوشيار خان	Hoſhyar Khan.
هوشنگ	Houſhing.
هول	Howrel.
هودج	Howdah, or more properly Howdej, is a ſeat placed on the back of an elephant.
حسين خان	Huſſein Khan.
حيدر بيگ	Hyder Beg.

I.

ابراهيم خان	Ibrahim Khan.
امام قلي خان	Imam Kuly Khan.
ايندور	Indore.
عراقي	Iraky, from either of the Iraks.
ايران	Iran, the Perſian empire at large.
ايرج	Irej.
اسلام خان	Iſlam Khan.

ايبک خان	Iybek Khan.
جادون راي	Jadown Roy.
جدروپ	Jadroop.
جعفر بيگ آصفخان	Jaffer Beg Aſof Khan.
جاگير	Jageer, an aſſignment of land for military ſervice.
جامي	Jami.
جان بيگ	Jan Beg.
جهانگير	Jehángír.
جهاندار	Jehandar.
جهانگير قليخان	Jehángír Kuly Khan.
جهانگيرپور	Jehangírpoor.
جهان آرا	Jehan Ara, *the ornament of the world.*
جهانگيرآباد	Jehangirabad.
جمادي الاول	Jemady ul Awwel, an Arabian month.
جمادي الثاني	Jemady ul Sany, ditto.
جرائي	Jeraey.
جهروكه	Jerokha, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. p. 69.
جهروكه درسن	Jerokha Durſun, ditto.
جسلمير	Jeſſelmeer.
جواهر خان	Jewar Khan.
جهوسي	Jhewſee.
جلال	Jilal.
جلال آباد	Jilalabad.

جوالامكهي

جوالامکھی Jowaleh Mukkee.
جودھپور Jowdhypoor.
جونیا Jowneah.
جونپور Jownpoor, or Jewunpoor.
جگت سنگھ Jugget singh.
جگناتھ Juggernaut, or Juggennaut.
جون — جمنہ Jumnah, or Jown.
جنگل Jungle, wild country.

K.

قایم خان عرب Kaim Khan Arab.
کامران Kamran.
قندہار Kandahar.
قندہار Kandahar, a frontier town of Golconda. Some call it Kandhar.
کانگرہ Kangerah.
کاتب محمد Kateb Mohammed.
کلانور Kelanore.
خلیل مرزا شاہرخی Kheleel Mirza Sharokhee.
قلیچ خان Keleetch Khan.
قلعہ Kella, a fort.
قلعدار Kelladar, governor of a fort.
کمال Kemal.

کنداول Kendawul.
قنوج Kenoje.
کنکریا Kenkeriah.
کھپوہ Kepuah, a long sword.
کیمودا سس Keyfoodofs.
خالصہ Khalfeh, the exchequer.
خان Khan, lord.
خان اعظم Khan Azem.
خان عالم Khan Alum.
خاندیس Khandeis.
خان جہان خان Khanjehan Khan.
خاندوران Khandowran.
خانخانان Khankhanan.
خانساماں Khanfaman, steward of the houfehold.
کھائی Khaey.
خانہزادخان Khanehzad Khan.
خلاصۃ التواریخ Khelaffut ulTewarikh.
خلعت Khelut.
خنجر Khenjer, a dagger.
خربوزہ Kherbooza.
خروار Kherwar.
کھرکی Kherkee.
خلیل بیگ Kheleel Beg.
خنجر خان Khenjer Khan.

خواجہ

خواجہ معین الدین چشتی	Khojeh Moyeneddeen Cheiſhty.
خواجہ حسن	Khojeh Haſſan.
خواجگی فتح اللہ	Khojegee Futtehullah.
خواجہ اویس	Khojeh Wieſs.
خواجہ قاسم	Khojeh Coſſim.
خواجہ برخوردار	Khojeh Birkhoordar.
خوشخبر خان	Khooſhkhubber Khan.
خوشاب	Khooſhab.
خراسان	Khoraſan.
خسرو	Khuſro.
خطبہ	Khotbah, or prayer for the king.
خوصپور	Khowaſſpoor.
خضر خان	Khyzer Khan.
خیبر	Khyber.
خدمت پرست	Khidmut Pereſt.
کنکر داس	Kinker Doſs.
کشن گنگ	Kiſhengung.
کشن سنگہ	Kiſhenſingh.
کوکہ	Koka, an abbreviation of *Kokultaſh*.
کوکلتاش	Kokultaſh, is a Turkiſh word, ſignifying *foſter-brother*.
کومکی	Koomekee, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. p. 238.
کورنش	Koorniſh, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. p. 207.

قرآن	Koran.
قطب	Koteb.
قطب الدین	Kotebeddeen.
قطب الملک	Koteb ul Mulk.
قطب العالم	Koteb ul Alum.
قورخانہ	Kourkhaneh, the armoury.
کجک	Kudjek, an iron ſpike uſed for driving an elephant.
کنیر	Kuneer.
کری	Kurree.
کتور	Kuttore.

L.

لاہور	Lahoor.
لالہ بیگ	Lallah Beg, called alſo
لالہ بازبہادر	Lallah Bazbehadre.
لودہانہ	Lodehneh.
لعل باغ	Loll Baugh.
لشکر خان	Luſhker Khan.

M.

مدارن	Madarun.
مہاسنگہ	Mahaſingh.
محمود آباد	Mahmoodabad.
مالدہ	Maldah.
ملک الوزرا	Mallick ul Vuzerah.
مالوہ	Malwah.

معموری

معموري	Mymoory.
مانسنگه	Manſingh.
مانکپور	Manickpoor.
مانڈو	Mandow.
منوچهر	Manuchehr.
مآثر جهانگيري	Maſir Jehángíry, the hiſtory of Jehángír, by Kamgar Huſſeiny.
مچهلي پٹن	Maſſulipatam, properly Metchlyputten.
مچهي بهون	Matchubawun.
من	Maund, of Hindoſtan, is about 80 pounds.
ماوراءالنهر	Mawerelnehr, or Mehawer'lnehr.
مکه	Mecca.
ميربحري	Meer Bhery, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. page 290.
ميرتوزک	Meer Toozek, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 1. page 259.
ميرمنصور	Meer Munſoor.
ميرميران	Meer Meeran.
ميربخشي	Meer Bukhſhee.
ميرجمال الدين حسين انجو	Meer Jemaleddeen Huſſein Anjeu.
ميرجمله	Meer Jemlah.
ميرسيدعلي همداني	Meer Syed Aly Hamdany.
ميرک جلاير	Meeruck Jelayer.
ميرقوام الدين	Meer Kavameddeen.
ميرسامان	Meer Saman.
مهابت خان	Mehabut Khan.
مهرالنسا	Mehr ul Niſſa, *the loveliest of women.*
محرم خان	Mehram Khan.
مهترا	Mehtra, or Met-hra.
مکهر	Mekher.
مخلص خان	Mekhleſs Khan.
مکران	Mekran.
ملکيت	Melkyet, proprietary.
مند	Mend.
	Meńdow, vide Mandow.
ميوات	Mewat.
مريم مکاني	Miriam Mekany.
مريم الزماني	Miriam ul Zemany.
مرزا	Mirza, is an abbreviation of Emirzadeh امیرزاده or ſon of an Emir; it is, however, a title given very commonly to Moghuls of inferior rank.
مرزاخانخانان	Mirza Khankhanan.
مرزاغازي	Mirza Ghazi.
مرزابرخوردار	Mirza Birkhoordar.

مرزا راجه	Mirza Rajah.
مرزا حكيم	Mirza Hakeem.
مرزا رستم	Mirza Ruſtam.
مرزا خان	Mirza Khan.
مرزا دهكني	Mirza Dekhanee.
مثقال	Miſkal.
مقرب خان	Mocurreb Khan.
محمد غزنوي	Mohammed Ghuzne-vy.
محمد تقي	Mohammed Tuckee.
محمد رضا بيك	Mohammed Reza Beg.
مولانا مير كلان هروي	Mollana Meer Kellan Hiravee.
ممتاز خان	Momtaz Khan.
موسم	Monſoon, a corruption of the Arabick word *mawſim*, ſignifying *ſeaſon*.
موير	Mongheer.
مقيم	Mokeem.
مراد بخش	Morad Bukhſh, *the giver of deſires or wiſhes*.
مراد	Morad.
مرتضي خان	Morteza Khan.
معتقد خان	Motakid Khan.
معتمد خان	Motamid Khan.
ملا محمد لاهوري	Moulla Mohammed Lahooree.
ملا مير علي	Moulla Meer Aly.
موسوي خان	Mouſſavee Khan.
مظفر حسين مرزاي صفوي	Mozuffer Huſſein Mirza Seffevee.
مظفر خان	Mozuffer Khan.
مكهه	Mugh.
ملتان	Multan.
ملك ميدان	Mulkmydan.
منصب	Munſeb.
منصبدار	Munſebdar.
منصور خان	Munſoor Khan.
مصطفي بيك	Muſtefa Beg.
مصطفي خان	Muſtefa Khan.

N.

ناكهه	Nagh.
ناكور	Nagore.
ناهر خان	Nahir Khan.
نين سكهه	Nainſook.
ناسك ترنبك	Naſſik Turbeneek, or Naſſik Terembek.
ناصر الدين	Naſſireddeen.
نصر الله عرب	Naſſirullah Arab.
نقاره	Nekareh, a ſmall drum, allowed only to people of high rank.
نربده	Nerbudda.
نريله سراي	Nereyleh Serai.

نرسنگه پو

نرسنگه دیو Nerfingh Deo.
نائي Neiy, a finger.
نیشاپور Nifhapoor.
نظام الملک Nizam ul Mulk.
نورالدین Noureddeen.
نورمحل Nour Mahl, or *the light of the feraglio.*
نورجهان Nourjehan, or *the light of the world.*
نوراللہ Nourullah.
نوارہ Nowareh.
نسخ Nufkh, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 128.
نصیری خان Nuffaree Khan.
نستعلیق Nuftalikh, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 129.
نذر Nuzzer, prefent, offering.

O.

افیون Ofium, properly ofiun.
امرا Omrah, the plural of Emir امیر prince, noble.
اڈیسہ Oriffa.
عثمان Ofman.
اودي جي رام Oudyjyram.
اودي پور Oudypoor.
اديسنگه Oudyfingh.
اوده Owdh.
اوجین Owjein, or Oujein.

اوزک Ouzek, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 67.

P.

پادشاہ محل Padfhah Mahl.
پالکي Palkee.
پانی پت Paniput.
پٹنہ Patna.
پیشکش Peifhkufh, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 27.
پنجاب Penjab.
پرگنہ Pergunnah.
Phorloon.
پونچ Poontch.
پکہ Pucka.
پکلي Pucklee.
پلا Pulla.
پلول Pulwel.
پانپور Punpoor.
پن پن Punpun.
پرویز Purveiz.
پٹن Putten.

R.

راجہ Rajah, an Hindoo prince, or fovereign.
راجہ باسدو Rajah Baffoo.
راجہ بھیم Rajah Bheem.
راجہ بکرماجیت Rajah Bickermajeet.
راج محل Raj Mahl.

راج پیپلا	Raj-pipla.
راجور	Rajore.
راجپوت	Rajpoot, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 57.
رام چند	Ramchund.
رام راج	Ramraj.
رمضان	Ramzan, an Arabian month.
رانا	Ranna, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 2. p. 98.
راناسانکا	Ranna Sanka.
راوي	Rawee.
راول پندي	Rawel Pundy.
ربیع الاول	Rubby ul Awwel, an Arabian month.
ربیع الثاني	Rubby ul Sany, ditto.
رضوي خان	Rezawee Khan.
رهتاس	Rhotafs.
رنتهور	Rhuntore.
رقیه سلطانه بیکم	Rokiah Sultana Begum, or *the enchanting princefs.*
رومي خان	Roomee Khan.
روشن راي بیکم	Rofhenrai Begum, or *the princefs of enlightened mind.*
راومال دیو	Row Maldeo.
راورتن	Rowrutten.
رایسنگه	Royfingh.
رنگه	Rungteh.
رسوم فوجداري	Ruffoom Foujdary.
رستم الزماني	Ruftam Zemanee.
رستم خان	Ruftam Khan.
رتي	Rutty, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 3. p. 93.
رعیت	Ryott, *fubject, peafant.*

S.

سعید خان	Saiyeed Khan.
صالح	Salah.
سمرقند	Samarcand.
سنجاري	Sanjary.
سراپرده	Serahperdah.
سکندر	Secunder.
سکندره	Secundra.
سینا	Seena.
صفي	Seffy.
صفدر خان	Sefder Khan.
سهاره	Sehareh.
سیستان	Seiftan.
سلیمه	Selima, or *peaceful, fecure.*
سندوره	Sendhoreh.
سپه سالار	Sepahfillar, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 366.
سراي	Serai, an inn for the accommodation of travellers.
سارنگپور	Serengpoor.
سیورغال	Seyurghal, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 288.
شعبان	Shaban, an Arabian month.

شاه	Shah.
شاه آباد	Shahabad.
شاه جهان	Shahjehan, *king of the world.*
شاه عباس	Shah Abaſs.
شاه بیک	Shah Beg.
شاه باز بهادر	Shahbaz Bahadre.
شاه پور	Shahpoor.
شاه اسماعیل	Shah Iſmail.
شاه نواز خان	Shahnowaz Khan.
شاه شجاع	Shah Shujah.
شاه عالم	Shah Alum.
شاه ولایت	Shah Wallayet (Aly).
شاهزاده	Shahzadeh.
شاهزاده خانم	Shahzadeh Khanam.
شاه رخ	Shahrokh.
شاه قلی خان	Shah Kuly Khan.
شایسته خان	Shayiſteh Khan.
شیر شاه	Sheer Shah.
شیر افکن خان	Sheer Afkun Khan.
شیر خان	Sheer Khan.
شهر آرا	Shehr Ara, or, *the ornament of the city.*
شیخ	Sheikh, *doctor, learned in the law.*
شیخ سلیم	Sheikh Sileem.
شیخ ابراهیم قندوزی	Sheikh Ibrahim Kurdoozy.
شیخ عثمان هارونی	Sheikh Oſman Haroony.
شیخ مودود چشتی	Sheikh Mowdood Cheiſhtee.
شیخ حیدر	Sheikh Hyder.
شیخ نظام الدین اولیا	Sheikh Nizameddeen Aulia.
شکر النسا	Sheker ul Neſſa, or, *the ſweeteſt of women.*
شریف	Shereef.
شریف الملک	Shereef ul Mulk.
شریف مکه	Shereef of Mecca.
شهریار	Sheriar.
شولاپور	Shoolapoor.
شجاعت خان	Shujahut Khan.
شکر الله	Shukerullah.
شمسی توشکچی	Shumſee Towſhekchee.
سیف خان	Sief Khan.
سیکری	Sikry, a village where Jehángír was born.
سلیم گده	Sileemgurh.
سلیم خان	Sileem Khan.
سنگهاسن	Singhaſen.
سرکار	Sircar, a diviſion conſiſting of a number of pergunnahs.
سردار خان	Sirdar Khan.
سرونج	Sironje.
سری نگر	Sirrynagur.

سلیمان کرانی	Soliman Giranee.
سناسی	Sonnaffy.
سوپ کرن	Soob Kurren.
صوبه	Soobah, viceroyalty.
صوبه دار	Soobahdar, viceroy.
سودره	Soodra.
سندردامس	Soonderdoſs.
سورج مل	Soorej Mull.
سورج سنگه	Soorej Singh.
سرخاب	Soorkhab.
سلطان سلیم	Sultan Sileem, or, *the peaceful prince.*
سلطان خسرو	Sultan Khuſro.
سلطان پرویز	Sultan Purveiz.
سلطان خرّم	Sultan Khorum.
سلطان دانیال	Sultan Daniel.
سلطان احمد	Sultan Ahmed.
سلطان مراد	Sultan Morad.
سلطانه	Sultana, or, *princeſs, queen.*
سلطانة النسا بیگم	Sultana ul Niſſa Begum, or, *the queen of women.*
سلطانپور	Sultanpoor.
سمیرگد	Summergurh.
سومنات	Sumnaut.
صندلی	Sundoly.
سنگرام	Sungram.

سورت	Surat.
سربلندخان	Surbullund Khan.
سیاره	Syar.
	Syerjehat, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 351.
سید	Syed ,or, a deſcendant of Ali and Fatimah.
سیدمبارک	Syed Mobarek.
سیدبهوه	Syed Behweh.

T.

تهانه	Tahneh.
تانک	Tank, a weight, vide Ayeen Akbery, vol. 3. page 93.
تالاب	Tank, a pond.
تاه	Tatah.
تاهتوی	Tatahvee.
طهمورث	Tehmuras.
تلنگانه	Telinganeh.
تلیا	Telya.
طناب	Tenab, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 354.
تریاک	Teriac, antidote.
تصدق	Teſedduck.
تسلیم	Teſleem, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1. p. 207.
تبت	Tibbet.
تیمور	Timour.
تیرهت	Tirhoot.
تومان طوغ	Tooman Towgh, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. I. page 65.

توزک

توزک جهانگیري	Toozek Jehángíry, that Emperor's memoirs, written by himself.
توقتمش خان	Towk Tomiſh Khan.
تمغا	Tumgha.
تنخواه	Tunkha.
تنم بهادر	Tunnem Bahadre.
توران	Turan.

V.

وکیل السلطنت	Vakeel ul Sultanet.
وقایع نویس	Vakiah Navees.
وکالت	Vekalut.
ویرناک	Virnag.
وزیرخان	Vizier Khan.
وزیرالممالک	Vizier ul Memálek.
وزیرالملک	Vizier ul Mulk.
الغ بیک	Ulugh Beg.
اوزبک	Uzbeek.

W.

وفادار	Wefadar.

Y.

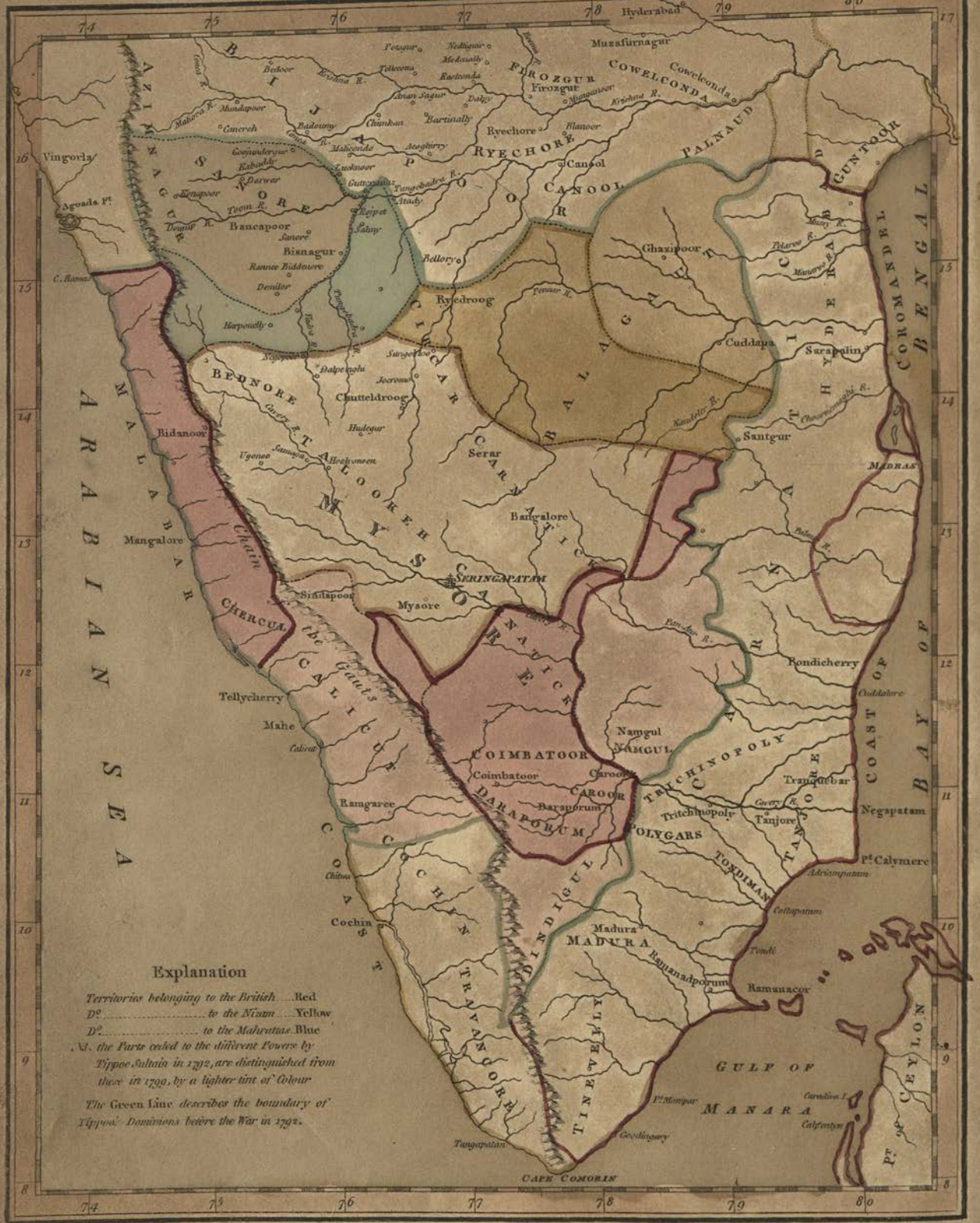
یعقوب خان	Yacoob Khan.
یادگارعلي سلطان	Yeadgar Aly Sultan.
یوسف زلیخا	Youſef Zeẹlekha.
یوسف زئي	Youſef Zie.

Z.

ذات	Zat, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1.
زین العابدین	Zein ul Abedeen.
زکواة	Zekat, vide Ayeen Akbery, v. 1.
زقوم	Zekoom.
زمین بوس	Zemeenboſe.
زمیندار	Zemindar, landholder.
زمینداري	Zemindary.
ذوالحجه	Zilhejeh, an Arabian month.
ذوالقعده	Zilkadeh, ditto.
ظفرآباد	Zufferabad.
ظفرخان	Zuffer Khan.
ظفرنگر	Zuffernagur.

END OF VOLUME THE FIRST.

The *SOUTHERN COUNTRIES of* HINDOOSTAN, *shewing the Partition of the* CONQUERED PROVINCES.



A

REVIEW

OF THE

ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULT,

OF THE LATE DECISIVE

WAR IN MYSORE,

IN A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN INDIA:

WITH NOTES;

AND

AN APPENDIX,

Comprizing the Whole of the SECRET STATE PAPERS found in the Cabinet of TIPPOO SULTAUN, at Seringapatam; taken from the Originals:—Containing, his Correſpondence with the *FRENCH*, *ZEMAUN SHAH*, &c. from the Year 1796, with A VIEW TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA;—the ſeparate written Opinions of his principal Officers of State on that Meaſure;—and, an AUTOGRAPH of the Sultaun's Hand-writing, in his laſt Letter to the Governor General:

ALSO,

A DEDICATION to the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, &c. &c.

By M. WOOD, Eſq. M. P.

COLONEL, AND LATE CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL.

AND

A MAP,

Shewing the Extent of the Dominions of TIPPOO SULTAUN, and their Partition between the Allied Powers—the ENGLISH, the MAHRATTAS, and the NIZAM.

LONDON:

Printed by Luke Hanſard, Great Turnſtile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,

FOR T. CADELL, JUN. AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.

1800.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY DUNDAS,

&c. &c.

SIR,

THE line of conduct, which you have invariably purſued ſince you have preſided over the great and moſt important concerns of the Britiſh Empire in Aſia, of giving to thoſe concerns every degree of publicity conſiſtent with prudence and ſafety, induces me to think you will not diſapprove of the preſent publication. Its object is, to elucidate a ſubject, to which the attention of every individual of this Country has been attracted, and as yet but incompletely gratified.

In propoſing a vote of thanks to the two noble Lords, the Officers, and Soldiers, who were chiefly inſtrumental in bring-

ing the Myſore War to a brilliant and glorious concluſion, without in the ſmalleſt degree aſſuming for Adminiſtration, or for yourſelf, any pretenſions, on the ſcore either of ſuch general or particular meaſures as had an influence towards promoting that great event, you have ſhewn a liberality, which ought not to paſs unnoticed.

Under theſe impreſſions, I have therefore, SIR, without conſulting you, taken the liberty to ſubmit to the Public the following Letter, written from Madras by an Officer, a friend of mine, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

It contains the beſt account of the origin, progreſs, and concluſion of the late deciſive War in Myſore, which has come under my obſervation. Its perſpicuity and juſtneſs of reaſoning, do no leſs credit to the judgment and penetration, than to the acknowledged talents, of the writer.

He has placed the manly, correct, and comprehenſive policy of Marquis WELLESLEY, in ſo clear a point of view, and thrown ſuch a conſiderable degree of light upon the nature and importance of thoſe national advantages reſulting from his meaſures, during the ſhort but ſplendid period of his government, as render a performance, originally private and confidential, in ſome ſort the right of the Public; to whom it cannot fail to be highly intereſting.

The

The information is derived from the moſt authentic ſources, and the Writer's accuracy may be relied on. Every document referred to, is given in an APPENDIX, replete with ſuch convincing evidence of the long-meditated, treacherous, and hoſtile views of Tippoo Sultaun, as ſhews the war we were involved in, to have been as juſtifiable in its cauſe, as it has proved complete in its ſucceſs. No perſon, feeling for the honour and welfare of this Country, can contemplate with indifference the daring and gigantic project, concerted between the Government of France and the late Tippoo Sultaun; a project, whoſe deſperate aim was no leſs than the utter extirpation of the Britiſh name from India.

Fortunately for us, their plans were diſcovered and counteracted, before they were fully matured; or, inſtead of ſtability, proſperity, and peace, India would probably at this hour have preſented to us a picture of inſecurity, ruin, and deſolation. Had BUONAPARTE, before he reached Cairo been able to have ſecured, at Suez, tranſports ſufficient to have forwarded ten thouſand of his choſen troops to the coaſt of Malabar, they might have reached TIPPOO as ſoon as we received the account of the French army having landed at Alexandria.

As it is only from twenty to thirty days ſail from Suez to the coaſt of Malabar, and as at the ſeaſon when the troops might have reached Suez, a fair wind could have been depended

pended upon, this would have been a moſt fatal blow againſt the Engliſh intereſts in the Eaſt.

It is but juſtice to you, SIR, to acknowledge, that two years before this expedition to Egypt, you ſeemed to be fully aware that our Poſſeſſions in India were vulnerable through that quarter. In a correſpondence, reſpecting the importance of Malta, you did me the honour to ſtate, that ſeveral years ſince, this danger had been an object of your attention. It is equally true, that at the time when the Toulon armament firſt began to be equipped, ſeveral months before it ſailed, whilſt the Public were loſt in the maze of wild conjecture, as to its object, you were fully impreſſed with the juſt idea of its deſtination; and a month before it ſailed from Toulon, had planned the moſt vigorous and effective meaſures to counteract its views.

The ſending to India, with the utmoſt diſpatch five thouſand diſciplined troops, inured to warm climates, drafted from Gibraltar, Portugal, and the Cape, together with a complete ſupply of military and naval ſtores; and the ſhutting up the entrance of the Arabian and Perſian Gulphs, by an increaſed naval force ſtationed there, were meaſures of vigilant and ſalutary precaution, the beſt calculated to avert the threatened danger.—At a time when Ireland was menaced, a leſs enlightened and more timid policy, would have recalled our

Troops nearer home, inſtead of ſending them to protect our diſtant poſſeſſions in India.

When afterwards, (in September) advices reached this Country, that the expedition under Buonaparte had actually landed in Egypt, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors following up your liberal and extended policy, determined to ſupply Marquis WELLESLEY with half a million of money. Happily for the Company and the State, ſuch had been the good effects of the ſyſtem of Economy, of late years introduced by the Court of Directors into ſeveral of the moſt important branches of the Company's expenditure at home, and ſuch the produce of their ſales from increaſed inveſtments, and from Great Britain having in a manner become the dêpot of Europe, that this remittance was made without difficulty. The Company are, as I am informed, enabled to ſend from ſeven to eight hundred thouſand pounds annually to India for commercial purpoſes. I hope we ſhall not forget what we owe to the zealous exertions and diſintereſted efforts of thoſe Gentlemen in the Direction, through whoſe means, in the courſe of a very few years, the commercial affairs of the Eaſt India Company have been raiſed from a very deſperate ſituation to ſuch an height of proſperity, that in the midſt of a long and expenſive war, after ſupplying half a million for military purpoſes, and as much more for China and other inveſtments, there remained in the Company's treaſury at home upwards of five hundred thouſand pounds!

When

When we look at the leading features of the Governor General's meaſures, and compare them with thoſe ſuggeſtions and inſtructions which you, SIR, tranſmitted him from hence, we cannot help admiring the minute exactneſs with which his Lordſhip's ſagacity has led him, of his own accord, to purſue the line of conduct pointed out to him from this Country.—He has adopted your ideas as completely as if, by ſome telegraphic communication, they had actually reached him. Wiſdom is uniform; and it affords no ſlight commendation of his Lordſhip's talents as a Stateſman, that on an occaſion on which the fate of the Britiſh Empire in India was ſuſpended, the firſt efforts of his government have completely anticipated the matured councils of his Sovereign's Cabinet.

Treading in the path of his illuſtrious predeceſſor, the Marquis CORNWALLIS, Marquis WELLESLEY has, in the height of victory and triumph, ſhewn ſuch moderate, wiſe, and generous policy, as muſt, while it conciliates the reſpect and attachment of the native powers, give to our invaluable empire in India, that ſtrength and reſource, which amidſt their wavering and unſettled politics, is eſſential to our permanent ſecurity.

In reſtoring to the Muſnud of Myſore its lawful and native Prince; by his attention to the intereſts of the Allies in the diſtribution

diſtribution of the ſpoils of war, even beyond the actual ſcale of their claims or ſervices; and by the liberal proviſion reſerved for the princes and family of the fallen Sultaun; he has made a magnanimous diſplay of ſentiments, honourable to his Country, and rarely exhibited in the Aſiatic World by its native princes.

The experience of a few years, had defeated every hope under which the Treaty of 1792 with Tippoo Sultaun had been dictated, and his capital ſpared. Although it was at that time reaſonably preſumed, that he might benefit by the leſſons of paſt experience, and become uſeful to us, by ſupporting an equipoiſe between the Hindoo and Mahommedan powers, his conduct ever ſince had ſhewn, that his paſſions and prejudices were not to be controuled by his intereſts. No kindneſs, dictated by the mild and liberal policy of Marquis CORNWALLIS, could eradicate from the mind of the Sultaun, the inveterate enmity he had conceived againſt the Engliſh: to gratify that enmity, every conſideration of diſcretion, and fidelity to his engagements, gave way. Having this impreſſion of his character and conduct, the Governor General acted with an energy, judgment, and dignity, highly becoming his exalted ſtation. With a mind leſs firm, or leſs converſant in the duplicity of the Sultaun, TIPPOO might have obtained a week or a fortnight's de-

lay, which, at ſo critical a period as the ſetting-in of the monſoon, might have entirely defeated the object of the campaign.

You have already, SIR, in the Houſe of Commons, ſo fully expreſſed your high ſenſe of Marquis WELLESLEY's merit and ſervices, as well as of the ſervices of another noble Lord, the Governor of Fort St. George, who, inſtead of feeling any narrow jealouſy at the preſence of the Governor General, gave to his meaſures that ſupport, beſt calculated to promote the public ſervice; that any tribute from an individual at this time could be of no avail. Your acknowledgments to the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General HARRIS, and to the other General Officers and Soldiers, by whoſe judgment, valour, and exertions, this eventful conteſt was ſo ſpeedily determined, ſpoke deciſively, not only the unanimous ſentiments of Parliament, but of the whole Country. Never, upon any occaſion, was a ſervice, in its nature more important, conducted with greater judgment, more dignified and determined valour, or crowned with more ſignal and complete ſucceſs. It may afford an awful and uſeful leſſon to future Stateſmen, to mark the reſult of two ſyſtems of policy, the reverſe of each other; the ſtriking contraſt between the conduct of the Britiſh Governor General, and the Eaſtern Prince, which cannot fail to be tranſmitted in the page of Hiſtory, will afford a new

illuſtration of a Truth, equally confirmed by reaſon and experience, *that Integrity in Public Affairs, as well as in Private Life, is the beſt Policy, and the ſoundeſt Wiſdom.*

I have the Honour to be,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

SIR,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

M. WOOD.

PIERCEFIELD,
January 12th, 1800.

REVIEW

OF

THE LATE DECISIVE

WAR

IN

MYSORE.

DEAR SIR!

THE War, which muſt have ſo much excited the attention and feelings of every Britiſh ſubject, being now terminated, it may not, I preſume, be either uſeleſs or unintereſting, to review its cauſe, conduct, and effects; to trace the origin, magnitude, and extent of the danger, which lately threatened the Britiſh empire in India; to appreciate the energy with which it was met and repelled; to compare our preſent ſituation with what it muſt now have been, had a leſs dignified and more timid policy ſwayed our public councils; and, finally, to appropriate the applauſe or cenſure that is due to him, and him alone, by whom it was undertaken, conducted, and concluded. For this purpoſe, it will be neceſſary to look back a few years into the political ſtate of India, when it will not be difficult to deſcry the ſeeds of thoſe revolutions which have given a new form to

ſome of its conſtituent parts, and materially affected the relative power and ſituation of them all.

The triple alliance of 1790, and the peace of Seringapatam, dictated, after a glorious and deciſive war, by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, had given ſome conſiſtency to the fluctuating politics of India; they had generated and defined a ſyſtem of balanced power and mutual intereſt, calculated to conciliate and enforce the preſervation of public tranquillity; they had diminiſhed the power, removed the intereſt, and conſequently, it was preſumed, the inclination of Tippoo Sultaun, to diſturb the harmony of the Engliſh and their Allies; and they preſented to thoſe Allies—the Nizam and the Mahrattas, ſuch motives to peace, and ſuch checks upon their mutual ambition, as, it was hoped, would for a long ſeries of years have made us the arbiters of the power and proſperity of India.

I will not take upon myſelf to determine, whether ſo nice an adjuſtment be calculated for this hemiſphere, or whether any balance of power can long be maintained among pure military governments; but this is apparent, that when territory is defined only by treaty, not marked and defended, as in Europe, by differences of policy, religion, language, and manners, it will require increaſing vigilance, and a moſt preponderating power, to ſeize the times, and ſecure the objects of interpoſition.

If we may look to the event, which, though not a proof, is often adduced as an argument of juſt or miſtaken policy, and which in its progreſs furniſhes many helps to rectify and aſſiſt our judgments, we ſhall, in little more than three years after the ratification of the treaty of Seringapatam, ſee one of the balanced powers, and contracting parties in that ſettlement, the

Nizam, attacked and almoſt annihilated by another, the Mahrattas, and this, though we had a reſident at his court, and a regiment about his perſon.

The balance thus deſtroyed, we have never ſince been able to reſtore; not though the ſubſequent convulſions in the Mahratta empire have, no leſs than its late policy and inclinations, diſqualified it from enforcing another great principle of that treaty, an effective check on the violence and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun.

The power and politics of the Mahratta empire have ever been fluctuating and uncertain, as one or other of its feudatory chieftains has gained the aſcendency in a ſtate, which exhibits the extraordinary ſpectacle, not only of an hereditary and powerleſs King, but of an hereditary and almoſt powerleſs Miniſter.

The hope of ſharing in the diviſion of Tippoo's country, in 1792, or ſome internal intrigues in the Mahratta court, had carried the late Madajee Scindiah to Poonah, ſome time before his death, where his unworthy ſucceſſor has ſince remained, occupied in general extortion and encroachments on the authority of the Peſhwa. The greateſt part of this chieftain's army has been in conſequence withdrawn from his territories in Hindoſtan, where they meet, and ought to cover ours from the threatened invaſion of Zeman Shah*.

Scindiah's deſigns on the Peſhwa, whoſe authority we were in good policy bound to uphold, alienated his politics from ours; and thus did we loſe, not only a powerful protection againſt the deſigns of Zeman Shah, and a check on the ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, but the very arm which we relied on for aſſiſtance threatened to riſe againſt us.

The

* For ſome Account of Zeman Shah, ſee *infra*, page 37.

The next member of the triple alliance, the Nizam, was indeed ſtaunch to the principles, and willing to fulfil the obligations of the treaties of 1790 and 1792; but he was oppreſſed not only with the infirmities of extreme old age, the intrigues of his ſubjects, and the predatory power of the Mahrattas, but with a new, an unforeſeen, and more intimate danger, the danger of unprincipled Jacobiniſm feſtering in the heart of his kingdom, and ſupported there by military power.

The wicked principles of the mother-country had, in a very early ſtage of the French revolution, infected the colonies of Pondicherry and Chandernagore; and the capture of thoſe places by the Engliſh, had diſperſed ſome of the moſt zealous propagators of miſchief among the courts and armies of the native Princes of India. The policy of the old government of France, in the inſidious and ſyſtematic introduction of Frenchmen into the armies of Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had been ſucceſsfully adopted and practiſed by the new Republic; and the fantaſtic tricks and groſs inſults of theſe men, in exalting the cap of liberty in the court of the Nizam, and even in the preſence of Tippoo himſelf, would be incredible, were we not in poſſeſſion of the records, the emblems, and the proofs of their audacity *.

Since the firſt victories of Lawrence and of Clive, every native Prince has been deſirous of introducing the principles of European

* In the archives of Tippoo Sultaun, among many curious papers, was found a Journal of the proceedings of a French Jacobin club, at Seringapatam, whoſe ſecretary could not ſpell, and whoſe members could not ſign their own names. Theſe men, with all the ignorance and audacity of their prototypes at Paris, on the 24th of April 1797, raiſed the national colours, ſurmounted with the bonnet rouge, in the preſence of Citizen Prince Tippoo, as they called him; whilſt the Jacobin army at Hyderabad, diſplayed the colours of the Republic on a ſtaff, whoſe head was ornamented with a ſcymitar, which piercing a creſcent (the emblem of Mahommedan, and conſequently of the Nizam's power) was ſignificantly crowned with the cap of liberty.

European tactics into his own army; and the Europeans employed for that purpoſe, have often riſen to great military and political power in the courts of their reſpective patrons. In that of the Nizam, a French adventurer, named Raymund, had raiſed and diſciplined a corps of 14,000 men; for the payment and expences of which, he had received an inveſtiture of territory nearly equal in extent to the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, and yielding an annual revenue of 18 lacs of rupees (£. 200,000 ſterling.)

This firſt ſtep to a reſtoration of that French power in the court of Hyderabad, which, about forty years ago, under the direction of Monſieur Buſſy, threatened our expulſion from the Decan, was nearly cotemporary, if not intimately connected, with the diſmiſſion of the Britiſh detachment, which, ſince the war of 1790, the Nizam had maintained as a guard to his perſon, and which he now threw back on the eſtabliſhment and reſources of Fort St. George*.

A territory and revenue thus politically powerful in the hands of European energy, Monſieur Raymund would no doubt have been at any time glad to transfer to the Republic, for a little of that power and patronage which the Directory ſo wantonly exerciſe in Europe; but by his premature death, and the wiſdom of the Nizam's miniſter, now alarmed at the inſolence of democratic power, the Jaghire was re-annexed to the State.

The

* Scarce was the detachment within the Company's territories, when the rebellion of Ali Jah, one of the Nizam's ſons, obliged him to ſolicit its return to Hyderabad, where it remained until the intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun again procured its diſmiſſion. It was, however, again very ſoon recalled, at the inſtance of Ayeem ul Omrah, the Nizam's prime miniſter, at that time an hoſtage with the Mahrattas, through Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, the reſident, to whom the nature of Tippoo's intrigues was not unknown.

The military power, however, deſcended to his ſucceſſor, Monſieur Perou, and was become ſo formidable, that, ſtrengthened by intrigue with Tippoo, and the Parogah party (ſo ſtiled from the body guard of the Nizam, whence it originated), it threatened on the Nizam's death, an event daily to be apprehended, to alter the ſucceſſion of the crown*; and thus, by raiſing a creature of its own, to throw the whole force and revenue of the State into the hands of Tippoo and his French Allies.

To counteract, whilſt yet it was poſſible, this military faction of the only efficient portion of his army, the Nizam ſolicited a conſiderable augmentation of the Britiſh detachment from Madras; but, whether from a too literal adherence to general inſtructions, or a too timid apprehenſion of giving offence to the Mahrattas, this French faction was permitted without impediment (for the project of gradually oppoſing a ſimilar force under Britiſh adventurers could ſcarce be deemed an impediment) to augment its numbers, mature its plans, and extend its intrigues.

In this manner was another member of the triple alliance, formed to reſtrain the hatred and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered not only inefficient to the purpoſe of that alliance, but compelled to maintain in the center of India, and on the confines of our dominions, an hoſtile army of 14,000 men.

This army, ſo long as it exiſted, muſt have not only always operated as a check on the movements of our troops, but threatened

* "Nizamme L'Allie des Anglois, chef des Mogoles eſt tres mal et ne peute en revenir "par ſon grand Age, il a quatres enfans, qui ſe diſputent a qui ſua chef, il y en a un (Feridoon "Jah) qui m'aime beaucoup, et qui eſt le plus aimé des chefs et du peuple qui aura la prefe-"rence." (B) No. 4.

Papers in the French language relating to the negotiations of Tippoo Sultaun with the French, found in the palace of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799, Tippoo's Letters to General Malartic, 20th April 1797. See Appendix.

ened, on the firſt landing of an auxiliary force from France, or the French iſlands, to fall upon our defenceleſs poſſeſſions in the Circars, to ſeize perhaps upon the kingdom and revenues of the Nizam, or at leaſt to join their countrymen and confederates under the banners of Tippoo Sultaun.

Whilſt two of the three members of the triple alliance were, from their own imprudence, ill-regulated ambition, and unforeſeen cauſes, thus enervated, and reduced; that power, againſt which the coalition had been formed, had recovered its energy, and improved the diſcipline of its army.

In the ſummer of 1796, the ſuſpicious deſigns and military preparations of Tippoo Sultaun obliged us to aſſemble, at a great expence, an army of obſervation in the Carnatic; by which our operations againſt our European enemies in Aſia, were at that time greatly cramped: but it was not known, till after the capture of Seringapatam had put us in poſſeſſion of the archives of his government, that, very early in the year 1797, encouraged by a contemplation of his own military and political ſtrength, the common weakneſs and jarring intereſts of two of the allied powers, and the diſperſed and unprepared ſtate of the Britiſh troops in the Carnatic, he had required and received the official written opinions of all his miniſters on the beſt practicable mode of introducing a French army into the Decan, and driving the Engliſh out of India*.

From

* Some of the Sultaun's privy counſellors recommended a debarkation of the French troops on the coaſt of Malabar, others on that of Coromandel. Jealouſy ſeems to have decided, that it ſhould take place not in his territory, but in ours, at Porto Novo. "L'expedition ſera dirigée "dans un point de la cote Coromandel et de preference a Porto Novo, ou s'effectuera le de-"barquement des troupes, ou ſe rendra d'avance, en a point nommée, le roy avec toute ſon "armé. Son intention etant de debuter les premiers operation au ſein du pays ennemie."—Papier, Art. 5, des demandes ou Dir. Ex. July 20th, 1798. See alſo Sircar Papers, tranſlated from the Perſian.

From the combined opinions of theſe adviſers, operating on, and perhaps prompted by, a knowledge of his rancorous hatred to the Britiſh power and name, and ſupported by the exaggerated ſtatements of a French marine adventurer (Ripaud) of the number and condition of the French troops at the Mauritius, reſulted a diſguiſed embaſſy to that iſland; afterwards publicly and falſely aſſerted to have been a private mercantile adventure*.

That ſpirit of paſſionate enmity, which providentially overlooks its own intereſt and ſafety, and prevents the gratification of its own deſires, ſeems equally to have prompted Tippoo to ſolicit unlimited ſuccour from the French, at the hazard of his own independance, and to have urged General Malartic, the governor of the French iſlands, to a premature diſcloſure of the nature and extent of the Sultaun's embaſſy and deſigns. So contrary to every principle of policy and prudence was the proclamation † of General Malartic, in which the propoſitions and intentions of Tippoo Sultaun were diſplayed and enumerated with an energy and preciſion, which, one would have thought, treachery alone could have inſpired, that the Governor General, then juſt landed in Bengal, could ſcarce believe it other than a forgery.

The

* "In this Sircar there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by ſea and "land. Their agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and, having loaded it with rice, departed "with a view to traffic. It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty per-"ſons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were artificers, and the reſt ſervants, "paying the hire of the ſhip, came here in ſearch of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice "were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar; and the "French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the "ſhips, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars."—Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General, 18th December 1798. Appendix, *infra*.

The number and rank of the military and naval officers ſent on this occaſion to Tippoo, may be ſeen in Paper, No. 15. Appendix, *infra*.

† The Correſpondence, 9th January 1799, contains the Proclamation at length. See Appendix, *infra*. Paper (A.)

The precautionary orders which he, nevertheleſs, on that occaſion, thought it his duty to forward to Madras, were ſoon after juſtified by official intelligence from Lord Macartney at the Cape, and by the evidence on oath of ſome perſons juſt arrived in neutral veſſels from the Mauritius; ſtating, that not only had the proclamation in queſtion been iſſued by Monſieur Malartic, but that it had been diſtributed by ambaſſadors publicly accredited and received from Tippoo Sultaun *.

The danger that now threatened the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt, was great and apparent. The power of our allies was uſeleſs, perhaps hoſtile; Tippoo, with renovated ſtrength and unabated rancour, threatened to take advantage, as in 1780, of our negligence of preparation, and to lay waſte the Carnatic; whilſt Zeman Shah †, at his inſtigation, and that of the depoſed Vizier of Oude, menaced an interruption into Bengal.

The preparations of Buonaparte at Toulon, were not unknown, nor the meditated attack on India unſuſpected, although it was ſcarce preſumable that the blow would be aimed through Egypt.

On the preſſure of this emergency, aggravated by great financial embarraſſment, the Governor General iſſued his orders for

* By the original reports in Perſian, of theſe ambaſſadors, found in the palace of Seringapatam, it appears, that in conformity with their maſter's orders, and the deſign of the falſe paſſports of the ſhip in which they left Mangalore, that they at firſt wiſhed and entreated to be clandeſtinely received at Mauritius. But their deſire, in this inſtance, having been overborne by the vanity of M. Malortic, or his eagerneſs to precipitate us into a war with Tippoo, the ſubſequent diſtribution of the copies of his proclamation by the ambaſſadors, might ſtrengthen the effect of thoſe publications, but could not extend their publicity.

† Embaſſy to Zeman Shah in 1796, found at Seringapatam—"Le Delhi eſt au movement. Zeman Shah men ami y eſt arrivé." Papier, No. 5, April 21ſt, 1797. Appendix, *infra*.

for the immediate aſſembly of the army on the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, determined to anticipate, if poſſible, the deſigns of his enemies, before the arrival of the French army, or the completion of Scindiah's projects at Poonah, or the irruption of Zeman Shah, or the exploſion of the conſpiracy at Hyderabad, ſhould give the ſignal to Tippoo to over-run and lay waſte the Carnatic *.

It would not be eaſy to deſcribe his Lordſhip's mortification, regret, and aſtoniſhment, on being officially told from Madras, that the army of that preſidency was ſo diſperſed, and ill equipped for an offenſive campaign, that it would require three, or, according to ſome reputable military opinions, ſix months, to put it even into a ſtate of efficient defence; that the danger of aſſembling any conſiderable part of it, and thus provoking the immediate hoſtility of Tippoo, was, independant of the expence, ſo great and alarming, that, without a ſtrong previous repreſentation, the members of the Madras council could not think themſelves juſtified in obeying the orders they had received.

That their repreſentation of the danger was correct, could not be denied, but if their inference were juſt, there was an end of the power of Britain in the Peninſula of India. Our enemies were to chooſe the time, and the mode of attack; the blow, if delayed, would but the more be ſurely fatal, and we were to fall without the chance, or the honor, of reſiſtance.

* After enumerating all theſe dangers, which then began to gather over the Engliſh poſſeſſions in India, Tippoo, in his letter 21ſt April 1797, to General Malartic, adds—"Je vous "marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voire qu'il eſt tems de venir: a peu de frais "nous les Chaſſerons (les Anglois) de l'Inde." Papier, No. 5.

Such were not the concluſions of the Governor General. Inveſted, as he was, by the provident wiſdom of the Britiſh legiſlature, with abſolute, though reſponſible, power over all the national councils and armies in the Eaſt, he did not think he had been ſent, in the midſt of this portentous war, to ſurrender, but to uphold and to extend the rights, and glory, and powers of his country.

To him, the puſillanimous arguments of the Madras council, only ſuggeſted new motives for energy, and additional reſolution to encounter, or, if practicable, to prevent the danger. It appeared to him, that the beſt ſecurity for peace in ſuch times of general impending danger, was a forward preparation for war; and that the beſt check upon Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, was to alarm him for the ſafety of his own capital; endeavouring at the ſame time, as far as was poſſible, to maſk the deſign, till the force collected ſhould be equal to its object of attacking Seringapatam, or of giving irreſiſtible efficacy to juſt demands of ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity againſt the danger of future perfidy.

The ſpeedy aſſembly of the Madras army, at ſome central ſpot, equally calculated to facilitate offenſive or defenſive operations, however neceſſary, and however difficult, under the local opinions which had been given, was ſtill to be coupled with a vigorous, and no leſs neceſſary, attempt to reſcue our Ally, the Nizam, from the trammels of domeſtic faction.

Orders were therefore iſſued to the Madras Government, not only to expedite the equipment of the army at Vellore, but to

hold in readineſs 4,000 men to march to Hyderabad, on the requiſition of the Reſident at that Court.

By peremptorily excluding from the future correſpondence of the two Governments, all diſcuſſion of the policy of the orders tranſmitted from Calcutta, a punctual obedience was ſecured to thoſe orders, and a conſiderable degree of confidence and energy was inſpired by the apparent vigour of the Supreme Council.

The confidence thus planted, was ſoon juſtified by the complete ſucceſs of the Hyderabad detachment; which produced the greater effect, as its object, which had been moſt carefully and politically concealed, was not only unknown, but unſuſpected.

The French corps under Monſieur Perou, ſo ably was the meaſure planned and executed, were, on the 22d October 1798, ſurrounded, diſarmed, and diſbanded, without bloodſhed and without tumult: and in their ſtead was ſubſtituted a ſubſidiary Britiſh force of 6,000 men, which operating as an immediate check on the army of Myſore, relieved us from part of the apprehenſion entertained of Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, and reſtored to us that influence at the Court of Hyderabad, which experience has ſhewn to be of ſo much conſequence to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in the Decan, and ſo neceſſary to the general tranquillity of India.

Scarcely had we time to congratulate ourſelves on the removal of this danger, when the particulars of Lord Nelſon's victory were brought to India by one of his Lieutenants; and if we rejoiced at the glory of the national arms, and the advantages that Europe was likely to derive from their ſucceſs, we had but the more cauſe to dread an underſtanding and co-operation between

between Tippoo and the French, and additional reaſons to anticipate the projects of Buonaparte *.

Whether the Executive Directory had ſmuggled out ſhips, ſingly and unobſerved, with water and proviſions, from France to Suez; whether they had ſent orders to the Government at the Mauritius to forward the frigates then there, and the numerous privateers and other veſſels belonging to that iſland, to meet Buonaparte's army on the ſhores of the Red Sea; or whether any ſhipping or ſmall craft might be found at Suez or Coſier, or any other of its ports, ſufficient to tranſport a few regiments to the coaſts of Malabar, was equally unknown to the Government at Bengal, and incapable of being aſcertained, before the ſeaſon of action would elapſe.

This only was known, that the Straits of Babelmandel were open, and that no Britiſh ſhips of war, as far as information extended, were at that time in the Arabian Gulph.

The neceſſity of an early deciſion now became more apparent. Great progreſs had been made in the equipment of the Madras army; treaſure had been procured and remitted for its immediate

* An Arabic letter, without date, was, on the 27th February 1799, received from Buonaparte, by the Sheriffe of Mecca, covering the following one, in French, for Tippoo Sultaun, which the Sheriffe was deſired to forward to its addreſs. "French Republic, Liberty, Equa- "lity, Head Quarters at Cairo, 7 Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the Republic" (27th January 1799) "one and indiviſible. Buonaparte, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, To "the moſt magnanimous Sultan, our greateſt friend, Tippoo Saib. You have already been in- "formed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, "full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace this op- "portunity of teſtifying to you, the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat "and Mecha, as to your political ſituation. I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent "perſon, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer. May the Almighty increaſe "your power, and deſtroy your enemies.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

immediate exigencies, and an arrangement made, to ſecure a future ſupply.

Lord MORNINGTON, therefore, now thinking the force aſſembled at Vellore, ſtrengthened by the revived power of the Nizam, and the ſure co-operation of the Britiſh detachment at Hyderabad, ſufficiently impoſing, on the 8th of November 1798*, firſt warned Tippoo Sultaun of his having intelligence of his deſigns and hoſtile connexions with the French; at the ſame time propoſing to ſend an ambaſſador to treat of the means of reſtoring a good underſtanding between the two ſtates, and, if poſſible, to remove the grounds of diſtruſt.

No notice was taken of this letter till the 18th of December, when Tippoo contented himſelf with ſimply and falſely denying the facts alledged againſt him, and declined the admiſſion of an Engliſh ambaſſador.

This weak, and, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, hoſtile, evaſion, was, on the laſt day of 1798, delivered to the Governor General, on his arrival at Madras; for which preſidency he had embarked, to animate and ſuperintend the equipment of the army, and to direct and expedite the negotiations that were to reſult from its aſſembly, and, perhaps, exertions.

Still, to give Tippoo Sultaun another opportunity of peaceable adjuſtment, whilſt yet the period of offenſive operations might be delayed, the Governor General, in a letter dated the 9th January 1799†, again called upon him, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to

* Correſpondence, 8th November 1798—Appendix, Paper (C.)

† Correſpondence, 9th January 1799—Ibid.

to admit an ambaſſador before the ſeaſon of negotiation ſhould expire.

Lord Cornwallis's firſt attempt againſt the capital of Myſore in 1791, was fruſtrated by the ſetting in of the rains on the 14th of May, and the conſequent ſwelling of the river, which waſhes the fortreſs and ſurrounds the iſland of Seringapatam.

It was therefore evident, that however unwilling the Governor General might be to reſort to arms, whilſt the objects which policy and honour, and even ſafety demanded, might be obtained by negotiation, it was impoſſible to allow Tippoo much more time for deliberation, or rather for the chance of French ſuccour, and the completion of his own ſchemes of defence or aggreſſion.

No anſwer being received in a whole month, though the diſtance between Seringapatam and Madras is but 300 miles, the army, now reinforced by 4,000 men from Bengal, the 6,000 ſubſidiary Britiſh troops with the Nizam, 6,000 infantry, and as many of that prince's beſt cavalry, was, on the third of February 1799, ordered to advance into Myſore. The ſucceſs of the war, that is, the capture of Seringapatam and of the country below the Gauts, and the conſequent excluſion of French ſuccours, was, as far as dependance could be placed on human calculation, certain.

The fineſt army that ever was aſſembled in India, and for its object the completeſt perhaps that ever was aſſembled in any country, was commanded by an Officer of long local experience, aided by a ſtaff of, I believe, unequalled talents. It carried with it an irreſiſtible artillery, a fine body of highly-diſciplined cavalry,

money

money for three months in advance, and proviſions beyond any probable duration of a ſiege *.

Whilſt the Governor General in perſon directed the negotiations with the Allies, and animated the exertions for the equipment and ſupplies of the army at Madras, he, with a magnanimous confidence, equally honourable to himſelf and ſerviceable to the State, entruſted a large portion of his own authority to the temporary diſcretion of the Commander in Chief; and thus were the advantages, which had formerly been derived from an union of the civil and military power in the perſon of Lord Cornwallis, again ſecured to the State.

To General HARRIS, and a commiſſion of the moſt able and experienced officers on the Madras eſtabliſhment, appointed to aſſiſt the deliberations of General Harris in all matters relating to negotiation, was entruſted the concluſion of a peace, upon terms laid down in detailed inſtructions by the Governor General, which, it was hoped, the preſence of a Britiſh army at Seringapatam would expedite and enforce.

It was not until ten days after the Governor General had iſſued his orders to General Harris to advance into Myſore, that a letter, without

* The Army conſiſted of

Europeans,	5,000
Natives,	13,900, excluſive of the Nizam's contingent, which was ſeparately provided with a field train and proviſions.
Battering train	40
Field ordnance	57
Howitzers	7
Rice	for 40 days.
Arrack	for 67 days.
Salt	for 40 days.
Sheep and ſlaughter-cattle	for 28 days.
Biſcuit	for 10 days.
Grain for the cavalry	for 20 days.
In caſh	5,00,000 ſtar pagodas.
In bank-notes	90,000 ditto.

without date, was received from Tippoo Sultaun; in which, in a very uncivil, not to ſay inſulting, manner, he grants, for the firſt time, permiſſion to a Britiſh ambaſſador to enter his territories.

This conceſſion, late and ungracious as it was, was even then coupled with a declaration, little leſs inſulting, but more inſidious. In the moſt critical ſituation of the two States, when the moſt important intereſts were at ſtake, when diſcuſſion could not admit a moment's delay, he, with the moſt provoking appearance of indifference, informs the Governor General, that he is going a-hunting, and deſires him to forward an ambaſſador, without attendants.

The hunting of an Aſiatic prince, is the march of his court and army, by which, if buſineſs be not neceſſarily delayed, abundant pretext is obtained for any delay which policy may prompt. If, in a country where there are no poſts, and where, conſequently, a multitude may travel almoſt as faſt as an individual, the Britiſh ambaſſador ſhould, in any reaſonable time, ſucceed in overtaking the court of Myſore, its conſtant change of place and occupation, would render the receipt and return of couriers extremely tedious, and afford abundant plea for delay, in the ſyſtematic abſence of ſome of the miniſters of ſtate, and a contrived want of all the records of government.

And yet the injurious refuſal of an embaſſy, until the ſeaſon was too far advanced for negotiation, and the evident opening contrived for further evaſion and delay, were not the only proofs which the Governor General had of the Sultaun's intention of adhering to his French alliance, and refuſing any ſincere or uſeful ſatisfaction.

At the very time, or very near the time, when the Sultaun's letter, received February 13th, muſt have been written, did General Dubuc, one of the officers brought from the Mauritius, for the expreſs purpoſe of an Engliſh war, embark at Tranquibar *, as Tippoo's ambaſſador to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

This Mr. Dubuc, with whom were aſſociated two native envoys, was inſtructed to demand 10 or 15,000 troops of the line, whoſe expences Tippoo engaged to defray, and a large naval force, to drive the Engliſh out of India, and to divide their poſſeſſions between Tippoo and his Republican Allies †.

Though the Sultaun was willing to make the attempt, it does not appear that he had much hopes of deceiving the Governor General by ſo groſs an artifice, or of inducing him to recal the army; a conduct by which the Allies would have been diſpirited, if not loſt, and all the expences of the military equipment, and advantages now promiſed by it, entirely thrown away. For, on the 28th of February, before the intended ambaſſador, Major Doveton, could have received his inſtructions from Madras, and reached the court of Myſore, and long before the ſame time had elapſed, from the date of his laſt letter to Lord Mornington, as he had himſelf taken to reply to his Lordſhip, he marched to attack the Bombay army, without the confines of his own territories, and actually did attack them, whilſt yet in the dominions of a Britiſh Ally, a very few hours after General Harris had entered the oppoſite ſide of his dominions ‡.

Being

* 7th of February 1799.—† Papers, No. 22. and 23. July 20, 1798. Appendix, *infra*.—‡ Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 21ſt March. See *infra*, page 50.

Being defeated in this early attempt againſt General Stuart, which, as far as he could then know, was the firſt act of hoſtility on either ſide, Tippoo, a few days after, as ſoon probably as he heard of General Harris having entered Myſore *, turned to the Eaſt to meet the army of Madras. He did meet it, and was again defeated on the 27th of the ſame month †.

On the 7th ‡ of April, General Harris ſat down before Seringapatam. On the 9th, Tippoo, who had been referred by the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, as the only proper negotiator after the commencement of hoſtilities, addreſſed a very ſhort note to § General Harris; in which, ſuch is his habitual diſregard of truth, he undauntedly aſſerts his own adherence to treaty, and enquires the cauſe of hoſtilities. He was very properly referred to the previous letters of Lord Mornington, and the declaration of war by the Allies.

|| On the 20th of April, the enemy's advanced works acroſs the Caveri having been taken, and an enfilading battery opened on the Weſt ſide of the fort, Tippoo made another attempt to arreſt the progreſs of the ſiege by negotiation. He wrote another letter ¶ to General Harris, deſiring him to nominate commiſſioners, and open a conference for peace.

In

* 5th March 1799.

† Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 3d April 1799.

‡ Ditto, 16th April 1799; page 53.

§ "The Governor General, Lord Mornington, ſent me a letter, the copy of which is in-"cloſed. You will underſtand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties; what then is the meaning "of the advance of the Engliſh armies, and the occurrence of hoſtilities? Inform me." Tranſlation of a Perſian letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 9th April 1799. Correſpondence, (Appendix (C.) Declaration of War by the Allies, 22d February 1799.

|| Madras Extraordinary Gazette, 7th May 1799, See *infra*, page 54.

¶ "In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at iſſue "is proper; and therefore you, having been empowered for the purpoſe, will appoint ſuch per-"ſons as you judge proper, for conducting a conference, and renewing the buſineſs of a treaty. "You are the well-wiſher of both States. In this matter what is your pleaſure? Inform me, "that a conference may take place." Tranſlation of Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 20th April 1799.

In anſwer to this overture, were ſent the preliminary articles of the only peace that would now be granted him.

They were, to cede half his territories in perpetuity to the Allies; to pay two crore of rupees to indemnify them for the expences of the war, into which his obſtinate hoſtility, ambition, and breach of faith, had led them; to renounce the alliance of the French for ever; to diſmiſs every native of France from his ſervice; to receive ambaſſadors from each of the Allies, as is uſual with all other civilized courts; and to give hoſtages for the performance of theſe ſtipulations.

Theſe terms, though the ſevereſt and laſt with which the Governor General had furniſhed the Commander in Chief, to be inſiſted on only after the batteries had been opened againſt the place, or after a victory in the field, were little more onerous than the plain intereſts and ſafety of the Engliſh and their Allies would have demanded, on the firſt knowledge of Tippoo's propoſals of an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French.

A renunciation of that alliance, and a ſecurity that the renunciation ſhould be effectual, by an at leaſt temporary ceſſion, during the preſent war, of all Tippoo's ſea coaſt in Malabar, ſeemed, by the moſt obvious principles of policy, to be, from the firſt, required for the tranquillity and ſafety of the Company's poſſeſſions; and theſe, in the firſt ſtage of aggreſſion, might have ſatisfied the Governor General. But ſo far was Tippoo from granting them, that he would not even admit an ambaſſador, who might propoſe them, or any other articles.

When his active enmity, and rejection of all negotiation, had forced us to aſſemble an army for our defence, it would have been undoubtedly juſt to add to the propoſitions for ſafety and

ſatis-

ſatisfaction, a demand of reimburſement of the expence which he had obliged us to contract. This propoſition, however, if ever it was intended, as I have good reaſon to believe it was intended, to be preferred, he prevented our even ſtating, by an obſtinate and hitherto unheard-of rejection of all overtures of negotiation.

When by this perverſe and menacing policy he had compelled us to appeal to the ſword, it was conſiſtent with the ſenſe and practice of all nations, to advance our demands in proportion to the riſk that had been run, and the expence that had been incurred. But now that we had actually engaged in an allied war, the claims and intereſts of thoſe Allies became involved with our own, and it was conſequently neceſſary to provide equally for their reimburſement, whether by ceſſions of territory, or money, in proportion to their reſpective expences and exertions.

On theſe principles the Governor General had inſtructed General Harris, as ſoon as by the complete inveſtiture of Seringapatam it was preſumed he might have obtained a commanding influence over the Sultaun's politics, and ſome ſecurity againſt his prevarication, to offer more favourable articles of peace, than, after the opening of the batteries, it was intended to grant.

Theſe were, a ceſſion of the ſea coaſt of Malabar in perpetuity to the Engliſh; as much to each of the Allies on their reſpective frontiers, amounting in the whole to about one-fourth part of his territories; the payment of a crore and a half of rupees, in indemnification of the expences of the war; a renunciation of all French intercourſe and connection; and the reception of ambaſſadors from each of the allied courts.

The

The double defeat which Tippoo had ſuffered before the armies reached his capital, induced General Harris, and the military commiſſion appointed to aſſiſt his political deliberations, to heſitate on the propriety of offering the moſt favorable terms, which the Governor General had been willing to grant at an early period of the campaign, and therefore, when Tippoo's overtures arrived on the night of the 20th of April, it was reſolved, as has been related, to inſiſt on the laſt and moſt ſevere terms of pacification.

Theſe terms ſhould indeed, according to the tenor of the Governor General's inſtructions, have been propoſed, inſtead of the firſt, as ſoon as Seringapatam was completely inveſted, and the batteries ready to open againſt it; but on the very day on which the Bombay army croſſed the Caveri to enfilade the face attacked, and complete the inveſtiture of the place, was diſcovered a moſt alarming, unexpected, and hitherto unaccounted for deficiency of grain, by which the ſubſiſtence of the troops was contracted from the 15th to the 5th of May.

The ample magazines in Coorga, though near, could not be brought to camp, from the deſtruction and failure of all the carriage cattle of the army; and the arrival of the ſupplies collected by Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown, though they might be expected, could not be relied on.

How far Tippoo might be acquainted with, or by ſome treacherous intercourſe, might have cauſed the deficiency, could not be aſcertained; but it was apparent, that, under theſe circumſtances, and the advanced period of the ſeaſon, any overtures from General Harris, not ſolicited or expected by the enemy, would have been liable to excite ſuſpicions of our inability to

continue the ſiege, and thus have impeded, inſtead of facilitating, or accelerating, the peace deſired.

The overtures made by the enemy on the 20th, and the diſcovery made in the mean time of ſome private ſupplies, by the acquiſition of which the public ſtock of rice was extended, at half allowance, to the 15th May, removed thoſe difficulties; and the propoſitions which I have ſtated, were ſent to Tippoo, with ſome ſlight variation as to the number of hoſtages required by the Allies.

Tippoo, however, was not yet ſufficiently alarmed to accede to theſe propoſitions, of which he took no notice, till after a repulſe in an attack made on General Stuart's army, poſted on the North and enfilading ſide of the Caveri, and after the loſs, on the 26th of April, of his remaining entrenchments on the ſide of General Harris's attack.

On the 28th of April, he made another and laſt effort to retard the operations of the ſiege, by intimating, in reply to General Harris's laſt notification, that he wiſhed to ſend ambaſſadors to open a conference for peace *.

He was informed, that as the final terms had been already ſent, the operations of the ſiege would not be for one moment diſcontinued, nor any ambaſſadors received from him, unleſs, as he had been warned in anſwer to his laſt overture, he ſent a part at leaſt of the ſpecie demanded, and the hoſtages required for his ſincerity.

This was the laſt intercourſe ever had with that cruel and treacherous

† "The points in queſtion are mighty, and cannot be brought to a concluſion without the "intervention of ambaſſadors. I am therefore about to ſend two gentlemen, who will perſonally "explain themſelves to you." Laſt Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 28th April 1799.

treacherous ſovereign. Whether, as Seringapatam had been three times viſited by Britiſh, and often by native armies, without being captured, he thought it impregnable; or whether he relied upon the ſetting in of the monſoon, and the conſequent riſe of the river, and deſtruction of our trenches and batteries; whether he entertained hopes of French ſuccour, or whether his pride and hatred ſuperſeded all conſiderations of prudence, he not only took no further notice of the preliminaries that had been offered, but, as if to cloſe every avenue to negotiation, or forgiveneſs, he ordered all the priſoners he had taken to be barbarouſly murdered.

On the 30th of April, the breaching battery opened againſt the walls of Seringapatam, and on the 3d of May, the breach being deemed practicable, diſpoſitions were made for the ſtorm, which, on the 4th at noon, were moſt gallantly, rapidly, and ſucceſsfully executed *.

In this aſſault, Tippoo loſt his life, in the 45th year of his age. A life marked with much cruelty, treachery, bigotry, perſecution, and ambition, in which he had ſhewn little of the milltary, and ſtill leſs of the political talents of his father; and with him fell, after an exiſtence of about forty years, an uſurpation founded in treachery, ſupported by violence, and deſtroyed by folly.

The family of the Sultaun, and the families of all his great civil and military officers, which, according to the uſual jealouſy of Aſiatic deſpotiſm, had been kept as pledges near the perſon of their ſovereign, were, by the active humanity of the officers, and the ſteady diſcipline of the troops, ſaved from violence and inſult;

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 11th and 15th May 1799. See *infra*, page 54.

inſult; becoming powerful inſtruments in our hands to enſure the ſubmiſſion of their relations, and the ſpeedy and peaceful ſettlement of the country.

His two eldeſt ſons, one of whom had formerly experienced the tenderneſs of Britiſh protection, together with all the great officers of the Sultaun's former government and army, threw themſelves, a few days afterwards, unconditionally on the clemency and generoſity of their conquerors.

Thus was a kingdom, equal in extent to two thirds of the ancient monarchy of France, and yielding an annual revenue * of more than a million ſterling, transferred, in full ſovereignty, to the Company and their Allies, in the ſhort ſpace of two months, and without any injury to its ſubjects, or devaſtation of the country, beyond what the Sultaun himſelf had directed for the purpoſe of haraſſing the march, and ſtreightening the ſupplies of the allied army.

Our own territories were equally ſaved from devaſtation: for by threatening the capital of Myſore with an army fully equipped, and ready to move towards it at a moment's warning, ſo completely were our dominions ſheltered; and it is the firſt inſtance of the kind, in the Britiſh military hiſtory of India, that not one lootee was ſeen during the war, nor one fanam of revenue loſt in the provinces below the Gauts, either on the ſide of Coromandel or Malabar.

This juſt and neceſſary, if ever there was a juſt and neceſſary, War, being crowned with rapid and complete ſucceſs, nothing remains

* The revenue is ſtated in Tippoo's eſtimate of 1792; but its amount was at the time ſuſpected, and has ſince been proved greatly to exceed the valuation then ſubmitted by Tippoo to Lord Cornwallis and the Allies.

remains but that we uſe our victories with clemency, moderation, and wiſdom.

One of the firſt powers of India with which we became acquainted, after French jealouſy and ambition had involved us in the politics and wars of the country, was the Hindoo kingdom of Myſore, in whoſe armies Hyder Alli, the father of Tippoo Sultaun, at that time ſerved with conſiderable reputation.

When the unprincipled ambition, high courage, and uncommon talents of Hyder Alli, had raiſed him from an unknown family to ſupreme power, he found it neceſſary to veil the deformity of Mohummedan uſurpation over ſome millions of Hindoo ſubjects, by a ſtudious appearance of ſubmiſſion to the repreſentation of the ancient family of Myſore.

For this purpoſe the Rajah, or ſome deſcendant of his family, was annually exhibited to the people as their legitimate ſovereign; nor was this claim on their ſubmiſſion to the Government thought needleſs, or diſpenſed with, till ſome years after the acceſſion of Tippoo Sultaun, whoſe pride ſeems to have diſdained an outward reverence, though his policy ſtill permitted ſome of the family to live in poverty and ſecluſion.

The reſtoration of this family, whoſe rights, though gradually fading from popular obſervation, could not be extinguiſhed, and were never wholly forgotten, became, in every war in which we had been engaged with Hyder Alli, or his ſon, a ſubject of ſerious political conſideration: and when, by the ſucceſs of our arms, the uſurpation of Tippoo was overthrown, our earlieſt enquiries were naturally directed to a family, the influence of whoſe name ſeemed to promiſe the happieſt effects

upon

upon the ſubmiſſion of the people, and the future adminiſtration of the Government.

On a careful inveſtigation it was found, that the wife of Kiſna Raije Warrier, the Prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Alli's uſurpation, was ſtill alive, and that the ſurviving repreſentative of that perſecuted family, was a boy of five years of age.

By reſtoring, under certain conditions, this youth to the kingdom of his anceſtors*, ſuch nearly as it was before the uſurpation of Hyder Alli, whilſt, with the remaining territory, he was enabled to reimburſe the Company and the Nizam for the riſk and expence of the war, the Governor General at once eluded the jealouſy of the Mahrattas, and ſatisfied the claims of juſtice and ſound policy.

From a family reſcued by our arms from the fury of relentleſs bigotry, inſult, danger, and poverty, and raiſed by our generoſity from a priſon to a throne, we had a right to expect ſuch an arrangement as would, without expence to ourſelves, enable us to enſure the proſperity of the people who had fallen under our dominion, and the general tranquillity of India.

Bound by every moral law, and every conſideration of policy and intereſt, to ſecure, as far as is poſſible, the proſperity of the country, and the happineſs of the people for whom we were now to legiſlate, and warned by the evils and difficulties that have ariſen in the Carnatic, in Tanjore, and in Oude, from an ac-

* The preſent kingdom of Myſore is nearly commenſurate with the old in extent and revenue, though ſome of the conſtituent territory is different. Of the old kingdom, ſome provinces were below, and others, in which was the ſeat of Government, above the Gauts. The whole of the new kingdom is on the table land above the Gauts, remarkably compact, and with a ſtrong frontier on every ſide.

knowledgment of independance, whoſe exerciſe we were predetermined not to admit, the Governor General determined to ſecure by treaty our right of interference in the adminiſtration of Myſore, whenever it may appear to the ſound diſcretion of the Britiſh Government that ſuch interference is neceſſary to the protection of the people, and, what muſt ever be intimately connected with their protection, the intereſts of the Britiſh empire in India.

The ſtrength that even the weakeſt prince may derive from the obligations of a treaty, is always formidable, and often inſeparable; nor can that policy challenge much admiration, which ſyſtematically ſeparates its duty from its intereſts, and voluntarily places itſelf in the dilemma of being obliged to chooſe between a ſacrifice of public good, and a breach of public faith.

It may be objected, that when interference is ſo eaſy, it may become too frequent; and this kind of argument, which, however, applies rather to the execution of the treaty than to the treaty itſelf, is likely enough to find ſupporters among thoſe who believe, that every man as he advances towards India recedes from virtue, that even he who is ſent thither to check others, requires himſelf a check the inſtant he lands upon an Indian ſhore.

But it is a new doctrine among nations to limit their own power, leſt they ſhould be tempted to abuſe it; and experience has ſhewn, that, whether we have or have not the right of interference, we always exerciſe it, thus, attaining the ſame end by leſs juſtifiable means, and reaping all the odium of a breach of treaty, without its advantages.

To have returned to an artificial balance of power among the States

States of India, admitting the policy of its former adjuſtment to have been the beſt that, under the circumſtances then exiſting, could be adopted, was now impracticable, ſo completely was the relative power and ſituation of each party to the peace of Seringapatam changed ſince its concluſion.

Even if their territories had been cemented by time, and the uſeful prejudices which time engenders, not only does their military nature forbid the hope of thus long continuing in the ſame ſtate of relative power, but the firſt glance of their Governments ſhews them to be uſurpations.

The rulers of two of theſe ſtates, Tippoo and the Nizam, profeſſed a different religion from that of the great body of their ſubjects, and, what is worſe, a religion inculcating perſecution. The Mahratta Chieftains, though profeſſing the ſame religion as their people, are, by the very ordinances of that religion, incapacitated from exerciſing ſupreme authority.

In ſuch a ſtate of violence, the natural feelings are ſuppreſſed or extinguiſhed; men change their maſters with as much indifference as their garments; and patriotiſm, the unbought defence of European kingdoms, is ſo wholly unknown, that the language affords no name for the ſentiment.

Among States like theſe, in which the civil, military, and judicial powers are claimed and exerciſed by one individual, on whoſe capacity, courage, and diſpoſition, the welfare and power of each muſt neceſſarily depend, where all the troops are mercenaries, and the loſs of a battle is oftentimes the loſs of a kingdom, it cannot be wondered at, if the lapſe of a few years or a few months entirely ſubverts any pre-exiſtent or artificial ſyſtem, however raiſed, and however guarded.

The

The events which ſoon followed the peace of 1792, precipitated the Nizam, from the conſideration he held among the contracting powers at that period; and the ſubſidiary force which he conſented to receive from us, though it might have been ſufficient to protect his perſon againſt the treaſon or violence of his own ſubjects, yet was certainly inadequate to the ſuppreſſion of the ambition of his neighbours, the Mahrattas.

The force now ſubſidized by that Prince, is indeed equal to its object, and may ſecure him as well from foreign as domeſtic danger. Upheld by the ſtrength of the Britiſh Government, and temperately and diſcretely employed, it may repreſs the germs of future war in India, and materially ſtrengthen its ſecurity againſt foreign invaſion.

Unſupported by a native Ally, the ſea coaſts of India are impervious to an European enemy: the threatened irruption of the barbarous *hordes* on its Northern frontiers, we have it not in our power entirely to prevent; but a ſubſidized army of 6,000 men, ready for immediate ſervice, at Hyderabad, as many at Seringapatam, and twice as many in Oude, conſtitute a ſtrength, that, when ſeparate, muſt overawe the ambitious projects of every power in India; and, when co-operating, muſt be much more than equal to any force that can be brought within its confines.

On theſe principles is laid down the new baſis of Indian peace and proſperity.

Our Ally the Nizam is rewarded beyond his riſk, and much beyond his expences. The intereſt of the Rajah of Myſore is identified with our own; and the Mahrattas, if not conciliated by offers far above their deſerts, are retained by an impenetrable

frontier, extending from Bednore to Amboor, from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern Gauts.

The court of Poonah had certainly no right to be included under the name of Allies, nor in any way to ſhare in the ſucceſſes of the war—they incurred no expence, they ran no riſk, and it is doubtful, if they even wiſhed us ſucceſs—yet, as the great ſcope of the Governor General's policy is to ſecure the future tranquillity of India, as far as human prudence can ſecure it, he was willing to conciliate the Peſhwa by giving him an intereſt, and making him a party, in the treaty of Myſore.

For this purpoſe, he propoſed an eventual ceſſion of territory to the Peſhwa, on the borders of his own dominions, yielding an annual revenue of almoſt £. 200,000 ſterling; at the ſame time interpoſing his mediation in thoſe diſputes between him and the Nizam, which have once, ſince the peace of 1792, ſhook India to its center.

The four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with their families, have been already removed; and the remaining children and women of Tippoo, and the females of Hyder Alli's family, will ſoon be brought to Vellore, in the Carnatic; where, though the temptation and means of future diſturbance and intrigue have been removed, a liberal allowance of £. 80,000 ſterling per annum has been made, to enſure their comfort, and ſupport their dignity. By a ſimilar liberality, have the men of rank and influence in Myſore been attached to their new governors. And thus, in a few months, has a power, moſt inimical from its foundation to the Company's intereſts, been not only removed, but converted into a new ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity to the Britiſh empire in India.

Such

Such is our preſent ſtate——What would it now have been, had a line of policy, not without ſupporters both in India and Europe, ſwayed the councils of the Governor General?

From the moment that the proclamation at the Mauritius was authenticated, it was allowed, on all ſides, that an army muſt immediately be aſſembled, to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are not leſs than 70 or 80 paſſes, practicable and eaſy to light-armed troops, from the deſtructive predatory irruptions of Indian horſe, both reaſon and experience ſhew to be impoſſible, on any other ſyſtem than that of obliging the enemy to concenter his force, for the protection of his capital. Seriouſly to alarm Tippoo for his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry to plunder and lay waſte our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was neceſſary that the army ſhould be fully equipped, and that he ſhould know it to be ready to move forwards to Seringapatam at a moment's warning. The ſame expence of troops, carriage, and proviſions, muſt therefore be contracted, as was contracted, whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam.

On this principle, therefore, of a defenſive war, we ſhould have had an army of obſervation, at an immenſe and never-ending expence, on the borders of Myſore; if this had kept Tippoo at bay, how long could our finances have ſupported it? What ſecurity had we that the French, whoſe alliance he had ſought, would never land on his coaſt from France, from Egypt, or the Mauritius?

We

We know, from what has lately paſſed in Egypt and Ireland, that no fleets, however ſuperior, can abſolutely remove the dangers of deſperate deſcent, even on coaſts which fleets are ſeldom obliged to quit; much leſs on that of Malabar, which for a whole monſoon muſt be left open and expoſed; where, though the protection muſt be withdrawn, from the general danger of remaining on the coaſt during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, there are many intervals of moderate weather, in which ſhips might diſembark their troops without danger or difficulty.—How ſhould we then attack a country, guarded by French tactics, and abounding in natural fortreſſes, which, if defended with European ſkill, are abſolutely impregnable? What other armies could we furniſh to watch the French faction at Hyderabad, or the licentious troops of Scindiah at Poonah; to ſay nothing of the ſupport of the army, we had been already obliged to aſſemble againſt Zeman Shah in Oude?—It is plain, that the very means of defence would have been infallible ruin.

We ſhould have had months and years of defenſive apprehenſion at nearly the expence of actual hoſtility, inſtead of a few weeks of offenſive war. We ſhould have had enemies inſtead of allies—danger inſtead of ſafety—contempt, decline of power, and bankruptcy, inſtead of increaſing reſources, ſtrength, and glory.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
5th Auguſt 1799.

It has been thought proper to ſubjoin, in this place, the following Papers; viz.

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I.

Some Account of ZEMAUN SHAH.

ZEMAUN SHAH, is the grandſon of Ahmed Khaun Abdalla, an Affghan Chief, who followed the ſtandard of Nadir Shaw, on his invaſion of India, in the year 1739. His dominions extend from the left bank of the Indus, coming from the ſea coaſt, as high up as the parallel of Caſhmeer. Eaſtward of the Attoch, they ſkirt the Seick nation to ſome diſtance beyond the territory of Jamboo. They extend weſtward, to the vicinity of Terſhiſh, comprehending Cabal, Candahar, Peiſhere, Ghizni, Gaur, Sigiſtan, and Koraſun; a tract not leſs than 650 Britiſh miles in length, from eaſt to weſt. A reference to Major Rennell's incomparable map, will afford a clear idea of the magnitude and importance of this empire. This formidable kingdom, was founded between fifty and ſixty years ſince, by Ahmed Khan Abdalla. In the confuſion which followed the murder of Nadir Shah, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſtate of Perſia and Hindoſtan, he aſſumed the chuttur, or enſign of royalty, under the name of Ahmed Shah; diſmembering both theſe empires of ſome of their faireſt provinces. Ahmed Shah invaded India no leſs than ſeven times; his name will long be remembered there, from the dreadful overthrow he gave the united powers of the Mahratta Empire, in the year 1761, on the plains of Paniput.

He was ſucceeded, in the year 1773, by his ſon Timmur Shah; who aſſumed the title of Duranni. Timmur Shah died about the middle of the year 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Zemaun Shah, the preſent monarch. Zemaun Shah reſides alternately at Kandahar and Kabul; at the former during the heats, and at the latter in the cold ſeaſon.

His military eſtabliſhment conſiſts chiefly of horſe, to the number, it is ſaid, of 150,000. He does not hold his infantry in much eſteem, employing them only to garriſon his fortreſſes; and happily for us, his equipment of artillery is by no means reſpectable. His cavalry are all excellently mounted, incomparably ſuperior to any native horſe that can be brought to oppoſe them from Hindoſtan. The impreſſion of terror on the minds of the Mahrattas, by the fatal carnage at Paniput, is ſo indelible, that it is generally believed, they will hardly, if ever, be prevailed upon to ſuſtain the charge of the Abdallis*. Among many inſtances of the prevalence of this dread, which the cavalry of Ahmed Shah has impreſſed upon the Mahrattas, it is related, that a Mahratta is not aſhamed, if his horſe ſhould happen to ſtart when drinking water, to exclaim, "Doſt thou ſee the ſhadow of an Abdalli?"

The

* The ſubjects of Zemaun Shah, are thus diſtinguiſhed, from the name of the founder of their empire, Abdallah.

The revenues of Zemaun Shah have not been aſcertained. Thoſe he collects from the two provinces of Kaſhmeer and Iamboor only, are ſaid to amount to two or three millions ſterling.

The inhabitants of Zemaun Shah's dominions are principally Mahommedans, with ſome natives of Hindoſtan, who have adopted the inſtitution of Baba Nanuh, and are called Katri.

They are remarkably intrepid and robuſt, living in the fineſt climate, and the richeſt country in natural productions, in the world.

When the power of Zemaun Shah is conſidered, and that his irruption into Hindoſtan has not only been invited by Tippoo Sultaun, but encouraged by the facility with which his anceſtor, ſpread devaſtation to the gates of Delhi; and when it is recollected, that he is allied by marriage to the houſe of Timur, and may give to his invaſion, in the eyes of the natives of that country, the plea of reſtoring the line of their ancient ſovereigns, we cannot too carefully attend to his movements.

He has lately ſhewn ſtrong indications of an intention to follow the paths of the conqueror of Paniput, and kept the upper provinces in a ſtate of conſiderable apprehenſion.

II.——PARTITION OF THE MYSORE DOMINIONS.

THE COMPANY'S SHARE.

The following Diſtricts from NUGGUR or BOREDNE:

Korial (Mangalore) - - - } Bekul and Neleſeram - - - }	13,33,662	7 ¾	
Karcul - - - - - -	11,339	2 ¼	
Barkoo - - - - - -	48,389	8 ½	
Khooſaulpore - - - - -	26,361	7 ½	
Bulkull - - - - - -	9,177	— ¼	
Garſopa - - - - -	9,192	— ½	
Hurrawers (onore) - - - -	17,482	9 ½	
Meijawn - - - - -	8,953	4 ¾	
Aucolah Punchmhe and Shedaſheoghur, or Soonda Payen Ghawl - - -	28,332	2	
Belghuy - - - - - -	18,929	4 ¾	
			3,11,874 6 ¾

COUMBATORE; viz.

Coumbatore - - - - -	80,000	
Dappagencottah - - - -	35,000	
Cheoor - - - - - -	27,000	
Chengerry - - - - -	27,000	
Darapon Chuckergurry - - -	64,000	
Sattimumgalum - - - -	30,000	
Undon - - - - - -	8,000	
Peroondora - - - - -	14,000	
Vizinnungal (Avaracouroy) - -	20,000	
Erroade - - - - -	20,000	
Caroor - - - - - -	41,000	
Oodgully - - - - -	15,000	
Cavenporam - - - - -	4,000	
		3,85,000
Carried over - -		6,96,874 4 ¾

Brought over - -		6,96,874	4 ¾
WYNAAD (from Ahuredunggur Chucklow) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.			
Paugarron - - - - -	15,000		
Suttikul, Allumbaddy, and Koodtrully - - - -	15,200		
Ouffore - - - - - -	18,096		
Decarricottah and Ruttungherry - - - -	14,000		
Vencatigarra Cottah - - - -	6,000		
Ankurghuryd Solarghurry - - - - -	4,000		
Banglore - - - - -	3,000		
Talamulla and Talwaddy (2 Tallooks of Hurdalcully - - - - -	5,000		
		80,296	
		7,77,170	6 ¾
Deduct, Provifions for the Maintenance of the Families of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas Two Lacks, or Canterai Pagodas - -		2,40,000	
Remain to the Company - -		5,37,170	6 ¾

THE NIZAM'S SHARE.

GOOTY.

Furze Huzzoor Kubul - - - -	15,568		
Kona Koomlah - - - - -	7,500		
Pamri - - - - - - -	11,000		
Weajur Kurrorr - - - - -	8,998		
Yunette Murageheroor - - - -	5,902		
Beem Raffah - - - - - -	4,800		
Muttoor - - - - - -	2,700		
Pravallie Munnemoorg - - - -	9,426	3	
Chunumpilly - - - - - -	8,951	8	
Mulkairoo Koloo - - - - -	22,251	8 ¾	
Kurtoorie - - - - - -	8,800		
Yarky - - - - - - -	22,673	1	
Punnacoruda - - - - - -	60,000		
Munugfera - - - - - -	8,000		
Carried over -		1,96,571	1 ¾

	Brought over - -	1,96,571	1 ¾
Hundytenncetpoor - - - - -	16,000		
Kurrgoor (remainder of) - - - -	11,629		
Kunchindgoondy (D° of) - - - -	10,000		
Of Gurrumcondahall, the Diſtricts not ceded in 1792 - - - - - -	1,85,810		
Puttenghurry, from Seringapatam - -	10,000		
Rydroog (6 Talooks) - - - -	1,02,856		
Kurnool Peſhcuſh - - - - -	66,666		
From Chittledroog, Jenymullah, 1 Talook -	7,800		
		4,10,761	
		6,07,332	1 ¼
Deduct for a Perſonal Jaghire to Cumeer-o-dien Khan, and Relations - - - - - - - - -		70,000	
Remains to the Nizam - -		5,37,332	1 ¾

Diſtrict ceded to MAHA RAJAH MYSOOR, KISTNA RAJAH ODDIAVER BAHAMDEEN.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn - - - - -	11,000	
Myſore Allachrawn, or Rechmut Nuzzur	11,500	
Nuzzur Bar - - - - -	14,000	
Hardunkally - - - - -	15,000	
Parepatam - - - - -	6,200	
Muddoor - - - - - -	13,200	
Hotghur Dewan Cottah - - -	8,000	
Betudapoor - - - - -	7,000	
Tyorr - - - - - -	8,000	
Yelandoor - - - - -	10,000	
Malwelly, Gullenabad - - -	9,000	
Sulkar Soſitah - - - - -	8,100	
Nurzipoor - - - - -	10,200	
Yeſterah - - - - - -	7,200	
Bailoor - - - - - -	15,700	
Aſkulgor - - - - - -	4,300	
Cherinapatam - - - - -	12,100	
Bullum Munzerebad - - - -	10,000	
Huſſin - - - - - -	7,900	
Henawelly - - - - - -	9,400	
Carried over - -		1,97,800

Brought over			1,97,800
Nagmungul	4,700		
Bellore	3,100		
Moherage Droog	10,000		
Gram	3,500		
Ramgherry	7,400		
Tuckarumb	7,400		
Ahmured Nugger Chickoor	10,000		
Shurp	12,000		
Toory Khaire	9,000		
Coonydghull	5,008	9	
Hookordroog	4,008		
Kirkany	4,065		
Chinnayputtum	9,138		
Noogaily	3,000		
Maulateh and Rifmajepoor	6,100		
Lucknyputtum	6,200		
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunchilly	10,000		
Boodikall	7,000		
Nighull	6,000		
Polgur	10,000		
Hagulwary	12,000		
Goomnaupollem	12,000		
Bangalore	55,000		
Maugry	8,400		
Mudgherry	36,000		
Coorghurry	4,000		
			2,63,010 9
			4,60,811 9
Cankanelly	8,900		
Nulwuggle and Drubilla	16,000		
Arricul	10,300		
Byroodrooy	4,000		
Hyboor	7,000		
Duoankelly	20,045		
Petrudroog	5,000		
Chenroydroog	8,000		
Carried over			79,245

Brought over - - - -			79,245
Tonnkoor and Deverage - - -	18,000		
Noogegul and Maclydroog - - -	16,000		
Kundrakeeve and Chellinghelly - -	16,000		
Chuta Balapoor - - - - -	80,000		
Colne - - - - - - -	80,000		
Jungum Cottah - - - -	13,000		
Chuckmogalam - - - -	8,134	4	
Kudoor - - - - - - -	7,129	7 ¼	
			3,17,509 1 ¼

SINA.

Remainder of Sina and Amerapoor - -	5,500		
Hooſtettah - - - - -	5,0754		
Burra Balarpoor - - - -	44,000		
			1,49,755

NUGGAR above GHAUT.

Kuſbah - - - - - - -	29,145	4 ¾ 2	
Coolydroog - - - - -	28,818	— ¾ 2	
Krompee - - - - - -	8,094	— 2 ½	
Hope - - - - - - -	22,864	6 ¾ 2	
Waſithara - - - - - -	6,818	9	
Ekaing and Sagur - - - -	39,411	— ½ 2	
Gooty (Hoobly) - - - -	11,006	8 ¼	
Surbtowanundy - - - - -	10,458	1 ¼ 2	
Jeniannity - - - - -	17,424	—	
Shikapor - - - - - -	11,774	— ¾	
Annumtapore - - - - -	10,191	9 ½	
Lakooſly Dannaſs - - - -	11,629	6 ¾ 1	
Oodgunny - - - - -	13,614	1 ¾	
Simoga - - - - - -	16,883	5	
Hooly Honore - - - - -	6,583	5 ¾ 1	
Biddary - - - - - -	10,835	5 2	
Chingay Beſwapettum - - - - -	22,091	1 ¾ 3	
Fany Keirah - - - - -	14,076	4 ¼ 2	
Azeempoor - - - - -	10,698	2 ¾ 3	
			3,02,417 6 6

CHITTLEDROOG, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Kufbah	20,875	7 ¾	1	
Beemfumenda	12,148	4	2	
Didiary	12,984	9 ½		
Hufdroog	11,936	2 ¾	3	
Muttorr	10,392	3 ½	2	
Murkah Moroo	12,662	9 ¼	3	
Tullick	11,854	—	¼	
Burnm Surger	10,163	6 ½		
Kunkopah	12,542	—	½	2
Bitchoor	10,683	1 ¼	2	
Hinoor	10,010	—	2	
Goody Cottah	11,330	5 ½	3	
			13,79,376	8 ¢
Deduct 2 Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly; viz. Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's Share			5,000	
Nett			13,74,076	8 1

THE PEISHWA'S SHARE.

Harponelly			1,10,030	8 ¾
Soonda (above the Ghauts)			59,377	
Annagoondy			60,101	
From Chittledroog, 2 Talooks; viz.				
Holul Kaira	11,425	4 ½		
Mycomda	12,226	9 ¼		
			23,652	3
From Bednore, 1 Talook; viz.				
Hurryghar			10,796	
Total, Cont[y] Pagodas			2,63,957	3 ¾

III. *LIST*

III.

LIST of the Brigading of the Army under the command of General HARRIS, *and of the Staff appointments of the Army of* Seringapatam, *previous to the junction with the Bombay Army.*

CAVALRY.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Colonel Stevenſon, His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons, and the 1ſt and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Strachan.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Colonel Pater, His Majeſty's 25th Dragoons, and the 2d and 3d Regiments of Native Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Major Paterſon.

INFANTRY.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Major-General Baird, His Majeſty's 12th and 74th Regiments, and the Scotch Brigade.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lambton.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The Honourable Colonel Wellesley, His Majeſty's 33d and 73d Regiments, and the Regiment de Meuron.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Hughes.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Colonel Cowdie, 1ſt Regiment, 1ſt Battalion, 6th Regiment, and 1ſt Battalion, 12th Regiment of Sepoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Lauder. Quarter-Maſter of Brigade, Brice.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Battalion of Bengal Volunteer Sepoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Cuppage; Quarter-Maſter of Brigade, Lieutenant R. Marriot.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—Colonel Sherbrooke, 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, 1ſt Battalion, 8th Regiment, and 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment Seapoys.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Colebrooke; Quarter-Maſter of Brigade, Lieutenant Kelly.

SIXTH BRIGADE.—Lieutenant Colonel Suff, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment; 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Macpherſon; Quarter-Maſter of Brigade, Lieutenant Armſtrong; Major-General Floyd, to command the Cavalry.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain J. Wilſon; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Monteath; Major-General Bridges, to command the right wing.

STAFF.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain Ogg; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant M. Coſby; Major-General Popham, to command the left Wing.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Captain P. Grant.

STAFF.—Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Charlton. Colonel Montague to command the Artillery right wing. Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon to command the Artillery left wing. Firſt, 3d, and 5th Brigades, right wing of Infantry. Second, 4th, and 6th Brigades, left wing of Infantry. 19th Dragoons, 1ſt, and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry, right wing of Cavalry. 25th Dragoons, 2d and 3d Regiments of Native Cavalry, left wing of Cavalry.

GENERAL STAFF APPOINTED TO THE ARMY.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, Lieutenant-General HARRIS.
Military Secretary to ditto, Captain Macauley.
Private Secretary to ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.
Perſian Interpreter to ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe.
Aides-de-Camp to ditto, Lieutenants Marrott, Scott, and Harris.
Adjutant-General to the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Turing.
Aſſiſtant Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Pierce.
Quarter-Maſter-General to the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardſon.
Deputy ditto, Captain Allen.
Aſſiſtant Deputy ditto, Lieutenant B. Sydenham.
Chief Engineer, Colonel Gent.
Adjutant of Engineers, Lieutenant Frazer.
Captain of the Guides, Captain Orr.
Commiſſary of Stores, Lieutenant-Colonel Carliſle.
Deputy ditto, Captain J. Preſcott.
Agent for Bullocks, Major Dallas.
Commiſſary of Grain, Major Hart.
Commiſſary of Proviſions, Major Corner.
Superintendant of Bazers, Captain Macleod.
Judge Advocate General, Captain Leith.
Muſter Maſter of the Army, Captain A. Grant.
Paymaſter of the Army, W. H. Gordon, Eſq.
Surgeon to ditto, A. Anderſon, Eſq.
Commander of Pioneers, Captain Drun.
Poſtmaſter, Captain Bond.
Subordinate Agent for the Carriage of Camp Equipage of the Army, Lieutenant Berkley.

Acting

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Troops, Captain K. Young.

Major of Brigade, ditto, Deputy Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops, Colonel C. V. Hart.

MADRAS AND BENGAL FORCES EMPLOYED.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons.
25th - - - - - ditto.

1st - - - - Native Cavalry.
2d - - - - - ditto.
3d - - - - - - ditto.
4th - - - - - - ditto,

Two Companies of Bengal Artillery.
1st Battalion Artillery.
2d - - ditto.

12th Regiment Foot.
33d - - ditto.
73d - - ditto.
74th - - ditto.
Scotch Brigade.

Swiss Regiment.
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.
2d - - - 3d ditto.
2d - - - 5th ditto.
1st - - - 6th ditto.
1st - - - 8th ditto.
2d - - - 9th ditto.
1st - - 12th ditto.
2d - - 12th ditto.

Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers.
Colonel Roberts's Detachment.
1 Company Bengal Artillery.
1 - - Coast ditto.
1st Battalion 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.
2d - - 10th ditto.

2d - - - - 2d ditto Coast Native Infantry.
2d - - - 4th ditto.

1st

1ſt - - - 11th Regiment, Coaſt Native Infantry.
2d - - - 11th ditto,

BOMBAY ARMY.

His Majeſty's 75th Regiment Foot.
77th ditto.

Company's E. Regiment Foot.
1ſt Battalion, 2d Regiment Native Sepoys.
2d - - - 2d ditto.
1ſt - - - 3d ditto.
2d - - - 3d ditto, with detachment of the 1ſt or 9th Battalion.
1ſt - - - 4th ditto, Native Sepoys.
1ſt - - - 5th ditto.

Detachment of Artillery and Laſcars attached.
Detachment of Engineers.
Poineer Corps.

IV. EXTRACTS FROM THE MADRAS GAZETTES, &c.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, March 20th, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mahony, to John Spence, Esq. President of the Commission in Malabar; dated at Seedapore the 7th of March 1799.

TIPPOO encamped with conſiderable force, and in three lines, at Peripatam, on the morning of the 5th; at an early hour yeſterday, troops were ſeen filing out in different directions towards the frontiers of this country in that quarter. Between the hours of 9 and 10, A. M. Colonel Montreſor's brigade, poſted at Sedaſeer, was attacked in three directions, by a force, which all accounts unite to declare, amounted to between ten and fifteen thouſand men. The conteſt was ably maintained by Colonel Montreſor's brigade. The troops at Sedaſeer were ſupported by the Flank Companies of the 75th, the entire of the 77th regiment, and the Grenadier Companies of Major Patterſon's Battalion, commanded by Captain Howden. Immediate and complete diſmay to the enemy, was the conſequence.

The Europeans firſt came into action between two and three miles from Sedaſeer about three o'clock, P. M. The enemy crouded in the road, and lining the grounds in the jungle bordering on it, were thenceforth driven before them with very conſiderable effect; they at length diſperſed to the right and left, filing off through the woods in a confuſed and affrighted condition, and our troops from the rear gained Sedaſeer between four and five o'clock.

The hurry in which I am neceſſitated to offer this abridged ſtatement, adn its not of making any alluſion, either to the merits of our troops, or the beneficial advantages that are likely to acrue from the entire miſcarriage of the enemy's views yeſterday.

Our loſs, though not exactly aſcertained, is trifling to a degree, on a conſideration of the bodies by which our troops were aſſailed. Of Colonel Montreſor's brigade, Captain Samuel Thompſon is killed. Lieutenant Leighton, artillery, and one or two officers, wounded, not dangerouſly. Captain Sholl and Lieutenant Percival miſſing. I do not underſtand the number of Natives killed and wounded: there may be however twenty or thirty, beſides ſome miſſing. Of the Europeans, four or five are killed, and a few wounded. Major Paterſon's Flank Companies had a few wounded.

Tippoo is poſitively declared to be with the Pariapatam Army, attended by three of his ſons, and Meer Cuumer Uddeen Khaun. The green tent is pitched in the center of the camp, and cloſe to the fort.

We have taken three Sirdars; two continue alive, and one died ſhortly after the action yeſterday.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, March 21ſt, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Stuart, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated the 8th of March 1799.

"ON the 2d inſtant, the Right Brigade, conſiſting of three Native Battalions, under the command of Lieut. Col. Montreſor, took up their ground at Seedaſeer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about ſeven miles diſtant from Periapatam, the main body of the army remaining at Seedapore and Ahmootinaar; the firſt 8 miles and the latter 12, from the advanced poſition.

It may be neceſſary to inform your Lordſhip, that I was in ſome meaſure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered by thick jungles, to place the army in ſeveral diviſions; but I had a farther view in occupying the poſt at Seedaſeer, in order to preſerve a more ready communication with General Harris.

In the courſe of the 5th, an extenſive encampment was unexpectedly obſerved to be forming on this ſide of the Fort of Periapatam.—This circumſtance was diſcovered at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of obſervation on the ſummit of the high hill of Seedaſeer, which commands a view of the Myſore almoſt to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening, this encampment aſſumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents, amongſt the number, ſome of large dimenſions were diſtinguiſhed, and particularly one of *green* colour, which ſeemed to denote the preſence of the Sultan. However much the probability of this circumſtance might be ſtrengthened by the reſpectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. Theſe men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched with all his forces on the 20th ultimo, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Madraſs Army, and that the Binky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was repreſented to be encamped at Carniambaddy, and to conſiſt of 5,000 Piadas or irregular infantry, who were ſaid to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Bunjarties, andd irected to bring as much proviſions, as they could collect about Periapatam, to the Capital.

In this ſtate of uncertainty, I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieut. Col. Montreſor's Brigade with an additional Battalion of Sepoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces as affairs might render neceſſary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre, and at break of day, from the Hill of obſervation, the whole of the Enemy's Army was diſcovered to be in motion, but their movements were ſo well concealed by the woodineſs of the Country and the hazineſs of the Atmoſphere, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain their object, nor in fact was this diſcovered until they had penetrated a conſiderable way into the jungle, and commenced an attack upon our line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

The enemy pierced through the jungles with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and front of our line almoſt at the ſame inſtant. This diſpatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was poſted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedapore. The communication was effec-

tually obſtructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our priſoners, conſiſted of upwards of 5,000 men, under the command of Baber Jung.

Fortunately, before the enemy had accompliſhed their purpoſe, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himſelf to give any aſſiſtance that might be neceſſary. The beſt poſition was aſſumed for repulſing the enemy, and the corps defended themſelves with ſo much reſolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impreſſion. The brigade was on every ſide completely ſurrounded, and had to contend againſt a vaſt diſparity of numbers.

As ſoon as I received intelligence of the ſituation of the right brigade, I marched to their aſſiſtance with the two Flank Companies of his Majeſty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half paſt two in the ſight of the diviſion of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the great road leading to Seedaſeer. The engagement laſted nearly half an hour; when, after a ſmart fire of muſquetry on both ſides, the enemy were completely routed; and fled with precipitation through the jungles, to retain their column, which ſtill continued the attack in front. At twenty minutes paſt three, the enemy retreated in all directions.

For this deciſive, and I hope your Lordſhip will allow, brilliant ſucceſs, (conſidering the ſmall number of troops who engaged, under very great diſadvantage, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army,) I feel myſelf peculiarly indebted to the judicious diſpoſitions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of obſerving the motions of the enemy from the hill I have before mentioned, and was enabled to adviſe Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, of the beſt method for defeating them. I beg leave alſo to inform your Lordſhip, that my beſt thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, for his very active exertions, and to the officers and men, including the artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and ſteady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair: Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European diviſion under his command, are likewiſe entitled to my particular approbation, for their ſpirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Our loſs, on this occaſion, is far leſs than could reaſonably have been expected; and I have the honour to incloſe for your Lordſhip's information, a return of this circumſtance.

It was impoſſible to aſcertain the exact loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, but it muſt have been heavy, as, in the courſe of ſo long an action, they were often expoſed in crouds to the fire of grape-ſhot, and vollies of muſquetry. Several men of diſtinction were killed, and ſome wounded officers have been made priſoners.

Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam; nor have I any intelligence, either of the Sultaun's deſigns, or of the motives which induced him to undertake his preſent enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood, than after he receives intelligence of General Harris's having entered the Myſore.

By ſome priſoners who have been juſt now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loſs of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the firſt diſtinction fell. They mentioned Seyed, or Meer Ghoſar, and the Binky Nabob, who led the centre attack, among the killed.

42674

GENERAL RETURN *of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in that Part of the Army, engaged with* TIPPOO SULTAUN's TROOPS, *at and near Sedaſeer, on the 6th March* 1799.

Camp, Sedapore, 8th March 1799.

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.										MISSING.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Captains.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Puckalies.	Total. Europeans.	Natives.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Drums and Fifes.	Rank and File.	Puckalies.	Total. Europeans.	Natives.	Captains.	Drums and Fifes.	Rank and File.	Total. Europeans.	Natives.	
Artillery and Laſcars attached	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Right Native Brigade — 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	1	1	0	0	1	11	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	21	1	3	27	1	1	2	1	3	46
Right Native Brigade — 1ſt Do 4th Do	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	3	14
Right Native Brigade — 1ſt Do 3d Do	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	32	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	38
Centre or European Brigade — 75th Regt	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Centre or European Brigade — 77th Do	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	3	3	0	14
Pioneers Corps	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	6	10
Left Native Brigade — 1ſt Batn 5th Regt	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
	1	3	24	0	9	20	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	84	1	21	77	1	1	14	4	12	
					29											98					16		143

OFFICERS NAMES.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Capt. S. Thompſon.	Lieut. Leighton, Artillery.	Capt. Sholl, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt
	Lieut. H. Roome, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	
	Lieut. Wilkinſon, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	
	Enſign Eldridge, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	
	Subadar Naajee, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	
	Jamadar Mah. Suffie, 1ſt Batn 2d Regt	
	Lieut. Maxwell - - 1ſt Batn 3d Regt	

A True Copy,
(Signed) *J. Grant*, Sec.

(Signed) *Rob. Gordon*, Adjutant General.

A True Copy,
(Signed) *H. Waller*, M. G.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, April 11, 1799.

Letter from the Commander in Chief to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Camp at Sorelly, on the Cavery, above the junction of the Copany and Cavery Rivers, 29th March 1799.

My Lord,

THE detention of my letter of yeſterday enables me to report, that the Army arrived here this day. The ford is excellent, the river low, and both banks are ſtrongly occupied by our forces. We have found much forage and cattle by this unexpected direction of our march, and have not ſeen any force of the enemy ſince the 27th inſtant.

George Harris.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, April 16, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Harris to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 7th, 1799.

My Lord,

AFTER croſſing the Cavery on the 30th ultimo at Soſelly, where the Army halted the next day, I advanced by eaſy marches to this place, and took up my poſition within two miles S. W. of Seringapatam, without oppoſition, on the 5th inſtant. Wiſhing to occupy the poſt where General Abercromby's pickets were attacked in 1792, and the large tope and village of Sultan Pett, both were attacked the night of our arrival; but owing to the darkneſs of the night, the attack on the firſt only was partially ſucceſsful.

We ſuſtained ſome loſs from the fire of the enemy, which continued heavily till late next morning, when the poſts were again attacked with perfect and rapid ſucceſs. They give this army a very ſtrong poſition, and greatly confine that of the enemy.

Major Colin Campbell, of the 1ſt native regiment, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla of H. M. 12th regiment, and Fitzgerald of the 33d, were killed in theſe attacks. Lieutenants R. Nixon and King of H. M. 12th regiment, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded.

The Army has now taken up its poſition for the ſiege.

Avrycourchy has been taken by Lieutenant Colonel Brown's detachment.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 25th April 1799.

THIS day diſpatches have been received from Lieutenant General Harris, dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 15; notifying, that the army of Bombay had joined the army encamped before Seringapatam on the 14th inſtant in the afternoon,

afternoon, and that the preparations for the ſiege of the place were in great forwardneſs.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Honourable GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

J. Webbe, Secretary to Government.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 15th May 1799.

LETTER from Lieutenant General Harris, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, 7th May 1799.

My Lord,

ON the 4th inſtant I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip, a haſty note, containing in a few words the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had, on the evening of the 3d inſtant, ſo much deſtroyed the walls, againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was *reported* practicable. The troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches, early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, at the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camp and out-poſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th Regiments, and three corps of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the troops of the three Preſidencies, with 200 of His Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras ſepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Major General Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the fauſſe braye and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner every obſtacle, which the difficulty of the paſſage and the reſiſtance of the enemy preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop; the latter was diſabled in the breach, but both corps,

corps, although ſtrongly oppoſed, were completely ſucceſsful.—Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works: two of his ſons were there, who on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace. It was ſoon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen. Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted, to ſtop the confuſion at firſt unavoidable in a city ſtrongly garriſoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by aſſault.—The Princes were removed to camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird, ſo important to aſcertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he cauſed immediate ſearch to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening, in one of the gates under a heap of ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honors due to his rank, in the mauſoleum of his father.

The ſtrength of the fort is ſuch, both from its natural poſition, and the ſtupenduous works by which it is ſurrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whoſe praiſe it is impoſſible to ſay too much,—were required to place it in our hands.—Of the merits of the Army, I have expreſſed my opinion in orders, a copy of which, I have the honor to incloſe; and I truſt your Lordſhip will point out their ſervices to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am ſorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loſs, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at firſt imagined.

On the 5th inſtant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hoſtages with Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered himſelf at our out-poſts, demanding protection. Kerim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before ſought refuge with Meer Alum Behauder. A Cowl-Namah was yeſterday diſpatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldeſt ſon of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer-o-deen Khan have alſo been ſummoned to Seringapatam; no anſwers have yet been received, but I expect them ſhortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment, Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer-o-deen Khan, to aſk my orders for 4,000 horſe, now under his command. Ali Reza was commiſſioned to declare, that Meer Kummer-o-deen would make no conditions, but rely on the generoſity of the Engliſh.

Monſieur Chapuy, and moſt of the French, are priſoners; they have commiſſions from the French government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *George Harris.*

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT of a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, at the aſſault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans killed.—Two Captains, ſix Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Enſigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Miſſing.—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives killed.—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Miſſing.—Two rank and file.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded on the Aſſault.

Killed.—Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th, flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Pendergraſt, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick of the pioneers.

Wounded.—Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and Lieutenant Laurence, of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy, and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies.—Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, ſerving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Enſigns Antil and Guthre, of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the engineers, and Captain Preſcott, of the artillery.

Copy of GENERAL ORDERS, dated at the Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May 1799.

"THE Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant Army, which he has the honour to command, on the conqueſt of yeſterday. The effects ariſing from the attainment of ſuch an acquiſition, as far exceed the preſent limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valor of the troops, ſurpaſs his power of praiſe. For ſervices ſo incalculable in their conſequences, he muſt conſider the Army as well entitled to the applauſe and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris ſincerely laments the loſs ſuſtained in the valuable officers and men, who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmeſt terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the aſſault, and for the humane meaſures he had ſubſequently adopted for preſerving order and regularity in the place. He requeſts

that

that Major Ceneral Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who on that great occaſion acted under his command, the high ſenſe he muſt entertain of their atchievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requeſts that Colonel Gent and the corps of engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department: and his beſt acknowledgments are due to Major Benſon, for the eſſential aſſiſtance given to this branch of the ſervice, by the conſtant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the artillery corps is ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only deſire Colonel Smith to aſſure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels moſt fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himſelf called upon to notice in a moſt particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowſe and his corps of pioneers, which during the preſent ſervice, have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progreſs of the ſiege, ſo many occaſions have occurred for applauſe to the troops, that is difficult to particularize individual merit, but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donnald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the ſeveral outworks and poſts of the enemy, demands to be recorded. And the very ſpirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of His Majeſty's 74th Regiment, which tended ſo greatly to ſecure the poſition our troops had aatained in the enemy's works, on the 26th ultimo, claims the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay Army, ſince the commencement of the ſiege, in all the operations which led to its honourable concluſion, has been ſuch, as well ſuſtains its long eſtabliſhed reputation. The gallant manner in which the poſt at the village of Agrar was ſeized, by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability diſplayed in directing the fire of the batteries eſtabliſhed there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the out poſts of rhat army was repulſed, and the ſpirit ſhewn in the aſſault of the breach, by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requeſts Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his beſt tkanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris truſts that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuſe his thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of the cordial co-operation and aſſiſtance received from him during the preſent ſervice, in the courſe of which he has ever found it difficult to ſeparate the ſentiments of his public duty from the warmeſt feelings of his private friendſhip.

Extracts from General Orders; dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleaſure in publiſhing to the Army the following extract of a report tranſmitted to him yeſterday by Major General Baird; as it places, in a diſtinguiſhed point of view, the merit of an officer on the very important occaſion referred to, whoſe general gallantry and good conduct, ſince he has ſerved with this Army, have not failed to recommend him ſtrongly to the Commander in Chief.

" If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit, " I know no man ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe as Colonel Sherbrooke, to " whoſe exertions I feel myſelf much indebted for the ſucceſs of the " attack."

True Copies,

(Signed) *P. A. Agnew,*
Military Secretary.

We have the pleaſure to add, that a private letter, received alſo by this day's poſt, mentions, that ſubſequent intelligence had arrived at that preſidency, that Kummer o-deen Khan had ſurrendered himſelf at Seringapatam, with the 4000 horſe under his command.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, May 17, 1799.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

G. O. By Government.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and deciſive victory obtained at Seringapatam, on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and ſincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the Officers and Men compoſing the gallant Army, which atchieved the the conqueſt of the Capital of Myſore, on that memorable day.

His Lordſhip views with admiration, the conſummate judgment with which the aſſault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation and ſkill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which diſtinguiſhed its final ſucceſs.

Under the favor of Providence, and the juſtice of our cauſe, the eſtabliſhed character of the army, had inſpired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged, would be brought to a ſpeedy, proſperous, and honourable iſſue.

But

But the events of the 4th May, while they have ſurpaſſed even the ſanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raiſed the reputation of the Britiſh Arms in India, to a degree of ſplendour and glory, unrivalled in the military hiſtory of this quarter of the globe, and ſeldom approached in any part of the world.

The luſtre of this victory can be equalled only by the ſubſtantial advantages which it promiſes to eſtabliſh, by reſtoring the peace and ſafety of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine ſecurity.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, ſatisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous criſis, the ſpirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with thoſe of our Countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent deſigns of her enemies, an increaſing ſource of her own proſperity, fame, and power.

By Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council,

J. Webbe,

Secretary to Government.

V.

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated 18th June 1798.

WE take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received information from His Majeſty's miniſters, that a very large armament of ſhips, troops, military ſtores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it ſailed from thence on the 19th ult. Although the ultimate object of this armament has not been aſcertained, it is not improbable, from many circumſtances that have tranſpired, and from the ſpirit of daring adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the preſent war, that its deſtination may be for India, either (having firſt taken poſſeſſion of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea; down the coaſt of that ſea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buſſora; His Majeſty's miniſters have therefore informed us, that immediate meaſures will be taken for a conſiderable augmentation of the European force in the Eaſt Indies: You may therefore expect that not leſs than four thouſand ſeaſoned and diſciplined troops, and perhaps a larger number, may be ſent to the Company's ſettlements with all poſſible expedition, part of which will, we truſt, reach India not many months after the receipt of this diſpatch.

Should the expedition, notwithſtanding the meaſures taken by His Majeſty's government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be deſtined for India by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of His Majeſty's fleet, conſiſting of two men of war, and probable a ſloop, now under diſpatch for India, will be ordered to be ſtationed in the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Perſia, for the purpoſe of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way.

A copy of a proclamation iſſued at the Mauritius in the month of March laſt, has been already tranſmitted to our ſeveral preſidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this proclamation be in reality what its import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh empire in India, or intended merely as a feint, with a view to embroil us with that prince. Our reſpective governments will of courſe have taken ſuch precautionary meaſures in conſequence as appeared to them neceſſary, and applicable to exiſting circumſtances.

Our empire in the Eaſt has ever been an object of jealouſy to the French, and we know that their former goverment entertained ſanguine hopes of being able to reach India by a ſhorter paſſage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the preſent government would riſk a great deal, and

even adopt meaſures of a moſt enterprizing and uncommon nature, for the chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the Britiſh power and conſeqnence in that quarter of the world. To effect this, without the aid and previous concert of one of the Indian powers, ſeems almoſt impoſſible, and would ſcarcely be attempted. In the preſent ſituation of India, Tippoo appears the fitteſt inſtrument to be employed in the furtherance of ſuch ambitious projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo ſhould have entered into any league with the French, without ſome apparent preparation on his parr of an hoſtile nature in furtherance of their deſigns. If ſuch therefore ſhall have been the caſe, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hoſtilities on his part. We therefore recommend, that if you ſhall not have adopted the neceſſary meaſures for bringing Tippoo to a ſatisfactory explanation before the receipt of this diſpatch, that you ſhould immediately take the proper ſteps for ſo doing, accompanying this enquiry with ſuch a diſpoſition of your force as may give effect to it; and ſhould you judge, either from his anſwers, or from the ſteps he is taking, that his deſigns are ſuch as the French proclamation repreſents, and that he is making preparations to act hoſtilely againſt us, we think it will be more adviſeable not to wait for ſuch an attack, but to take the moſt immediate and moſt deciſive meaſures to carry our arms into our enemy's country, not failing at the ſame time to make known to the Powers in alliance with us the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures, and that we have not in view a wanton attack upon our inveterate enemy with a deſign to augment our own power, but a neceſſary and juſtifiable defence of our own poſſeſſions, and calling upon them for the aſſiſtance they are under engagements to furniſh us.

But although we have thus recommended energy, firmneſs, and deciſion, in your conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your uſing the latitude allowed you in the preceding paragraph with the utmoſt diſcretion, that we may not be involved in a war in India without the moſt inevitable neceſſity, of which neceſſity we leave you to be the ſole judges. And as it is impoſſible for us to conjecture, ſhould either the proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the force now in the Mediterranean be really deſtined for India, what meaſures the implacable revenge and raſh enterprize of the French may induce them to undertake againſt the Britiſh power in India, we can only exhort our ſeveral governments to be conſtantly upon their guard, and watchful againſt ſurprize, by not only keeping the troops in perfect order for action, and our forts and garriſons in conſtant preparation of defence, but if it ſhall appear neceſſary, by encouraging military aſſociations amongſt our civil ſervants and others, as in this country, which may be prepared to act on any emergency; and in careſully keeping in view every channel through which it may be poſſible for France to get an European force out to India, and taking precautionary meaſures to prevent it.

We have tranſmitted copies of this diſpatch to our governments of Madras and Bombay.

Copy

VI.

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governments in India; dated the 26th November 1798.

OUR Letter to you of the 18th June laſt, incloſed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the ſame date, relative to the expedition from Toulon under general Buonaparte; and directing your obedience thereto, ſo far as ſhould reſpect your Preſidency.

Our ſubſequent advices of July and Auguſt, will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Jones to reſide at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of the objects of his miſſion; and of the reinforcements already ſent and now ſending out to India.

Since the date of our letter of June laſt, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious victory of admiral Nelſon over the French fleet near Alexandria, and the oppoſition made to their progreſs through Egypt by the Arabs under the authority of the Porte, the deſigns of the French have been conſiderably impeded; yet if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, he ſhould be able to eſtabliſh himſelf in Egypt, we cannot but ſtill be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of our Indian poſſeſſions. Theſe apprehenſions are conſiderably increaſed in conſequence of ſome hints lately ſuggeſted by the right honourble Henry Dundas, that, if the French ſhould be able to ſubdue Egypt, and to eſtabliſh their authority in that Country, it is likely their next progreſſive meaſure would be to ſecure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their power, to detach a ſufficient force to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, ſituate between the two points which include thoſe Straits.

The poſſeſſion of this ſtation will be of the greateſt importance to the French, in ſecuring the advantages they propoſe to themſelves in the conqueſt of Egypt; and conſequently it is well deſerving of the utmoſt vigilance and exertion on the part of Great Britain, to defeat any plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we ſhould ſucceed in making ourſelves maſters of that Iſland, it would be impoſſible, in the firſt inſtance, for any Ships to paſs the Straits againſt a ſuperior naval force ſtationed there. It may then be ſecured and fortified, by the application of ſuch materials as its ſituation may afford, for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the channels through which ſhips muſt paſs to the Indian ocean.

We underſtand that the Iſland of Perim is a low rocky ſubſtance, about five miles in length and two in breadth; that it poſſeſſes a good harbour; that the channel which divides it from the African coaſt, though fourteen or fifteen miles acroſs, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and ſhoals

which

which obſtruct it, inſomuch as to render it neceſſary for veſſels that do attempt it, to ſteer cloſe under the weſtern point of the iſland; and that the extreme breadth of the other channel is leſs than two leagues, and that this ſpace cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every where at ſo great a diſtance from the iſland, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the ſhore, or on artificial projections within the ſea, if ſuch ſhould be found neceſſary to the entire command of the paſſage.

We have entered thus fully into detail, to ſhew the importance of taking poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Perim without delay; nor is diſpatch alone neceſſary, but ſecrecy is equally indiſpenſable, as it is not improbable that proviſional meaſures have been taken by the French to aſſemble ſome veſſels of burthen at the port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever way their ſervices may be wanted, with the primary expedition, and if the deſign were known, they would detach a force at all hazards to ſecure the firſt poſſeſſion of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the commanders of His Majeſty's fleets in India have already been directed to uſe every effort in their power to fruſtrate the deſigns of the French in the expedition under Buonaparte, yet ſpecial orders will be ſent out to the Commander in chief of His Majeſty's naval force in the Indian Seas, as ſoon as poſſible to detach to the ſtraits of Babelmandel ſuch a force, as according to the information he ſhall have received, he may judge ſufficient for the ſervice; in the inſtructions to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, by whatever power it may be occupied at the time.

The importance of the meaſure we have thus pointed out, will enſure your moſt cordial endeavours in promoting the ſame by every means within your power. The ſecurity of our moſt valuable poſſeſſions in India, if not our very exiſtence there, depends upon defeating the preſent formidable and inveterate deſign of the French againſt thoſe poſſeſſions.

** The following are taken from a Madras Gazette Extraordinary, received ſince the preceding Pages were printed off.*

Madras Gazette Extraordinary, Saturday, 25th May, 1799.

G. O. By Government. *Fort St. George, 24th May, 1799.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, is pleaſed to publiſh in General Orders, the following Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief.

My Lord,

I have forwarded to your Lordſhip, by various Hircarrahs, an account of the ſucceſs of the Army in the aſſault of Seringapatam, with copies of the Orders iſſued on that occaſion: in thoſe orders I expreſſed my approbation of the conduct of the Troops in general, and my ſenſe of the merits of thoſe Officers whoſe behaviour had attracted particular notice.

It remains for me to ſtate what is in juſtice due to others, whom, for obvious reaſons, I could not preſent in the ſame manner to your Lordſhip's notice: Theſe are Officers on the General Staff, in my Family, and others whoſe zeal induced them to forward the Public Service by the exertion of their abilities, in aid of Departments to which they were not officially attached.

In every point of view I muſt call your Lordſhip's particular attention to the Adjutant General of the Army. His general character as an Officer is too well eſtabliſhed, by a long and diſtinguiſhed courſe of the moſt meritorious ſervice, to require my teſtimony; but the particular exertion of his talents, on the preſent ſervice, in directing, regulating, and aſſiſting the progreſs of our *Departments*, when embarraſſed by all the difficulties attending a deficiency of conveyance for an uncommonly extenſive equipment, during the advance of the Army, and the ability, zeal, and energy diſplayed by him in ſuperintending the various operations of an arduous ſiege, where he was ever preſent, ſtimulating the exertions of others, or aſſiſting their judgment and labour with his own, claim from me to be ſtated to your Lordſhip in the moſt forcible terms. It is my earneſt wiſh, that my ſentiments on this ſubject may be publicly recorded; and it is my firm opinion, that if the ſucceſs of this Army has been of importance to the Britiſh intereſts, that ſucceſs is to be attributed in a very conſiderable degree to Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe.

From the Officers more immediately in my Family, I have derived all the aſſiſtance in the conduct of the Public Service, which I had reaſon to expect from their experience, and I am highly indebted to your Lordſhip for the indulgence with which you attended to my wiſhes in the ſelection of Lieutenant Colonel Agnew and Captain Macaulay as my confidential Staff.

Major Dallas has ſtrong claims to be particularly recommended to your Lordſhip's notice; the readineſs with which he came forward to exert his perſonal influence

with the principal Natives in the Bullock Department, at a period when it ſeemed ſcarcely poſſible to move forward the public ſtores; the effectual aid which he gave to the Store Department, by his perſonal aſſiſtance in its arrangements, and the duty, equally important and laborious, which he voluntarily took upon himſelf, of ſeeking and ſecuring forage for the public cattle, during the marches of the Army, are amongſt the many inſtances in which his zeal has been diſtinguiſhed, and which entitle him to the attention of government.

In the department of the Quarter Maſter General, the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Richardſon and Major Allan has been very ſatisfactory to me. Captain Turing has ably aſſiſted Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe in the Adjutant General's office; and Captain Orr of the Guides has merited great praiſe by his judgment, diligence, and activity, in conducting the marches of the Army, and of all the detachments of importance, which, ſince our encampment here, it has been neceſſary to make under Major General Floyd.

Captain Macleod, of the Intelligence Department, has been employed in the management of the Buzars of the Army, in the arrangement of the Banjarries, and on a variety of ſervices not ſpecially the duty of any regularly eſtabliſhed office, but which required a perfect knowledge of the cuſtoms of India, and the ſtricteſt integrity in the perſon charged with their execution. I have on all ſuch occaſions given my full confidence to Captain Macleod, and his conduct has ſhewn him deſerving of the truſt.

I have thought it a neceſſary part of my public duty, to make this report to your Lordſhip, for the information of Government. And have the Honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam, May 13, 1799. (Signed) *George Harris.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, directs the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, to aſſure the Officers on the General Staff of the Army, thoſe compoſing the confidential Staff of the Commander in Chief, and thoſe whoſe zeal, ability, and exertion have been diſtinguiſhed in aid of the Departments to which they were not officially attached, that his Lordſhip entertains the higheſt ſenſe of their ſeveral eminent ſervices, during the late glorious campaign in Myſore.

The conduct of the Adjutant General Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, has amply juſtified the implicit confidence repoſed by the Governor General in Council, in his extenſive knowledge, approved experience, ſuperior talents, ardent valour, and indefatigable activity.

The uniform zeal, perſeverance, and fortitude, with which Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe has exerted all theſe great qualities in every trial of difficulty and danger, entitle him to the praiſe, reſpect, and eſteem of the Governor General in Council. His Lordſhip feels himſelf bound, by every obligation of juſtice and public duty, to recommend the extraordinary merits of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, to the particular

approbation

approbation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to the applauſe and gratitude of his Country.

The ſelection which the Commander in Chief had ſo judiciouſly made of Lieutenant Colonel Agnew and Captain Macaulay, for his confidential Staff, was confirmed by the Governor General in Council, with a juſt expectation that his Excellency would derive conſiderable advantage to the public ſervice from their able aſſiſtance.

The Governor General in Council is happy to record a public acknowledgment of the diſtinguiſhed conduct of Major Dallas, and to aſſure that Officer, that his Lordſhip has a juſt ſenſe of the important ſervices which he has rendered in his ſucceſsful ſuperintendance of the laborious Departments under his charge.

It is very ſatisfactory to his Lordſhip to remark, that the conduct of the Quarter Maſter General's Department, under Lieutenant Colonel Richardſon and Major Allan, and that of the Department of the Guides, under Captain Orr, has met with the approbation of the Commander in Chief; his Lordſhip deſires that his public thanks may be conveyed to thoſe Officers; and on this occaſion, his Lordſhip thinks it proper to publiſh to the Army the particular thanks which he had already directed the Commander in Chief to convey to Major Allan and Captain Orr, for the eſſential ſervices rendered by them on the 22d March laſt, after the battle of Mallavelly.

His Lordſhip is alſo happy to concur in the honourable teſtimony borne by the Commander in Chief to the merits of Captain Turing and of Captain Macleod, and directs that his thanks may be conveyed to thoſe meritorious Officers.

In all ranks and departments of the Allied Army, his Lordſhip has obſerved, with ſincere pleaſure, a general ſpirit of harmony and concord, which (under the happy auſpices of the Commander in Chief) has united every heart, head, and hand, in the common cauſe, ſignalized each progreſſive operation of the campaign, with a peculiar character of alacrity and ardor, and crowned its early concluſion with Victory, Triumph, and Renown.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

J. Webbe, Sec. to Gov.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, is pleaſed to publiſh the following Copy of a Diſpatch, received this Day from the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore, and dated at Seringapatam the 30th June 1799.

TO THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, *&c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.*

My Lord,

WE have the Honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Purnia having reported to us on the 25th inſtant, that the Brahmins had fixed upon the 30th of June as the moſt auſpicious day for placing Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver on the Muſnud of Myſore, we reſolved that the ceremony ſhould accordingly be performed on that day.

We

We at the ſame time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wiſh, that he would, if poſſible, aſſiſt in perſon on this occaſion.

His Excellency, in conſequence, came hither from camp yeſterday morning, attended by his ſuite, and an eſcort of European Cavalry for the occaſion.

The Rajah and his family removed ſome days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation which circumſtances would admit.

This morning the Members of the Commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum and his ſon Meer Dowran, and eſcorted by his Majeſty's 12th Regiment of Foot, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Muſnud about noon, under three vollies of muſquetry from the troops on the ſpot, and a royal ſalute from the guns of Seringapatam.

The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as ſenior Member of the Commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highneſs on the occaſion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, ſome time after, delivered to the Rajah the ſeal and ſignet of the Rauje.

The deportment of the young Prince was remarkably decorous, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our firſt viſit to him.

We have great pleaſure in informing your Lordſhip, that Gholam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Seyed Mohummed Khan Mehdivi, ſpontaneouſly attended on this occaſion.

The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the ſpectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to deſcribe the joy which was viſible in the countenances of all the Hindoos preſent.

We have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and humble ſervants,

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE,
Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.

Seringapatam, 30th June, 1799.

THE Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, to be Reſident at the Court of his Highneſs the Rajah of Myſore.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

J. Webbe, Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George, 3d July, 1799.

APPENDIX:

BEING THE

Copies and Tranſlations of Official Documents relative to the Negotiations carried on by TIPPOO SULTAUN with the FRENCH NATION, and other Foreign States, for Purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Nation, prior to the Commencement of the War, between the Engliſh and that Prince, in February 1799;—

Firſt printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council for all the Forces and Affairs of the Engliſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, &c. &c. at Fort St. George, 1ſt of Auguſt 1799:

The PAPERS herein recorded, are arranged under the following Heads:

Paper (A.)

Containing Copy and Tranſlation of the Proclamation iſſued by General Malartic, *Governor General of the* Iſle of France, *in conſequence of the arrival of Ambaſſadors from* Tippoo Sultaun *at that place, on the 8th of* January 1798.——*An Extract from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th of* Auguſt 1798; *containing a detailed Account of the Information which the Governor General had received of the Meaſures adopted by* Tippoo Sultaun, *for the purpoſe of forming an Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance with the* French *againſt the* Britiſh *Empire in* India; *with the Arguments and Concluſions drawn by the Governor General from that Information.——This Extract is followed by Tranſlations from authentic Papers in the* Perſian *Language, found in the Palace of* Seringapatam, *after the Capture of that Fortreſs on the 4th of* May 1799, *confirming the Facts ſtated in the above-mentioned Extract, and containing a Detail of the Meaſures purſued by* Tippoo Sultaun *for the purpoſe of obtaining the co-operation of the* French, *and of exciting* Zemaun Shah, *the Grand Seignior, and the King of* Perſia, *to join him in a War againſt the* Engliſh:——*Comprehending the period from* March 1797, *to* February 1799, *incluſive.*

Paper (B.)

Copies, with Tranſlations of Papers, in the French *Language, relating to the Negotiations of* Tippoo Sultaun *with the* French; *found in the Palace of* Seringapatam.——*To which is added, Copy and Tranſlation of a Letter from a* Frenchman *in the ſervice of* Tippoo Sultaun, *named* François Ripaud, *addreſſed to the* Sultaun, *and dated 23d* May 1797; *proving that a Correſpondence had ſubſiſted between* Tippoo Sultaun *and* M. Raymond, *Commander of the* French *Army in the ſervice of his Highneſs the* Nizam *at* Hyderabad.——*To theſe are added, atteſted Tranſlations of two intercepted Letters from General* Buonaparte, *one addreſſed to* Tippoo Sultaun, *aſſuring him of military ſuccours, and the other to the Shereef of* Mecca.

Paper (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between Tippoo Sultaun *and the Government General, containing authentic Copies and Tranſlations of the Letters which paſſed between the two Governments from the 7th of* March 1798, *to the 22d of* February 1799.——*To this are added, the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable the* Eaſt India *Company, and the Allies of the ſaid Company, their Highneſſes the* Nizam *and the* Peiſhwah, *under date the 22d of* February 1799; *and a Tranſlation of the Copy of a Letter, forwarded by* Tippoo Sultaun *to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as his Reply to a Letter from the Grand Seignior to the* Sultaun's *Addreſs; of which a Tranſlation likewiſe appears in the courſe of the Correſpondence.*

N. B. For a more explicit TITLE or CONTENTS of the above Papers, ſee the GENERAL INDEX, at the End hereof.

Paper (A.)

PROCLAMATION *at the Iſle of France; with, Extract from a* MINUTE *of the Right Honourable the* GOVERNOR GENERAL; *and Tranſlations of Perſian Papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, relating to the Negotiations of* Tippoo Sultaun *with the* French, *and other Foreign Powers.*

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REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Governeur General des Iſles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant General des Etabliſſements Francais, a l'Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis pluſieurs années votre zèle & votre attachment pour les interèts & la gloire de notre République, nous ſommes tres empreſſés & nous nous faiſons un devoir de vous donner connaiſſance de toutes les propoſitions que nous fait Tippoo Sultaun, par deux Ambaſſadeurs qu'il nous a dépéchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particuliéres á l'Aſſemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui ſont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adreſſé un paquet pour le Directoire Executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offenſive et défenſive avec les Français, en propoſant d'entretenir à ſes frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il ſe trouve abſolument dénué.

3°. Il aſſure que tous les préparatifs ſont faits pour recevoir les ſecours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront

Liberty. Equality.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION,

By ANNE JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Iſles of France and Reunion, and of all the French Eſtabliſhments to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope.*

CITIZENS,

HAVING for ſeveral years known your zeal and your attachment to the intereſts and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propoſitions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaſſadors whom he has diſpatched to us.

This Prince has written particular Letters to the Colonial Aſſembly; to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addreſſed to us a Packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He deſires to form an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French, and propoſes to maintain at his charge, as long as the War ſhall laſt in India, the Troops which may be ſent to him.

2. He promiſes to furniſh every neceſſary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the ſuccours which may be ſent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the

trouveront toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire une guerre a laquelle les Européens ſont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment ou les Français viendront a ſon ſecours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, deſirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chaſſer de l'Inde.

Comme il nous eſt impoſſible de diminuer le nombre des ſoldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde ſoldée du Port de la Fraternité, a cauſe des ſecours que nous avons envoyès à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à ſe faire inſcrire dans leurs municipalités reſpectives, pour aller ſervir ſous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince deſire auſſi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller ſervir ſous ſes drapeaux, a ſe faire auſſi inſcrire.

Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les citoyens qui ſe ſeront inſcrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui ſeront fixés avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain, a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armées, ne puiſſent jamais y etre retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Oueſt, le 10 Pluvioſe, l'an ſix de la République Françaiſe, une & indiviſible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

the Commanders and Officers will find every thing neceſſary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accuſtomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French ſhall come to his aſſiſtance, to declare war againſt the Engliſh, whom he ardently deſires to expel from India.

As it is impoſſible for us to reduce the number of ſoldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the ſuccours which we have furniſhed to our Allies the Dutch; We invite the Citizens, who may be diſpoſed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themſelves in their reſpective municipalities, and to ſerve under the banners of Tippoo.

This Prince deſires alſo to be aſſiſted by the Free Citizens of colour, we therefore invite all ſuch who are willing to ſerve under his flag, to enroll themſelves.

We can aſſure all the Citizens who ſhall enroll themſelves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambaſſadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who ſhall enter into his armies, ſhall never be detained after they ſhall have expreſſed a wiſh to return to their own country.

Done at Port North Weſt, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

EXTRACT

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

EXTRACT from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S *MINUTE in the Secret Department, dated the 12th of Auguſt* 1798.

THE firſt regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartic in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although, fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not yet been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign. Of the object of that deſign I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place it appeared, by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the Proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their Sovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the Embaſſy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the Ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted in the Iſland of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company. The ſecond day after the arrival of the Ambaſſadors an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the Town. The Ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation) held without reſerve in the moſt * public manner

* Although the Ambaſſadors on their firſt arrival at the Mauritius were very ſolicitous, according to the tenor of their inſtructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Haſſen Alli, No. 18) to keep the object of their miſſion ſecret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors became equally public, and the object of their miſſion equally undiſguiſed.

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the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at the place of their reſidence. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion, and they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes in the name of Tippoo for the purpoſe of inducing Recruits to enliſt; they propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the force to be raiſed. The Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the ſervice of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purpoſes ſtated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or ſkill, and the Privates are the refuſe of the democratic rabble of the Iſland: ſome of them are volunteers, others were taken from the priſons and compelled to embark, ſeveral of them are Coffrees, and people of half caſt. With ſuch of theſe troops as were volunteers, the Ambaſſadors entered into ſeveral ſtipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Iſle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the ſame ſervice.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, was diſtributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itſelf furniſhes the moſt powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambaſſadors in all its eſſential parts; the principal facts ſtated therein are:

"That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaſſadors diſpatched for the purpoſe to "the Iſle of France, had addreſſed letters to the Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſle of "France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of "France, and had made the following propoſitions:

1ſt. "That he deſired to form an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the "French; and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the "war in India, whatever troops ſhould be furniſhed by the French, and to ſupply "(with the exception of certain ſtores) every neceſſary for carrying on the War.

2d. "That he had given aſſurances, that all his preparations were already com-"pleted; and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing neceſſary for car-"rying on a ſpecies of war, to which Europeans have not been accuſtomed in their "conteſts with the Native Powers in India.

3d. "That he only waited for the ſuccour of France to declare war againſt the "Engliſh, and that it was his ardent deſire to expel the Engliſh from India."

Upon the ground of theſe facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the ſervice of Tippoo, and it concludes by aſſuring "All the citizens who "ſhall enliſt, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allow-

"ances,

"ances, which will be fixed by his Ambaſſadors, who will alſo engage, in the name "of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who ſhall have enliſted in his army, ſhall "never be detained there, after they ſhall have expreſſed a deſire of returning to "their native country."

The avowed purpoſe of this Proclamation is to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Iſland, with the propoſitions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his Ambaſſadors on the ſpot. It enumerates thoſe propoſitions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the preſence of the Ambaſſadors, if the facts ſtated had not been correctly true, or if the propoſitions enumerated had varied in ſubſtance from thoſe communicated by the Ambaſſadors under the orders of their Sovereign. But the laſt Paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambaſſadors as already deſcribed, eſtabliſhes in the cleareſt manner their participation in the whole tranſaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the Power of the Ambaſſadors, and engages on their behalf that they ſhall enter into certain ſtipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his Army under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating, that the Ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the Recruits according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the Proclamation. Monſieur Dubuc, now Maſter Attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the Ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of Treaſure ſufficient for advancing Bounty Money to the Recruits: it was ſtated that an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of Treaſure for this purpoſe, and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambaſſadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed; the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his Ambaſſadors in any part of the tranſaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading Perſons ſo landed, with public marks of honour and diſtinction: one of his Ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French Recruits in a fortreſs near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his ſervice.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in conſequence of their Miſſion, and finally to the reception of the Ambaſſadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following concluſions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed:

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the

the Iſle of France, propoſed to that Government an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, which alliance was* accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation.

Secondly. That the Ambaſſadors were charged with Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which Letters were ſtated to contain the ſame propoſition, and that the Ambaſſadors delivered thoſe Letters to the Governor General of the Iſle of France for the purpoſe of tranſmiſſion to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public aſſurances that he had actually completed the neceſſary preparations for commencing immediate hoſtilities, and that he only waited the arrival of ſuccour from the French to declare war againſt the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambaſſadors demanded unlimited Military ſuccour from the French, and levied a Military force in the Iſle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war againſt the Britiſh Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his ſervice with ſignal marks of approbation, and that the Ambaſſadors have been received with ſimilar diſtinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambaſſadors, who had concluded in his name an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French; and by admitting into his ſervice the Military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, and has proceeded to act under thoſe engagements conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the ſuccour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offenſive alliance with the French, is inconſiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation, the propoſition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambaſſadors, prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his Service the largeſt force which he could obtain, for the purpoſe of commencing a War of aggreſſion againſt the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offenſive and defenſive engagements with the Enemy; having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the Enemy, a force openly deſtined to act againſt the Poſſeſſions of the Company; having avowed through his public Ambaſſadors that he has completed his preparations of War for the expreſs purpoſe of attempting the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual ſuccour of the French to proſecute offenſive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government in India.

* Although it appears from No. 18, that the Government of the Iſle of France did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of Defenſive and Offenſive Alliance with the Ambaſſadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided meaſure of ſending all the troops they could raiſe, and of promiſing more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the expreſs object of that Alliance, and with the ſame view they diſpatched his Letters to France, and aſſured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the Law of Nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for ſome years paſt, and whether he had received any provocation to juſtify or to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themſelves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the moſt exact attention to the principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit. Some differences have occaſionally ariſen with reſpect to the Boundaries of his Territory bordering upon the confines of our Poſſeſſions on the Coaſt of Malabar; but the records of all the Britiſh Governments in India will ſhew, that they have always manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to promote the amicable adjuſtment of every doubtful or diſputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the moſt unequivocal proofs of the conſtant diſpoſition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juſt rights, and to remove every cauſe of jealouſy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of Peace.

The Servants of the Company in India, have not however been ignorant of the implacable ſentiments of revenge, which he has preſerved without abatement ſince the hour of his laſt defeat. It has always been well underſtood, that Tippoo Sultaun's reſentment was not to be appeaſed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loſt power, the diſgrace of the Britiſh Arms, and the ruin of the Britiſh Intereſts in India. With ſuch views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the firſt favourable occaſion of ſtriking a blow againſt our Poſſeſſions; and his intrigues at the Courts of Hydrabad and Poonah, together with his embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with ſuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggreſſion,) were ſufficient indications of an hoſtile mind. But none of theſe circumſtances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's Servants towards him. The Correſpondence between him and the late Governor General, and the Letters from Bombay on the ſubject of the Diſtrict of Wynaad, furniſh ample proofs of a ſincere deſire to bring that queſtion to a fair iſſue, "*With the conſent and knowledge of both Parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the Letter which I diſpatched to him ſoon after my arrival in Bengal, propoſing an amicable adjuſtment of the ſame queſtion, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the Diſtrict of Coorga, for a teſtimony of the pacific ſpirit which has marked my firſt communication with him; although perhaps a leſs mild repreſentation might have been juſtified by his unwarrantable precipitation in ſtationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the preſcribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually profeſſed the moſt ſincere deſire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a ſhort time before the return of the Myſorean Ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French Force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is diſpoſed to pay every regard to truth "and juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed

" between the two States." And he ſignifies his deſire that " Sir John Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two States."

This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent. From what diſpoſition in the friendly heart of Tippoo theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the Sultaun's friendſhip, can now admit of no queſtion; ſince it is now proved, that theſe letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour, which he had ſolicited from the Enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other, than that avowed in his correſpondence with the Enemy, and publiſhed under the eyes of his own Ambaſſadors, " *an ardent deſire to expel the Britiſh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was inſtigated by the promiſes and exhortations of the Government of France (whoſe emiſſaries have reached his councils) to haſten the execution of a project, in which every conſideration of intereſt, and every ſentiment of paſſion, would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardour, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

The importance of theſe poſſeſſions to all the moſt valuable intereſts of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the deſtruction of our empire in India. The proſperity of our ſettlements in India has long been the primary and undiſguiſed object of the jealouſy of France, avowed by all her miniſters in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every ſtage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reaſonably hope, that if the ceſſation of hoſtilities on the continent of Europe ſhould at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the diſturbance of the peace of India, ſuch an adventure would be amongſt the earlieſt of their operations.

The concluſion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the proſecution of their joint deſign. The premature diſcloſure of this deſign, may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the ſcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expoſe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but, whatever circumſtances occaſioned the premature diſcloſure of the deſign, whether the deſign was wiſely or raſhly conceived?—whether it has partially ſucceeded, or entirely failed?—are queſtions, the ſolution of which in no degree affects the offenſive nature of an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith ſo flagrant and unqualified. The hiſtory of the world ſcarcely furniſhes an inſtance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance preciſely with the ſame motives. The party propoſing an offenſive alliance againſt the Company, cannot be abſolved from the conſequences of ſuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting ſuch a propoſal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly eſtimated by reference to the ſuppoſed motives of Monſieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this caſe, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own

own duties, with reference to the aggreſſion of Tippoo. The courſe of reaſoning which I purſued, may be ſtated in the following manner:

The rights of States, applicable to every caſe of conteſt with foreign power, are created and limited by the neceſſity of preſerving the public ſafety; this neceſſity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim, of all nations, to explanation of ſuſpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to ſecurity againſt injuries intended.

In any of theſe caſes, when juſt ſatisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumſtances cannot otherwiſe be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to reſort to arms for the vindication of the public ſafety; and in ſuch a conjuncture, the right of the ſtate becomes the duty of the government, unleſs ſome material conſideration of the public intereſt ſhould forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or ſuſpicious; if he had merely increaſed his force beyond his ordinary eſtabliſhment, or had ſtationed it in ſome poſition on our confines, or on thoſe of our Allies, which might juſtify jealouſy or alarm; if he had renewed his ſecret intrigues at the Courts of Hydrabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obſcure; it might be our duty to reſort, in the firſt inſtance, to his conſtruction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a ſatisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his Country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of War, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor ſecurity, but the total deſtruction of the Britiſh Government in India.

To affect to miſunderſtand an injury or inſult, of ſuch a complexion, would argue a conſciouſneſs either of weakneſs or of fear. No ſtate in India can miſconſtrue the conduct of Tippoo. The Correſpondence of our Reſidents at Hydrabad and Poonah, ſufficiently manifeſt the conſtruction which it bears at both thoſe Courts; and in ſo clear and plain a caſe, our demand of explanation would be juſtly attributed either to a defect of ſpirit, or of power. The reſult of ſuch a demand would therefore be, the diſgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and conſideration in the eyes of our Allies and of every power in India. If the moment ſhould appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared deſign, he would anſwer ſuch a demand by an immediate attack; if, on the other hand, his preparations ſhould not be ſufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiſtence of his engagements with France; would perſiſt in his denial, until he had reaped the full benefit of them; and, finally, after having completed the improvement of his own Army, and received the acceſſion of an additional French Force, he would turn the combined ſtrength of both againſt our Poſſeſſions, with an alacrity and confidence inſpired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the preſent caſe, the idea therefore of demanding explanation, muſt be rejected, as being diſgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, cannot properly be applied to caſes of intended injury, excepting in thoſe inſtances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be eſſentially connected with ſecurity againſt the injurious intention.

Where a ſtate has unjuſtly ſeized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated

lated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by reſtoring what has been unjuſtly taken, or by a ſubſequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed: But the cauſe of our complaint againſt Tippoo Sultaun, is not, that he has ſeized a portion of our property which he might reſtore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, bound by ſubſiſting Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifeſted a deſign to effect our total deſtruction; he has prepared the means and inſtruments of a War of extermination againſt us; he has ſolicited and received the aid of our inveterate Enemy, for the declared purpoſe of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual ſuccour, to ſtrike a blow againſt our exiſtence.

That he has not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he has ſolicited, may be aſcribed, either to the weakneſs of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be eſtimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: For we know that his demands of Military Aſſiſtance were unlimited; we know that they were addreſſed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France; and we cannot aſcertain how ſoon they may be ſatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the caſe of an injury to be repaired, but of the public ſafety to be ſecured againſt the preſent and future deſigns of an irreconcilable, deſperate, and treacherous Enemy. Againſt an Enemy of this deſcription, no effectual ſecurity can be obtained, otherwiſe than by ſuch a Reduction of his Power, as ſhall not only defeat his actual preparations, but eſtabliſh a permanent reſtraint upon his future means of offence.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

☞ *THE* PERSIAN PAPERS, *of which the following Numbers are Tranſlations, were found in the Palace of the late* Tippo Sultaun *at* Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either, True Copies, or, Original Documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces, prior to the inſtitution of a Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſoor; *or, ſubſequently, by Members of that Board, and alſo by* Hubbeeb-oolla, *Head Moonſhy (or Secretary) to the late* Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers from No. 1. *to* No. 20. *incluſive, relate to the Alliance between* Tippoo Sultaun, *and the French Nation.*

The Originals of Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 15. *and* 20. *are Memorandum Books, partly in* Tippoo Sultaun's *own hand-writing, and partly in that of his Head Moonſhy, and of ſeveral of the principal Officers of his Government.*

They are tranſlated in the form and order in which they reſpectively appear in the original Memorandum Books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and atteſted by Hubbeeb-oolla, *Chief Secretary to the Sultaun.*

The Papers ſubſequent to No. 20, *exhibit the intercourſe which ſubſiſted between* Tippoo Sultaun *and* Zemaun Shah, *the King of* Cabul; *for purpoſes hoſtile to the* Britiſh *Empire in India.*

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, *either with a view to denote, in the moſt conſpicuous manner, his pretenſions to abſolute Sovereignty and Independance, or from the ſuggeſtions of pride or caprice, or from thoſe motives combined, changed the Æra in uſe with all other Muſſulman States, and altered the names and deſignations of all the Offices of Government; of the diviſions of Territory and terms of Revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and meaſures; ſubſtituting names of his own invention, for thoſe which are in uſe in every other part of* Hindooſtan. *The Æra which he adopted, is preciſely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Caili-Joog or fourth incarnation of Viſhnou, according to the Mythology of the* Hindoos.—*It conſiſts of ſucceſſive Cycles of* 60 *years each, every year bearing a diſtinct name, and of theſe Cycles* 81 *are ſaid to have elapſed.*—Tippoo Sultaun *invented new names for thoſe years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto, the Æra of the Birth of* Mohummud, *(or rather that of* Mohummud's *aſſumption of the character of God's Meſſenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Hedgiree.*

The ſeries of Papers here printed, forms but a ſmall part of the maſs of voluminous Correſpondence, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, *all of the ſame tendency, and manifeſting the ſame implacable hatred of the* Britiſh *Nation. The recent diſcovery and tranſmiſſion of a large portion of that Correſpondence, occaſions the following Collection to be leſs complete than it might have been, by the addition of Papers equally intereſting and important with thoſe now printed, which would ſerve to connect the chain of tranſactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following Papers are more than ſufficient to ſhew the unremitting ardor with which the late* Tippoo Sultaun *had for years purſued the objects of his inſatiable revenge, by violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honor, and by deſcending to Artifices, the meaneſt and moſt degrading to his character, as a Man and a Sovereign.*

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

No. 1.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultaun's *Hand-writing.*

—NAMES of the Sirdars *(or Chiefs)*, of the French Nation.————

—Five ſelect Sirdars, poſſeſſing the ſupreme authority in France,—the title of their Office—Pouvoir Executif. They are alſo called Membres.————

—Official deſignation of the Aſſembly of 500 Sirdars conſtituing the deliberative body in France, and ſubordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned——Conſeil des Anciens.————

—The official deſignation of the two perſons out of the Aſſembly of 500 compoſing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius——Aux Repreſentans du peuple.

The name of the perſon who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander *(Sirdar)* of all the French ſhips—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the Chief *(Sirdar)* of the Mauritius—Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Iſle de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three Iſlands, belonging to the Engliſh: Ireland—Guernſey—Jerſey.

On the Engliſh Iſland, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooſſeea, a hundred years ago, the Engliſh Rajah put the Rajah of the * Coſſeeas to death, and took poſſeſſion of his country.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compaſſionate!—

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel—oſtenſibly as a Servant—to purchaſe the Ship which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other articles of Merchandize. To ſend two confidental perſons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators; and entruſting to the verbal communications of the ſetwo reputable perſons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, ſatisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Chriſtian Forces.——The Officers of each Departmcnt to commit in writing their opinion ſeparately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:——

Subject adjuſted.—27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâſut 1224, from the birth of Mohummud, (*anſwering to 25th March*, 1797.)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, (*anſwering to 2d April*, 1797,) two perſons Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpoſe of negotiating with the French Nation, and Huſſun Alli, and Meer Yoofuf

* Cooſſeea ſeems intended for *Ecoſſais*, Scotch; and the *Rajah*, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

Yooſuf Alli, to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer, de la Republique Francaiſe.

Queſtion to the Officers of Government:

What Negotiations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Anſwer:

1ſt. The French Troops, and French Commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud* Sircar, in Military matters, as well as with reſpect to † Marches and Halts.—2dly, after taking Cheenaputtun, *(Madras)* it ſhould be deſtroyed, and let the Sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French; the remainder of the Cuddalore Diſtrict, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Fort of Ginjee, alſo to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black-town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French.—3dly, The Army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conqueſt of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops, to act in concert.—No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.—4thly, The queſtion of War and Peace with the Engliſh, to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to ſay the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

On the back of the original,
O Protector!
Belonging to the Preſence.

A True tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 2.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

Anſwer from the Meer Meeraun *(or heads of the military department.)*

OUR humble Repreſentation is as follows:—Let your Highneſs for the preſent ſatisfy Ripaud's mind; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of aſſurance (or *encouragement)* to the French. Send thoſe letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Chriſtian force. That force to be directed againſt Calicut; and having conquered the Calicut diſtrict, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After which let proviſions and ſuccour be ſupplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and let it

* Khoodadaud, literally ſignifies God Given.—Tippoo Sultaun adopted this deſignation at the concluſion of the war in 1792.

† That is to ſay, all Military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun uſed to deſignate his Government.

it be taken into your Highneſs's ſervice.—The chaſtiſement of the Engliſh is on every account indiſpenſable. Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is neceſſary and paramount to every thing. In ſpite of the expenditure of ſo large a ſum of money, the inſincerity, faithleſſneſs, and refractory diſpoſition of the French, is evident to your Highneſs.—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar the diſtrict of Calicut, it does not appear adviſeable to us, that they ſhould be permitted to land in any of your Highneſs's ports, and be furniſhed with proviſions and ſuccours. Though the ſhip ſhould be purchaſed from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſtill it would not be adviſeable to ſend her, for they ſeized this ſhip piratically.—We do not know what port ſhe belongs to; and therefore, leſt ſome diſturbance ſhould happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highneſs ſend ſome other ſhip, under the name of a merchant ſhip, with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and diſpatch her, together with the two European navigators and the confidential perſons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unneceſſary.

(Signed) MOHUMMUD REZZA,
POORNEA.

On the back of the original,
Meer Meraun.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

No. 3.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the aſſault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The Anſwer from the Meer Aſſofs, *(or Head Revenue Officers.)*

IT is repreſented as follows:—Your Highneſs ſhould by any means retain Ripaud two whole Months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the ſtate of the war between the French and Engliſh.—It appears moſt adviſeable not to ſend the two Navigators, Ripaud's Companions, until then.—Becauſe this circumſtance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them.—And ſhould they be deſirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumſtance to come to an accommodation. Your Highneſs ſhould effect this in ſuch a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them *.—With regard to the amount of the French Force, if you ſhould require a larger force than the reſources of this country are ſtrictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole.—It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promiſe a great deal, and to fall very ſhort in performance. Should it be your Highneſs's pleaſure, I would propoſe, that your Highneſs ſhould take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a perſon from among the Servants

* The Engliſh muſt be here underſtood.

Servants of the Sirkar, cauſe letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and diſpatch them ſpeedily.—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own Country; and return.—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highneſs carry into effect ſuch important buſineſs as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the moſt adviſeable line for your Highneſs to purſue.

If Ripaud's ſhip may be purchaſed at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highneſs to purchaſe it; at the ſeaſon of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee, in the year Herauſut—*(anſwering to 21ſt March 1797.)*

(Signed) MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIR,
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Queſtion of the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

How far it is practicable to eſtabliſh a perfect union with the French, is evident.—If the ſcene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them; nor could it.—In the ſame manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the Country of the Sirkar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French Nation?—Unleſs, indeed, as it is with the Engliſh, by giving into the hands of the French the Ports, Iſlands, and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the Neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.—An alliance (literally, *Partnerſhip)* with Adventurers (literally *travellers)* men who carry their houſes on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate buſineſs. Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, completely eſtabliſh your engagements with the French, and then proceed to buſineſs.—Dated as above.

On the back of the original,
Meer Aſſof.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 4.

Anſwer from the Meer Yem *(or head of the Marine Department.)*

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

AN Engagement to this effect ſhould be made with the Sirdars of the French Nations, viz. That while the Sun and Moon endure, the French ſhall not ſwerve from their Friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they ſhall not act, with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order)* of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that after the arrival of the French

force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(*Signed*) GHOOLAUM ALLI,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubaunee of the year Herauſut 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 25th March* 1797).

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons, as upon a trading concern; and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

(*Signed*) HAUFEZ MOHUMMED,
MEER GHOOLAUM ALLI.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Yem.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

No. 5.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor (*or head of Department connected with Forts and Garriſons*).

WHAT your Highneſs has ſtated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highneſs's deſign to ſend for a French force, we recommend it to your Highneſs to eſtabliſh your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwiſe, after involving you in a conteſt, they will ſecede, and thus diſgrace themſelves, as your Highneſs knows they formerly did in the midſt of the War at *** (*name illegible*) when they ſeparated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highneſs. To write more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

(*Signed*) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have ſacrificed their lives in the purſuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three Powers * (literally *perſons*) and the commotions they ſet on foot, by which they inflicted miſery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment ſubſiſting with the French; for otherwiſe there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of theſe events, and probably

* Engliſh, Nizam, and Mahrattas.

bably are not regardleſs of them: Be it therefore declared, that if a reſpectable French Army ſhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, ſupplies of proviſions ſhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country ſhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muſt take place, viz. That ſuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſhall revert to the Sirkar; and of ſuch new territorial conqueſts as may be made, half ſhall be retained by the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French; alſo, that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French ſhall endure while the earth and the ſkies remain; that the continuation of war and the concluſion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two ſtates; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar.*) To add more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjuſted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

(*Signed*) GHOOLAUM ALLI,
MEER SUDDOOR.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddor.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. Government.

No. 6.

The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Iſmaeel.

Anſwer of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treaſurer.*)

I recommend that the following Propoſal be made to the French:

"The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furniſhed ſuch Troops and Money as you require, let your Troops join and co-operate with thoſe of his Highneſs, and render themſelves maſters of the country of *——which is in the way; and having ſtationed Garriſons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of your country which has been taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. After regaining the country ſo taken by the Engliſh, ſuch arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendſhip and alliance remain eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates. Until the conqueſt of the country of *——be effected, proviſions for your Troops to be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of proviſions, &c. expences for ſuch Troops of the Sirkar as ſhall be ſent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furniſhed by you, becauſe the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great diſtance; and afterwards let the accounts be ſettled."

(*Signed*) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbuanee of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud, (*25th March* 1797).

I beg

* * Names illegible.

I beg leave humbly to repreſent—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French; and let it be ſent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other perſons be at the ſame time ſent empty handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, ſo that theſe two perſons may aſcertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the anſwer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the Preſence. To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

A true Tranſlation,

On the back of the original,
Meer Khauzin.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 7.

The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the hand-writing of Ahmud Khaun.

Anſwer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or heads of the Commercial Department.*)

In the Name of the moſt merciful God!

THIS Ripaud that is come, God knows what aſs it is; whence it comes, and for what purpoſe. The evil and ſecret deſigns of thoſe, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the preſent, however, it is adviſeable to retain him in the ſervice of the Sirkar, and next ſeaſon make this Lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to ſee what anſwers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after peruſal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highneſs act as may appear adviſeable and politic. Kibleh * of the World! The French are not firm to their engagements; when, through the aſſiſtance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they ſhall have acquired poſſeſſion of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! Your Highneſs muſt adopt ſuch meaſures as will give you the ſuperiority over the Engliſh, and to that end it is adviſeable that you ſhould take ſome one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the Engliſh, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that ſeem proper to be made with the French are theſe: The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which paſſed into the hands of the Engliſh, to revert excluſively to the Sirkar,—whatever other country and forts belonging to the Chriſtians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French.—In the ſame manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above.—Alſo, ſhould a peace be in agitation between the French and the Engliſh, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by conſent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For inſtance, ſuppoſing that in ſome particular point in the Treaty of Peace, the French ſhould be for, and the Sirkar againſt, Then, neither that Treaty of Peace, nor that point, to be executed.—No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but ſuch amount, more or leſs, as from motives of kindneſs and indulgence, your Highneſs may be deſirous of diſburſing upon application, might be given.—The Commander in Chief who comes

* The point to which all Muſſulmans turn, when praying.

comes with the French force, to be inſtructed by the Rajah of the French to be ſubject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any ſtep without orders; and in all engagements in the field, as well as in ſieges of Forts, to be obedient to the orders of the Preſence. Kibleh of Religion and the World!—Should your Highneſs think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occaſion to wait till next ſeaſon, Your Highneſs has only to write letters, and cauſe Ripaud to write others, and giving your inſtructions with reſpect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two reſpectable perſons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's aſſociates, ſo that an anſwer may arrive by the commencement of the ſeaſon. Protector of the World! We have thus taken the liberty to repreſent what has occured to our deficient underſtandings.

(Signed) SHAIKH AHMUD, MAHOMMED ISMAEEL, } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Hereauſut 1224 of the birth of Mahummed (*anſwering to the 24th March* 1797.)

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

On the back of the original,
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

No. 8.

OBSERVATIONS ſubmitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, *on the ſubject of the Negotiation propoſed to be opened with the* French, *through the Channel of* Ripaud; *with a rough Draught of the Propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the* French, *as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.*

The firſt part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza, *(the Binky Nabob;) the ſecond in that of* Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Name of the moſt Merciful God!

THE repreſentation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highneſs, as it is alſo to us; and the ſtatement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumſee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, in direct oppoſition to that of Ripaud, is alſo well known to your Highneſs. From firſt to laſt, the language of this man has been that of ſelf-intereſt and falſehood; nothing has reſulted from this buſineſs, and nothing elſe will come of it. From the erroneous ſtatements of this ſcoundrel, the ſtrongeſt doubts have ariſen; and even his requeſt for permiſſion to go a hunting to the diſtance of 8 or 10 coſs, is very ſuſpicious. When ſo much chicane, covetouſneſs of money, artifice, and deceit, are apparent in that ſhort diſtance, what may not be expected in ſo long a voyage with the *Moallims (navigators or mates)* his aſſociaties? The tranſacting of affairs of ſuch vaſt importance, thro' the medium of ſuch a low fellow, tends to throw diſcredit on

the tranſaction. It is hoped that your Highneſs will procure *Moallims* of a better deſcription; and that your Highneſs, after procuring authentic intelligence of the ſtate of the War, &c. between the French and the Engliſh, will diſpatch them at the firſt of the ſeaſon.—If theſe doubts and ſuſpicions had not occurred in this buſineſs, nothing could have been better.—With reſpect to the conqueſt of Nizam Alli's country, pleaſe God, at a proper opportunity, you muſt ſo manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmoſt facility, and alſo that the other two powers (literally *perſons*) may be made to repent (their deſigns); the queſtion depends upon the union of the three Powers.* When a new dominion ſhall come into your Highneſs's poſſeſſion, altho' the other two powers *(Nau-Kuſſaun)* ſhould unite, yet thro' the ſpiritual aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the chaſtiſement of thoſe two powers may be effected, with a ſuitable force, agreeably to your Highneſs's wiſhes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed thoſe of three. By the favor of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your poſſeſſion*;) the chaſtiſement of thoſe two † diſgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this ſtate will probably be much better effected at a ſeaſon of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water *(meaning Ripaud.)* To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.—Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud *(anſwering to 8th March 1797.)*

(Signed) The Repreſentation of the Five Departments of Government.

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's *hand-writing.*

In the Name of the moſt Merciful God!

ARTICLE 1ſt.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the Month of Showaul *(correſponding with the 2d April 1797)* after the 8th hour of the day *(about 9 o'Clock, A. M.)* at the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, the following propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and cauſed to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propoſitions *(were taken down)* François Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took an oath upon the Inſignia of his Nation *(cockade)* which he had planted in his hat, and kiſſed it.

After a blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following article is inſerted.

ARTICLE 1ſt.—Let friendſhip be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure, that the conduct of their reſpective ſubjects (literally *Menial Servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any diſturbance be excited by their ſubjects (literally *Servants*) no offence muſt be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair muſt be

* The word in the original is *Nau-Kuſſaun*; *Kuſſaun* ſignifies *perſons*, and the addition of the privative *Nau* conveys the ſignification of *Worthleſs*: The Engliſh, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, are deſigned by the expreſſion.

† The term in the original is *Yellow-Faced*, an expreſſion of contempt, and apparently applied to the Engliſh and Mahrattas.

be adjuſted, and an accommodation be effected, by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation.

Article 2d.—The French have from the firſt had it in contemplation to expel the Engliſh from Hindoſtan; and becauſe of the amity ſubſiſting between me and the French, the Engliſh united with themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Mahrattàs, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and ſubjected me to vaſt loſſes. Theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation ſhould ſatisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the firſt inſtance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjuſted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third Article.

Article 3d.—French Soldiers, as far as 10,000; and Negroes, *(Hubſhee)* as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war, ſuitable to the number of Troops, to be in attendance at ſea until the concluſion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted, ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After the conqueſt and partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their ſhare of the expence. The French Commander and his Army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts, and marches. The French Army to land at the Fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſituated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river *(K'hauree)* and affording effectual aid, bring the fortreſs of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Khoodadaud Sircar.—The fortreſs of Bombay ſhall be made over to the French *.—The army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way; and as far as Maſſulipatam to be accompanied by the French force.—From Maſſulipatam an army compoſed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horſe, under he command of truſty Officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be ſent with a French force, and accompanied by French Officers, againſt Bengal.

Article 4th.—The whole of the Engliſh territorial poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, ſhall be reduced—Half of the Country, and the Forts and Stores, ſhall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar—After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the Territory and Forts belonging to the Engliſh, the expenſe of all the ſupplies furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army, ſhall be made good by him. The partition of the Country and Forts of the Engliſh, ſhall thus be made. The Country and Forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh wreſted from it four or five Years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The Fortreſs of Goa ſhall be poſſeſſed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that of Bombay ſhall be left to the French.—[*N. B. In the original of this Article, there are many alterations and amendments.*]

Article 5th.—If any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, ſhall aſſiſt the Engliſh, both parties, that is the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall join to puniſh ſuch enemy—and in the ſame manner if any one ſhall commit hoſtilities againſt the French Army, the latter ſhall be ſupported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The Fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its ſtores to the French. The Fort muſt be razed, and that of Pondicherry

* Literally *Sowauree Khauſs*, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in perſon.

dicherry muſt be repaired.—In like manner, if any one ſhall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French ſhall be prepared to puniſh him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—As long as the Sun and Moon ſhall retain their courſe, the French Nation muſt conſider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own Enemies, and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation, ſhall be conſidered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties muſt join in puniſhing and repulſing them.

[*N. B. The Original of the foregoing Articles ſeems to be the rough draft of thoſe which appear in a more perfect and connected form in* No. 10.]

PROPOSITION.—From the tenor of Ripaud's diſcourſe, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his Superiors ſent him to aſcertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French Nation; but now on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree *(or it may mean the lunar month)* of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummed, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an aſſociate of Ripaud's, made before the ſix Departments of the Government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a Merchant Ship, they came out to plunder the Ships of the Engliſh—that neither is ſervant to the other, but that they ſhare in common—The ſending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, therefore, on a deputation to the French Nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of diſturbance.—However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *houſe)* of Nizam Alli, the other two Heretics (*meaning it is to be ſuppoſed the Engliſh and Mahrattas)* would ſtill unite.—Is it or is it not beſt to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is adviſable upon this head.—Dated as above.

[*N. B. This propoſition would appear to be addreſſed as a Quere to the Departments.*]

ARTICLE 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are veſted with full powers, and ſent to negociate friendſhip between the two parties. If they *(the French)* are diſpoſed to eſtabliſh friendſhip, and form Alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the minds of the ſaid four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French alſo ſatisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjuſted the concerns of both parties, and eſtabliſhed mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an army; and let three of the ſaid Sirdars be ſent, with two French Sirdars, on a Ship of War to Europe, to negociate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar to be ſent with the Officers of the French Army to this quarter.—Pleaſe God, the intereſts and ſatisfaction of both parties will by theſe means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

No. 9.

Tranſlation of Queries, by the Perſons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an Embaſſy to the Iſle of France; with Anſwers to the ſame.

[*The Queries in the Original Manuſcript are in the hand-writing of Meerza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly,) and the Anſwer in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, the Binky Nabob.*]

*In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

Oh Protector!

QUESTION from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yooſuf Alli, Huſſun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government:

" Are We whom you are about to depute to adjuſt the concerns of the Govern-
" ment, to be veſted with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the
" Five Articles, or to be ſubject to order?—Let us be informed explicitly."

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoollaum Alli the Suddoor—" You are veſted with full
" powers, with regard to all the points comprized in the Five Articles."

ANSWER from Ghoollaum Alli, the Suddoor—" To the exception of Engage-
" ments; you are veſted with full powers with regard to all other political points."

QUESTION the Second—" Conformably to our inſtructions, after our arrival at the
" Mauritius, we ſhall make the following Propoſition to the French Sirdars—That
" they ſatisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the ſame
" with reſpect to them—That they then ſend an Army, accompanied by one of us,
" to the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed, ac-
" companied by Two Sirdars of their Nation, to Europe, for the purpoſe of adjuſt-
" ing matters, and ſatisfying our minds—Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on
" being made acquainted with this propoſition, anſwer, that they are but Servants,
" and with reſpect to Military co-operation, have only authority to attend without
" heſitation, if our Sovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal
" engagements with us, altho' when arrived at the Preſence, they will in perſon
" enter into formal engagements, and attach themſelves to his Highneſs's ſervice,
" and obey his commands—In ſuch caſe, what are we to do?"

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor—" If the Sirdars of the Mauritius ſhould
" object to enter into formal engagements, you muſt endeavour, by every device in
" your power, to induce them. If, however, they ſhould ſtill perſiſt in refuſing, you
" muſt of neceſſity give way, and not inſiſt upon that point."

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—" Unleſs they enter into formal en-
" gagements, you ſhould not bring an army."

QUESTION the Third—" After the refuſal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter
" into formal engagements, ſhall we or ſhall we not proceed to Europe?"

ANSWER unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—
" You muſt uſe due exertions to obtain a formal engagement—ſhould they how-
" ever at length not conſent, you ſhould proceed to Europe."

QUESTION

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

QUESTION the Fourth—"After our arrival in Europe, if the Managers there "ſhould likewiſe refuſe to enter into engagements, what are we to do?"

ANSWER unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—"You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if however "they abſolutely will not conſent, you will obtain from them friendly addreſſes, and "return. If you find no alternative, ſetting aſide the formal obligation, you will "obtain from the Miniſters a counterpart of the agreement, conſiſting of five Arti-"cles, and parting upon good terms, ſet out for the Preſence."

On the back of the Original,
Oh Protector!

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 10.

The ORIGINAL of the following Memorandum, *and the five* Articles *annexed to it, is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun.—The Drafts of Letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oolla, the Sultaun's head Moonſhy, and the remainder, in that of Mohummud-Rezza (otherwiſe called the Binky Nabob.) The whole is upon red-coloured paper.*

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

ON the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, anſwering to the 4th Showaul (correſponding with the 2d April 1797,) the Propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, an European; and letters were cauſed to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Huſſun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yooſuf Alli, Meer Aſſoff; together with letters from the Preſence. By the favour of God they will arrive in ſafety. Before the Propoſition was declared, the ſaid François Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took the oath of his Nation, and kiſſed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under particularized, were cauſed to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh *(or paper of inſtructions)* to all the four perſons, is alſo inſerted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1ſt.—That friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement as long as the ſun and moon ſhall hold their courſe, that no interruption in it may ever take place.—If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed ſhould occur among individuals of the claſs of ſervants, in any tranſaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the *(contracting)* parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation.—The French Officers *(Sirdars)* to be obedient *(to the Sirkar.)*

ARTICLE 2d.—Owing to *(my)* connection with the French, the Engliſh uniting to themſelves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khaun, came againſt the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took *(from me)* Three Crores and Thirty Lacks in Specie,

and half *(my)* Country, and otherwiſe occaſioned *(me)* heavy loſſes.—All theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the Engliſh from Hindoſtan—it is therefore written that the French Nation ſhould afford perfect aſſurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſo that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the queſtion of concluding a peace *(with the Engliſh)* may be agitated in Europe, information is given in the firſt inſtance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the queſtion to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the reſt of the Britiſh Territorial Poſſeſſions to be equally divided; and in the ſame manner ſuch of the Ships, Iſlands, and Ports belonging to the Engliſh and the Portugueſe as may fall into *(our)* hands, together with all ſtores *(Serinjaum)* and effects, to be equally divided.

Article 3d.—As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes, *(Hubſhee)* &c. to be landed; and ſhips of war in proportion to the number of Troops to be in attendance at Sea, until the concluſion of the War. Whatever Money, Military Stores, and Grain may be required, ſhall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as ſhall alſo Carriages, Horſes, and Bullocks. After the conqueſt and partition of the Country and Forts, accounts ſhall be ſettled with the French for the Money that may have been expended. The French Officers and their Troops to be ſubject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with reſpect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river *(K'hauree)*. To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Sirkar—after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it ſhall be made over to the French.—The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the Forts in the way, advance as far as Maſulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an Officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horſe and 40,000 infantry, ſhall be diſpatched jointly with a French Officer and a French force to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one ſhall upon all occaſions ſupport the other in its operations.

Article 4th.—Should any power, (*literally Sirdar*) in this country, enter into hoſtilities againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties ſhall join to puniſh that power.—As long as the ſun and moon retain their courſe, the French Nation ſhall conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and both parties ſhall unite to chaſtize and repel them.

Article 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been veſted with powers, and ſent to negotiate an alliance of friendſhip between the two parties. If the French are deſirous of eſtabliſhing friendſhip and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by oath and engagements; and in the ſame manner let the French ſatisfy themſelves alſo, by requiring an oath and engagements from thoſe Sirdars; and having adjuſted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an Army, and let them diſpatch to Europe on a Ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be ſent back to this quarter with the French Officers and

Troops—Pleaſe God, by this arrangement, the intereſt and ſatisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated.——On the 5th of the Ahmedy, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohommud, correſponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul (anſwering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, theſe Propoſitions were written.

Here follow Drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Legiſlature in France, and at the Mauritius;—of which, Tranſlations appear in No. 3, *addreſſed* —Au Pouvoir Executif.—Au Repreſentans de peuple, (*at the Mauritius*)—General Citoyen Mangaron—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Iſle de France et de la Re-union.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Addreſs, &c.

N. B. *The above drafts of Letters are in the Hand-writing af Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonſhee.*

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS addreſſed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yooſuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Huſſun Alli.

HAVING appointed you Four to carry on a Negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this.—Conſidering yourſelves fortunate in obtaining ſo important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God, and of his Meſſenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourſelves in the Akſah Moſque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occaſions.—According to the ſacred writings, "Be obedient to God and to his Meſſenger, and to thoſe to whom obedience is due by you." To obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty —To fulfil this duty of obedience, Four things, the initial letter of which is Z, muſt not be covered, viz. Zunn, (*Woman,*) Zeeſt, (*Exiſtence,*) Zurr, (*Money,*) and Zemeen, (*Land.*)—God defend us! The undue coveting of theſe four things, reduces a man to the nature of thoſe three things of which the initial letter begins with a K.—Kaufer, (*Heretics,*) Kerauz, (*Swine,*) and Kulb, (*Dogs,*) which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthineſs.—Thus, it is ſummarily recorded in books—"Heretics and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure."—The Fidelity which is to be practiſed, is of four kind:—Firſt, the Fidelity of the Eyes; that is, if you ſee any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him—Secondly, the Fidelity of the Ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expreſſions repugnant to Loyalty (*or Fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without diſguiſe, ſtate the caſe to the Preſence, or to ſome Officer of Government.—The Third is, the Fidelity of the Tongue; that is, to utter the expreſſions of Loyalty, of Praiſe, and Gratitude; to recommend and to ſhew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of ſpeech are left you, to employ them for the ſervice of Sirkar.—The Fourth Fidelity is that of the Hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the ſervice of the Sirkar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the ſword and the muſket, againſt the enemy.—In ſhort, all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the Hand, muſt be called into action, and upon all occaſions, conſidering that God and his Meſſenger, who know and ſee all things, are ever preſent, you ſhould act accordingly.—The moſt High hath ſaid, "I know the ſecret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever preſent with "him."—Again, it occurs

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in the HUDDEES (*traditional ſayings of the prophet*) " The giver and receiver of Bribes ſhall both enter into Hell."——You muſt not in the firſt inſtance, give yourſelves out as being employed in an ambaſſadorial capacity; but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmoſt ſecrecy. You muſt profeſs yourſelves to be merchants—On your arrival at the Mauritius, you muſt ſend ſome perſons of reſpectability with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'hauſſees (*Interpreters*), with a meſſage to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are come to ſell your merchandize. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a houſe (as you have come a long Voyage), you will repoſe yourſelves a while, and then proceed to diſpoſe of your effects—You muſt enjoin the European Aubaine not to communicate the ſecret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two perſons poſſeſſing the General Controul of affairs—Their deſignation is—" *Au Repreſentants de Peuple.*"

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindoſtan, who has come out with that appointment, is " *General Citoyen Mangalon.*"

The name and deſignation of the Commander of the French Navy, are " *Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de La Republique.*"

The name and deſignation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are " *Citoyen Malartic, Governeur General de l'Iſle de France et de la Re-union.*"

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to ſay, you will tell them, that they muſt by no means pay you the Compliment of going themſelves, or of ſending perſons to meet you, nor ſhow open marks of friendſhip towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly ſhow you any attentions; in order that your miſſion may not become public.—That after your landing, whereſoever they may aſſemble in private and ſend for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the ſentiments of friendſhip.—What is meant, is this: That you Four ſhould meet the above-mentioned Sirdars privately: That you ſhould in the firſt inſtance offer Compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your diſcourſe to general profeſſions friendſhip.—Of the five Perſian and five French letters which are entruſted to your care, you are to keep one in the Perſian, and another in the French language, addreſſed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directory*) in depoſit. With reſpect to the remaining four Perſian and four French letters, addreſſed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will in the firſt inſtance leave the French letters in depoſit in the Ship, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Perſian letters; and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, riſe up and deliver to them the letters according to their reſpective addreſſes, with your own hands.—You muſt firſt find out, in the courſe of converſation, how far they are conſtant to their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar;—that you will completely aſcertain;—and then, at a private conference, you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters reſpectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your diſcourſe ſo as to flatter them, and promote the ſucceſs of the object of your miſſion.—It is a known ſaying, " The pleaſed Labourer ſucceeds in his undertaking."—You will alſo ſtate, that on account of the ſecrecy of your miſſion, Jewels and Khelauts (*or honorary dreſſes*) &c. tokens of Friendſhip, have not been ſent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, pleaſe God, when a meeting takes place with the Preſence, which through the Divine favour will ſoon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be

ſhewn.

ſhewn.—Such are the friendly ſentiments which you muſt expreſs.—In ſhort, you muſt, in private with the five Sirdars, aſcertain their diſpoſition—that is to ſay, aſcertain, if from the tenor of their diſcourſe they are deſirous of cultivating friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to ſend an Army to the Callicut quarter, or to the coaſt belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After aſcertaining this, you will propoſe to them, that both parties ſhould mutually ratify their aſſurances according to their reſpective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the Enemy.—If they ſhould agree to ſend back with you an army under the Command of a Sirdar, and ſhould bind themſelves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the ſame manner give them aſſurances under oath and engagement.—Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to ſend an Army, but refuſe to bind themſelves by formal engagements, you are not to ſtand upon this point; but in that caſe, you muſt have the five articles of agreements drawn up in the French language, and deliver the ſame to them; receiving from them a Counterpart; and ſending Meer Yooſuf Alli with the troops, the remaining Three of you are to embark with the two *(French)* Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpoſe, on board one of their Ships, and proceed to France; and by the favour of God being arrived at the place of your deſtination, you will cauſe thoſe two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Miniſters; and proceeding into their Country with the utmoſt poſſible ſecrecy, you will meet the five conſtituted Sirdars of that Country, who are called Pouvoir Executif.—After compliments and expreſſions of regard, you will privately ſtate to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring ſtrength, as is well known to them—That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their Enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the deputation of the Ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place—That the ſum of my deſire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure, our mutual friendſhip may remain and encreaſe daily.—Pleaſe God, you will effect the complete ſatisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encreaſe of friendſhip.—You will explain to them, in detail, the five Articles which have been committed to writing.—You are well wiſhers and faithful ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wiſh well to the votaries of the Faith; exerting your zeal therefore to the utmoſt, you muſt make your court to them by the moſt impreſſive and flattering language, and by the expreſſions of perfect cordiality.—You muſt perſuade them to act according to the five Articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the reſpective tenets of the parties; and cauſing them to draw out a Treaty *(or engagement)* accordingly, make them ſign, ſeal, and deliver the ſame.—You will alſo draw up and deliver a Treaty *(or engagement)* in the ſame terms, and engage that a like inſtrument ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Preſence, and delivered to their Sirdars *(meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, thoſe of their Nation in India.)*

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of war as ſpecified in the five Articles, as alſo Arzees *(addreſſes)* from them to the Preſence; and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my Seal and Signature.—Should there be any appearance of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between

tween the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to ſtipulate for the reſtitution of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wreſted from me, becauſe of my attachment to their Nation.—This requiſition you will couch in proper Terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you ſhall have aſcertained from the diſcourſe of the Sirdars of the French Nation *(at that place)* that they are diſpoſed to cement the friendſhip ſubſiſting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that ſuch alſo is the diſpoſition of thoſe in Europe, and when they ſhall have agreed with earneſt cordiality to ſend a Ship with you, and a confidential perſon *(to Europe)* then you may proceed.

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averſe to the Alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine theſe ſecret points to your own breaſts; and ſtating yourſelves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a ſtatement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a ſingle circumſtance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures, depoſit it in a Cheſt, and repair to the Preſence.

If the European Navigators who accompany you, ſhould not conſent to return with you, you muſt entertain and bring others.

Ten Cannon founders—ten Ship builders—ten manufacturers of China Ware—ten Glaſs and Mirror makers—ten makers of Ship Blocks (literally *Wheels*) and Wheels *(or Engines)* for raiſing Water, and other kinds of Wheel-work—and Workmen verſed in fine Gold Plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—You will ſtate to the French Sirdars, that they are to conſider the deſire to manufacture theſe Articles, as ariſing from the friendſhip and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their intereſts, and to requeſt that they will therefore ſend ten Artificers of each ſort. After obtaining theſe people, you will fix ſuitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them alſo ſomething in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of Proviſions (literally *Grain)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and tranſport them hither.—Pleaſe God, after your return to the Preſence, you will deliver up theſe Inſtructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummed, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month Showaul *(correſponding with 2d April* 1797) at the 8th hour of the day *(about 9 o'clock, A. M.)* at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the Sun into the ſign Taurus, the Original of theſe Inſtructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohummed Meer Aſſof.—[This Copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.]

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propoſitions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, pleaſe God, you will give an anſwer on the following day.—You will then return home, and all Four of you aſſembling in private, you will conſult together upon the anſwer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all Four having ſigned it, you are to depoſit it in a cheſt, and the anſwer, in conformity to the terms

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of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the reſt ſitting by and liſtening.--Should Mirza Baukir make any miſtake in delivering the anſwer, the reſt are to prompt him.

You muſt all of you ſtudy the French Language, but none of you muſt converſe with the French Sirdars in French. You are to ſpeak thro' an Interpreter; yet if the Interpreter ſhould miſtake a word or two, you will ſet him right in French; excepting however one or two words, none of you Four muſt hold any converſe in the French Language, becauſe, while an Interpreter is employed, they *(the Sirdars)* cannot tell whether you ſay anything more or leſs; whereas if the French Sirdars ſay any thing more or leſs, you, knowing the language, will detect it—you muſt make yourſelves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real ſentiments, while they conſult together upon the various ſubjects that come before them.

As there are no Clove or Nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to deſire the Sirdars at the Mauritius, to fill ſome boxes with Seeds, and alſo to ſend ſome Plants by the Ships.

You will commit to paper all circumſtances reſpecting the Negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Preſence by a French Ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

THE ſacred Command is iſſued to Mirza Baukir, Huſſein Alli, Meer Yooſuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli; that, provided they are ſucceſsful, that is to ſay, provided they obtain formal engagements from the Leaders of the French Nation, it matters not tho' they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks, *ſtill* however on condition, that the engagements take place.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 11.

The Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonſhee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah *(or Inſtructions)* addreſſed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Youſul Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Huſſun Alli.

IT is hoped, that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Koriaul *(Mangalore,)* and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ſhip Aſſud Ellanhee, ſet out towards the place of deſtination.—Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the Ship, Black Pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four months proviſions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud, the Frenchman, who came here for ſervice, there are two Navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to theſe perſons you will aſſign a proper monthly Salary, and appoint them to the duty of Navigators on board the Ship.—You will alſo place with them, in the ſame capacity, and for the purpoſe of inſtruction, the three Muſſul-

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man Navigators by name Abdool Kurreem, Mooſa, and Fukkeer Mohummud.—Two large and eight ſmall volumes upon the ſubject of Navigation are entruſted to you; the French muſt be tranſlated into Perſian; and they (*or you*) and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themſelves Maſters of the Art—you muſt alſo calculate the ſhip's progreſs.—For the fifteen Chriſtians who would not take ſervice, you muſt ſupply proviſions on the Sirkar's account, and cauſing them to embark with you, land them at the Iſland; one or two men among them, who are verſed in Navigation, you muſt alſo join with the other Navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men ſent with you, you will leave behind ſuch as you think proper, and take with you the reſt.—You muſt diſpoſe of the Pepper at a good price, and bring the Caſh with you.—You are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition; and the Pepper, together with the ſhip Aſſud-Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge.—Wherever you expect to be able to diſpoſe of the Pepper to advantage, you muſt carry it there, and ſell it accordingly. It is alſo ordered, that the ſhip's bottom ſhould be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any iſland where ſhips bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done.—*Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher,* alſo underſtands the ſcience of Navigation.

Copy of the Ship's Paſs.

From a ſenſe of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is repreſented to the reſpectable Governors on the Sea Coaſts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that ſhould Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. Merchants by profeſſion, arrive at any of your Ports for the purpoſes of Trade, it will be conſiſtent with friendſhip and benevolence in you, to ſhew them all that attention, hoſpitality, and reſpect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occaſion ſhould require, to purchaſe grain, &c. Articles at a reaſonable rate, facilitate their departure, and ſhew them every degree of favor.

On the back of the original,
Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

No. 12.

QUESTION propoſed by the Six Departments to Citizen François Rigaud, as follows:

Previouſly to the preſent period, (*perſons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar went to France, for the purpoſe of cultivating the friendſhip of the French Nation; and in conſequence of this, the Engliſh became hoſtile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and the loſſes which they occaſioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourſelf. The favor and kindneſs ſhewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French, are alſo well known to the whole Nation; yet the Peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithſtanding this improper proceeding,

His Highneſs, regardleſs of the repreſentations of his well-wiſhers, and thoſe who have grown old in his ſervice, was ſtill diſpoſed to afford his protection and ſupport to the French Nation, and on your repreſentations this countenance has been ſhewn them: We therefore propoſe to you the preſent queſtion, and deſire that you will ſtate, What are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a proſpect of their ſpeedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the Four Departments there are four officers of high rank; firſt, the Meer Meeraun, or War Miniſter; the ſecond, Meer Yem, the Miniſter of Marine; the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the Superintendant of Commerce; the fourth, Meer Aſſof, the Superintendant of the Country (*revenues*.)—It has been determined to ſend off theſe four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the French Nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, give confidence and ſatisfaction to the French Nation, at the ſame time receiving from that Nation ſimilar aſſurances, confirmed by perſonal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar (*or Chief*) of the Mauritius, and the Commander of the Ships, Citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique, conſent to this, and will they, or will they not, ſend off the four Officers abovementioned immediately to France?——If you are well acquainted with the diſpoſitions of your own nation, and the character of their general profeſſions (*with reſpect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprize us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the ſaid Chief repair to this place, with a large Army, or not? Inform us of this. You have already taſted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wiſh to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 13.

[*The following* Tranſlation *and* Abſtract *are made from the original Perſian Letters found in the Palace of Seringapatam, ſigned and ſealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a ſtate prepared for diſpatch—a circumſtance which is accounted for in the narrative of Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors ſent by Tippoo Sultaun to the Mauritius* (*vide* No. 18). *It is ſtated in that narrative, that the four perſons originally deſtined for the embaſſy, were detained by the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, and the hazard of being taken; and as only two Ambaſſadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became neceſſary to ſubſtitute other letters in the room of theſe.*]

Tranſlation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Addreſs on the Cover:

To the peruſal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and diſtinguiſhed in ſtation; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the Gentlemen conſtituting the Executive Power—Be their regard perpetual!

The

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

[*The Addreſs within the Letter is in the ſame terms as on the Cover*]

THE fame of your urbanity, your obſervance of faith and ſincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful Friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends, by the repreſentation of Citizen François Ripaud—In conſequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladneſs not to be deſcribed; and the warmth of my eſteem ſuggeſted to my reflection, that the regard of ancient Friends is renewed and redoubled by the ſight of each other, and by perſonal and verbal communication.—The impediments to this are, however, well known; and therefore four Sirdars of high Station, are delivered over to the protection of the All-Merciful, and duly empowered and ſent, for the purpoſe of viſiting thoſe ſincerely, friendly, and faithful Perſons, and ſtating points of cordial friendſhip. I have no doubt theſe Sirdars will have an opportunity, at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreſerved ſentiments, which I beg you will conſider as real.—I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendſhip; but that you will duly inſpire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the Garden of Time produce the fruits of your and our wiſhes!

From the Same; addreſſed in the ſame form of words, as the foregoing, to " Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Iſle de France et de la Re-union.

This Letter is nearly verbatim the ſame as the foregoing, with the following additional Paragraph:

From among thoſe four Sirdars, you will, no doubt, ſend back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French Troops, and ſend the other three with two French Officers (literally *two Sirdars of French Troops*) in a Ship of War, to Europe, in order to adjuſt the Negotiation.—May the Garden of Time, &c. (*as before*)

From the Same; addreſſed, " Au Repreſentans du Peuple."
Verbatim the ſame as the foregoing, addreſſed to the Executive Directory.

From the Same; addreſſed to " General Citoyen Mangalon."
Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.

From the Same; addreſſed to " Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.
Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (A.)

No. 14.

TRANSLATION of the Tranſcript of a Letter, in the Perſian Language, contained in a Memorandum Book, and purporting to be a verſion from a Letter in the French Language *.

The Original of this Number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed on the 4th of May.

In the Name of the moſt Merciful God!

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz,
(anſwering to the 2d of April 1797.)

Salutations of Friendſhip on the part of his Majeſty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius and the French Nation.

You well know the friendſhip which has ſubſiſted with the French Nation from the time of my late Father to the preſent.—From the time that the French combination *(this appears to allude to the Revolution)* took place, it has been my deſire to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart, but, for want of ſome perſon acquainted with your laws and cuſtoms, the communication of my deſires has remained in ſuſpence. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumſtances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the preſent to be a favourable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendſhip, I have determined to renew it in ſuch a manner, that our intereſts being henceforward conſidered as one, my Enemies ſhall be conſidered as your's, and your Enemies as mine; that the moſt inviolable engagements and alliance ſhould be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection ſhould be obſerved—You now ſee the degree and the nature of that friendſhip which I profeſs towards the French Nation; when I receive ſimilar proofs of your ſentiments, I ſhall be diſpoſed to eſtabliſh the ſyſtem of friendſhip above deſcribed—your friendſhip and your attatchment wil *then* be proved, when your Land and Military Forces ſhall arrive in this Country, and then ſhall I fulfil the promiſe I have above given. The war in which I was ſometime ſince engaged, was entirely owing to my friendſhip with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendſhip impoſed upon me—The ſhameleſs, thieving, robbing Engliſh, of themſelves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas and the Mogul, *(the Nizam)* and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter—At the very height of the war with the Engliſh, Coſſigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monſ. Buſſy, was, at his inſtance, induced to abandon me; and Lally, who was in the ſervice of the Sirkar, after embezzling large ſums of money, prepared to withdraw himſelf—This circumſtance coming to my knowledge, I impoſed my commands upon him, and he, in conſequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithſtanding the union ſubſiſting between me and the French, the Commander of the French troops abandoned me: In conſequence of which, they *(i.e. the Engliſh and their Allies)* forced me to make Peace, and wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Thirty Lacks of Rupees in Specie, and the half of my fineſt Provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened; henceforward it muſt not

* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2. of the French Correſpondence.

not be ſo: Hereafter, when War ſhall be declared againſt your Enemies, or Peace be concluded, you muſt act, in theſe reſpects, under my orders according to the pleaſure of my Government and my People. One point of a particular nature, and that muſt not be forgotten, is this: I and my People are ignorant of the laws and cuſtoms of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with thoſe of my Sirkar —ſhould any of the ſubjects of my Sirkar, or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity, he muſt be reprimanded, and the adjuſtment of ſuch caſes, as they occur, is adviſeable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendſhip of the Parties.—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the ſeaſon of War, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar—this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will, no doubt, approve; for the cuſtoms and mode of warfare in this Country, are diſtinct.—A favourable opportunity now preſents itſelf, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart—If you ſhall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous Engliſh ſhall remain in the expanſe of Hindoſtan—If, at this time, a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new Brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive, joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous Engliſh from Hindoſtan; and whenever the French troops ſhall unite with mine to attack the Engliſh, the powers of Hindoſtan will be unable to afford them aſſiſtance, becauſe they are engaged in domeſtic diſſenſions.—It has already been ſtated, that my Enemies ſhall be conſidered as your Enemies, and your Enemies as mine; they are truly one and the ſame.—You muſt now be fully apprized of my ſentiments; it only remains, that you ſhould, with the utmoſt expedition, apprize me of your's.—Immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not; but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform.—All this is to be aſcribed to my attachment to the French Nation.—I have retained Citizen François Ripaud; through him I ſhall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I ſhall write anſwers. Citizen Ripaud ſhall want for nothing, but being honoured by a ſituation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumſtance of comfort; his mind has been ſet at eaſe on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally ſent for*) in order to adjuſt the concerns, and increaſe the friendſhip of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You, on your part, alſo, muſt write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehenſions; intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual intereſts. In the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendſhip, I now ſtate to you the aid in proviſions which I am willing to make for the Land and Sea forces.

Stipulations in favour of the French Nation, as follows:

ARTICLE 1ſt.—Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coaſt of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Proviſions of all kind, (Wine excepted) Carriage, &c. and all other neceſſaries, ſhall be ſupplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of Proviſions, &c. ſhall be furniſhed for the Land and Sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money ſhall alſo be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the Artillery, with all their Equipments, Carriage Bullocks, and Camels for the baggage of the Officers and Men, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horſes and Tattoos *(a breed of ſmall horſes)* for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the War, ſhould there happen to be a deficiency of Powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in Perſon with an Army to chaſtiſe the Enemy.

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows.

ARTICLE 1ſt.—The French Troops never to act in any thing without the conſent of me and my people, nor to diſobey my orders on any occaſion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French Troops and their Officers, who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without conſulting me.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the Officers of the French ſhould excite diſturbance or treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumſtance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be ſeized, and ſent to the Commanding Officer of the French, to be puniſhed according to their forms; and in like manner, ſhould the French diſcover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting diſturbance in the French Army, let him be ſeized and ſent to me, that he may ſuffer that puniſhment according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch caſes, to prevent diſputes between the two Armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the War, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French, to be repaid me on a fair ſettlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conqueſts and captures of Territory, Effects, Forts, Money, Articles, Grain, Ships, Sea Coaſts, to be equally divided; that is, half ſhall be aſſigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever Territory belonging to the Engliſh be taken, under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall be divided; to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortreſs of Goa, it ſhall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay ſhall be aſſigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All Engliſh and Portugueſe priſoners, male and female, ſhall be allowed the neceſſary daily ſubſiſtence, and be kept in confinement until the concluſion of the War, when they ſhall be ſent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th Article, all the Territory, Forts, Iſlands, and Ports on the Sea Coaſt, which may be taken, are to be equally divided: It ſhall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts ſhall be garriſoned, and what ſhall be deſtroyed.—This point ſhall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the eaſieſt means of effecting the expulſion of the Engliſh and Portugueſe, let me be ſupplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thouſand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thouſand Negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French Troops to diſembark at Suddaſheo Gurrh *(Onore)* and

and immediately proceed to reduce Goa. The advantage of taking Goa will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at, and the Troops will be eaſily ſupplied with the neceſſary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully conſidered theſe Propoſitions, let me have ſpeedy intelligence, by a ſmall veſſel diſpatched for the purpoſe, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing neceſſary for the troops may be prepared. An European will be ſtationed on the Sea Coaſt, to ſend intelligence of the ſhips. Aubaine, an European, is ſent. Tranſmit me information reſpecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four perſons in my confidence are now deputed. Of theſe I requeſt you will diſpatch two upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by ſome confidential perſon, whom you may ſelect for the purpoſe. The negotiations that are to be carried on in France ſhall be through them. I have entruſted them with a packet addreſſed to the leaders of the French Nation: diſpatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ſhips. I beg you will get my ſhip, which is now going, coppered; and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ſhip; but if that cannot be, place a commander in her, and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14.—While engaged in attacking the Engliſh and Portugueſe, ſhould the Mahrattas and the Mogul *(Nizam)* aſſiſt them, we muſt chaſtiſe them effectually.

[*Here follows a draft of the Letters, with their reſpective forms of Addreſs, of which a Tranſlation appears in* No. 13. *A Gun is ſpecified to be ſent to* General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, *and* General Malartic.]

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, cauſed to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 15.

[*This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete Draft of the Letters to the French Legiſlature in France and at the Mauritius; Tranſlations of the Originals of which, appear in* No. 13.]

* HEADS of INTELLIGENCE reſpecting the Country Powers.

Intelligence reſpecting Nizam Alli Khaun:

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four Sons, who are inimical to one another. Several of them ſolicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar is ſupported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence

* Theſe Heads of Intelligence will alſo be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French Correſpondence.—Paper (B.)

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

Intelligence reſpecting the Mahrattas:

The Head of the State threw himſelf off the top of his houſe, and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hoſtilities, and they no longer poſſeſs any authority throughout the country.—The Troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himſelf is come with them.—The Mahratta Troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindoſtan are diſaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppreſſions. There is no doubt they will ſoon be expelled from that country. The domeſtic diſputes of the two Sirdars *(meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas)* will certainly prevent either from joining the Engliſh. At the deſire and inſtigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum *(the late Vizier Aſſo-foo-Dowlah)* has quarrelled with the Engliſh, aſſembled his army, and is prepared for hoſtilities againſt them. The Engliſh likewiſe have aſſembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut Diſtrict, the Rajah of Cotingerry has ſlain in battle near a thouſand Engliſh Soldiers, and three or four thouſand Native Troops. The whole of the Calicut Diſtrict is rendered diſaffected by the oppreſſion and violence of the Engliſh. In various places, the Inhabitants are in Arms, and do not acknowledge the Engliſh Authority. The Polygars, that is to ſay, the Chiefs of the Maſulipitam, Ellore, and Arcot Diſtricts, are alſo ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the Son of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In ſhort, now is the moment of opportunity.

[*Here follows a Memorandum of the names and deſignations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the ſame as appears in* No. 1.]

* On the 18th of Khooſruvee, in the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, *(anſwering to the 9th of October* 1797,*)* letters of the ſame tenor were written to the four perſons undermentioned:

Au Repreſentans, General Mangalon, General Malartic, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:—The circumſtances of my cordial and ſincere attachment, and the ſentiments of my heart, have been perſonally communicated to Meer Youſuf Alli and Citoyen Ripaud, who will repreſent them to you. I doubt not you will conſider what they may ſtate as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your ſpeedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendſhip by theſe two perſons. Laſt year *(when I propoſed to ſend an Embaſſy)* the ſeaſon for the ſailing of Ships was at an end, and therefore the departure of the Embaſſy was poſtponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the ſeaſon for that purpoſe. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon ſilvered paper.]

On the back of the original,
Intelligence.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Vide No. 15 of the French Correſpondence—Paper (B.)—in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.

No. 16.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France; written on their return from the embaſſy to Mangalore.

Huſſun Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their reſpects at the foot of the Throne, repreſent as follows:

ON Wedneſday the 9th of Behary, of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the 26th April* 1798) we landed in ſafety with the Laſcars and other Attendants.

The following is an abſtract Statement of the force ſent by Generals Malartic, Sercy, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the Service.

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	1
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	1
Deſmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the Artillery,	2
Marine Officers,	6
Ship Builders and others,	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguiſt,	26
European Soldiers,	36
Soldiers of the ſecond deſcription or half-caſt,	22
Total of the perſons arrived from Mauritius,	99

Excluſive of Monſieur De Bay, the Watch-maker, who was ſent from the Capital (*Seringapatam*) with us; making together 100 Perſons, agreeably to the Muſter Roll which is diſpatched to your Majeſty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party agreeably to the ſuggeſtion of their Chiefs, were diſembarked and furniſhed with ſeparate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Altho' there was no order from the Preſence for giving a daily Batta (*extra allowance*) or for furniſhing ſubſiſtence and neceſſary ſupplies for the Troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to ſatisfy them, and ſet their minds at eaſe, we having conſulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Aſſoff of Jemaulabad, fixed on ſuch rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Preſence: But the Sirdars or Chiefs would not aſſent to theſe rates, and they made application for allowances according to a ſtatement of their own.

We accordingly, conſidering the circumſtances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Preſence.—A copy of the Statement fixed by us, with copy alſo of the Memorandum delivered by them, is tranſmitted to your Majeſty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The application made by the two Generals for conveyances for themſelves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals—two Palankeens and two Horſes,

For the Commandant of the Troops, 10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants, 1 Linguiſt, 2 Chief Officers of Artillery, and 1 Watch-maker, altogether 28 perſons—they require 28 Horſes and 2 Palankeens.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The various Articles and Baggage which accompany them, ſuch as large Cheſts, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be eſtimated at nearly the burthen of a thouſand men; and at the time of carrying this baggage over the Ghauts (Paſſes) &c. a ſtill greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reaſon of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardineſs will certainly take place at the different ſtages— The ſeaſon too of the rains, and for bad roads, is approached and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Aſſofs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, ſtationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aſtaureh, your Majeſty well knows in what a high ſtate of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road—Under this circumſtance, your Majeſty will be pleaſed to order what you may think proper.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—In conſequence of the rains (ſhould perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated Country) they will require for themſelves and their equipage, as the Troops accompany them, Gundelehs *(the fly of a Tent)* and ſmall Tents for the Chiefs; they will alſo want Proviſions, Goats, Fowls, Rice, &c.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—Seven Cheſts or Caſks containing Nutmeg and Clove Trees, &c. which agreeably to your Orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, alſo require near eighty perſons to carry them—It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the Preſence, and their diſpatch, a conſiderable period muſt elapſe; that the Rains were approaching (and God forbid that they ſhould receive any injury) We, therefore, in preference to every thing elſe, ſent them off under charge of a Guard, to take care of them, with a Letter and an account particulars of the names of the Trees, which we tranſlated from the account given by the European, and we gave poſitive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Aſſof of which place is Meer Mohumud Ally) by Baigarries (*perſons preſſed for public Service*) and for their being tranſported from thence up to the Ghaut (*Paſſes*). Having conveyed them ſo far, we deſired alſo that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under theſe circumſtances, we truſt that Laſcars and others may be ordered from the Preſence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to repreſent, That we have diſpatched to your Majeſty three Letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the ſecond from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing gave us one alſo to be preſented to your Majeſty from a perſon named Monſieur L'Hermite: We alſo ſend three Memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and thoſe which the Chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded incloſed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly received—In addition to theſe, a ſeparate account of the Battle between the French and Engliſh Ships in the Roads of Tellicherry is alſo tranſmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—From the day of our departure on board the veſſel of that Traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accompliſhed in our endeavours to promote the Intereſts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Preſence. One of us being unable to ride on horſeback in conſequence of the heat of the weather, and his

ſuffering

ſuffering much from boils, we truſt that through your Majeſty's extreme kindneſs, we ſhall be favored with a Dooly from the Preſence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 30th of April* 1798.)

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 17.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Huſſun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim—Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 11th May* 1798.)

YOUR Letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 30th April* 1798) diſpatched by two camel meſſengers, has been received; and the contents have been aſcertained.

You ſtate that Huſſun Ally and Mohumud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) and ſome European Recruits; and the account which you ſent containing the liſt of their names, and the allowances for their ſubſiſtence, has been received.

According to your requeſt, two Palankeens and two Horſes are ſent for the two Chiefs, and 28 Horſes for the other Perſons; a Horſe is alſo ſent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having aſſigned two Palankeens to the two European Chiefs, and one to Huſſun Ally, you will repair to the Preſence with the Europeans. For the tranſportation of their Baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the Capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will deſire the European Chiefs to leave their ſurplus baggage behind them, depoſiting it in a houſe, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining neceſſary articles they will bring with them; by the bleſſing of God, after their arrival at the Preſence, their whole baggage will be ſent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Preſence.

An anſwer to their Letters is tranſmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them.—They have been informed, that if it be neceſſary to bring every body with them, they will do ſo; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, ſome of their Chiefs ſhould repair immediately to the Preſence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leiſurely after them.—Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohumud, Mirda, and an Hircarrah, for the purpoſe of providing them with neceſſaries, and you yourſelves will proceed to the Preſence with the European Chiefs.—You will cauſe them to be furniſhed with ſuch a quantity of proviſions as may be proper by the different Aumils (*Revenue Officers*) of the Talooks, and give regular receipts—An order (*Rahdary*) for this purpoſe has been written, and is tranſmitted

to you—Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadors, Juwajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are ſent to you.

Your diſpatching the Boxes containing the Trees was perfectly proper: Laſcars have alſo been ſent from the Preſence for the purpoſe of bringing them on—You will bring the Ship Builders who have arrived to the Preſence as well as the other Artificers; and after I ſhall have ſeen them, they will be ſent back for the purpoſe of being employed in Ship Building.

The Letters written by Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing reſpecting their negociations, nor mention where they have been, or from whence they came—We deſire you will cauſe Huſſun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the ſtate of the War, and a deſcription of whatever they may have ſeen curious or intereſting; having written all theſe particulars, you will tranſmit the narrative to the Preſence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and ſatisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Preſence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to diſpleaſe or vex them.

The order *(Rahdary)* for ſupplying neceſſaries which has been ſent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Conſidering what is proper, you will furniſh them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the neceſſary deductions may be granted. You muſt all three of you write ſeparate Arzies when you have occaſion to write.

To the Aſſof of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemalabaud) for the purpoſe of furniſhing the neceſſary articles to the Chriſtians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Preſence, and ſhould even the month of Zehijjah have elapſed, it is of no importance.

Endorſement.

Two large Mares, 29 Horſes, and Bearers for 3 Palankeens with 3 Duffadors, Jeewajee Naick, Phenkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are *(ſent)* with Komaul Mohummud Mirda, *(or head)* of Meſſengers, and Narrana and Burſa Naick Hircarrahs.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

No. 18.

TRANSLATION of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Iſlands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Veſſel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the 15th December* 1797.)

IT has been ordered by the ſacred Preſence, that *(we)* muſt bring 30,000 Horſe and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their Equipments and Artillery Men, with the French force. Proviſions, carriage, conveyance, and military ſtores, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar—This Article was not brought forward.

That we ſhould forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exerciſe well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.

That the Generals who may be ſent on their part *(the French)* be maſters of their profeſſion, ſuch as General Mangalon; and, as our King is better verſed in the ſyſtems of India, the French Generals muſt conſult with him and carry on operations againſt the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this War from the enemies of our King and the Republic, ſuch as Towns, Forts, Factories, Effects, Ships and Veſſels, Money, &c. or whatever Caſh or Treaſure be taken from Nations in ſubjection to them; all theſe muſt be divided into two *(equal)* parts, one half for our King, and the other for the Republic; excepting the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh formerly wreſted from it by force of arms; ſuch country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they *(the French)* ſhall have no ſhare in it.

Should the French Republic be deſirous of making Peace with the Engliſh, they are not to conclude ſuch Peace without our King being comprehended therein; becauſe, after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the Republic will be ſtill the Enemies of our King, and it would not be conſiſtent with Friendſhip and Juſtice, not to include him in the Peace.

Should any one in the ſervice of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French Camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and ſent to the Preſence, in order that he may be puniſhed according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—and in the ſame manner ſhould any one of the French Army enter the Camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he ſhall be immediately apprehended and ſent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may puniſh him agreeably to his own cuſtoms—This Article was not brought forward.

Should theſe Propoſitions be approved by the Republic, we requeſt the leaders of the Mother Republic, to tranſmit ſpeedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a ſmall veſſel, in order that his Highneſs in perſon may ſet on foot a formidable and victorious Army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is cloſe to Goa.—Oh, French Nation! With a view to the mutual intereſts of the parties,

our

our King intended to ſend ſeveral Letters under his auguſt Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpoſe of negotiating upon a ſhip belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the Mother Country—But the apprehenſion of the enemy, and the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, prevented the meaſure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared, and ſet up in the Camp of Lally; *(his Majeſty)* cauſed it to be ſaluted with three thouſand Guns *—Ripaud and Monſ. De Bay can bear teſtimony to this fact—And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will ſupport the Standard of the Republic; Oh, French Nation! if ye will but conſent to theſe Propoſitions, you need not hereafter fear your Enemies—Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your Iſland, for our King will keep the Engliſh ſo employed and embarraſſed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you—Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpoſe, and will not ceaſe until they ſhall have driven the Engliſh out of India.

OH PROTECTOR! †
Supporter of the World, Health!

The Particulars of our Proceedings from our firſt leaving Jemaul-abaud, until our arrival (return) at the port of Cowriaul *(Mangalore)* in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follow:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the birth of Mohummed *(5th December* 1797,) we embarked—Ripaud occaſioned the delay of a day or two in adjuſting the equipments of the Veſſel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor.—After proceeding five or ſix Coſs ‡ to ſea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or ſix perſons came up to us in a very diſorderly manner, deſiring us to ſhew them the letters which had been entruſted to us for the Sirdars *(or Chiefs)* at the Mauritius—we obſerved, that our orders from the Preſence were, not to open the diſpatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him *(Ripaud)* who had laid the foundation of the preſent expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumſtances, to take ſuch ſtep.—All our perſuaſions were of no avail; he took the diſpatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs § alſo—we told him that he would be diſgraced, and his improper proceedings be expoſed among his whole nation, *(adding)* that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of ſuch a degree of treachery and miſconduct: That until our arrival at the Mauritius, we reſpected theſe Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would ſacrifice our lives, but we would do with theſe Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Preſence.—Upon this, he reſtored them to us.—The next day he came to us, and deſired that we would make over to him the Money which had been given to us by the Preſence, for him and his French aſſociates, elſe *(ſaid he)* I will go to Umbajee *(meaning perhaps towards Bombay)* and other quarters, for plunder, and will coaſt it for

* Here follow the names of various Implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muſkets, and Rockets; but, the uſual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's ſyſtem, it is not known what ſpecies are here deſignated. This alludes to the ceremony of conſecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been eſtabliſhed at Seringapatam under the auſpices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is ſtyled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.

† An invocation to the Deity.

‡ A Coſs is uſually reckoned equal to about two miles Engliſh.

§ Khereetahs are the bags or caſes of tiſſue or ſilk, in which letters addreſſed to perſons of rank are uſually encloſed.

for five or six months—We answered, " You know very well, that the Money which " his Highness assigned for our expences was entrusted to us in your presence, by " Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar; knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecom- " ing in you to make this request.—Refuge of the World, Health?—He assigned for our accomodation, the place were the Lascars are; there was no place for us to sleep or to sit in—our inconveniences encreased daily; at last we desired Ripaud to allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small Doney *(Boat)* which was on the vessel, to sleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Island.—From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more *(water)* than what he allowed the Lascars, and which only sufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the course of the voyage he took two vessels; after taking the cargo out he released them.—After ten or twelve days we steered directly for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a message to me *, proposing to recite to us the commands which your Highness had entrusted to him, respecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a Translation of them, and make our representations accordingly at the Island. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, had communicated to us in his *(Ripaud's)* presence, orders to this effect; that whatever he *(Ripaud)* should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our representations accordingly to the Sirdars above-mentioned, through the medium of Monsieur De Bay.—Ripaud brought several papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several Articles; which being done, he said, that they were in conformity to the orders of the Presence, and desired that we would regulate our negociations accordingly.—It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered from the rain, and the motion of the Waves of the Sea. However, by the favor of God and your Majesty's auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 3d of the Month Rawzee *(19th January* 1798,*)* being arrived within two cos's of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the Ship.—He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality—he told him that we were Ambassadors sent by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one *(on shore)* to give notice. The Pilot immediately sent a Lascar with a verbal message to the General; and in two or three hours † after a Physician came to ascertain the people's health on board the ship. He sent for all the men who were on board the vessel, and enquired into the state of every man's health; he then came up to us, and made a salam *(or obeisance)* and told us, that he would immediately send notice to the General of our arrival; we desired him to allot some place for our accommodation on shore, and enable us to disembark, adding that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one *(else.)* The Physician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of rank with a verbal message, stating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day—we replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one; they replied, that it was very well, they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such

* The Vakeels are designated throughout this Paper by the term Ghoolaum or Slaves. Here the word is in the singular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The *hours* in this Paper must be understood to mean the Hindostany Ghurry, consisting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

ſuch orders as he might give—after this they went away.—In the mean time Ripaud carried the Ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the River, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had repreſented every thing to the General—before his return however, five or ſix Sirdars and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's came to us on board the veſſel, and told us that they muſt conform to the cuſtom of their Nation, and that if they did not receive your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors with due reſpect and attention, they would be cenſured from home. We uſed every argument in our power to diſſuade them, but to no purpoſe. The next day, the ſoldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's houſe, by General Malartic's directions, who ſent ſeveral Officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his houſe—accordingly we went on ſhore in the boat; and immediately upon our landing near a hundred-and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmoſt degree of reſpect to the Sirdars—When arrived at General Malartic's houſe, the General himſelf, General Sercey, the Members of Council *, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the houſe.—The General ſeated us upon chairs cloſe at his right hand.—We preſented your Highneſs's Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majeſty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Preſence for ſeveral years, and therefore your Majeſty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might aſcertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majeſty's friends. I then took the Khereetas containing your Majeſty's letters in my hands, roſe from my ſeat, and addreſſing the Sirdars, told them that they muſt take the Royal Letters with reſpect.—Upon this General Malartic aroſe, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the ſame manner General Sercey roſe from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter alſo.—General Mangalon was not then preſent, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highneſs's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the auguſt Letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the Preſident of the Council—Malartic deſired Monſieur Des Combres to riſe and take the letters. At the time of our landing we deſired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our arrival, he came to the Aſſembly, and holding his hat under his arm, ſtood at a diſtance. We told General Malartic that Monſieur De Bay had been ſent from the Preſence to be the Interpreter between him *(Malartic)* and us, in any negociations which might take place between us; in conſequence of which, he called De Bay to him, and obſerved to him, that in your Highneſs's Letter, Yooſuf Alli was mentioned (*as the perſon deputed*) whereas our names were Huſſun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and deſired to know the reaſon of this?—This being explained to us by De Bay, I anſwered, that Meer Yooſuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illneſs, he had been ſet aſide, and your Highneſs had deputed us inſtead—we then told General Malartic that we had ſeveral points of a ſecret nature to communicate to him, and, therefore, if he would ſend for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highneſs had directed.—General Malartic anſwered "At 3 o'clock

2 "we

* The Colonial Aſſembly muſt be ſuppoſed to be here meant.

" we *two* * *Sirdars* will viſit you at your place of reſidence;" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palanquins, and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Iſland, and he gave us a garden cloſe to the city to reſide in. At 3 o'Clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned viſited us—we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the houſe with all due ceremony and reſpect. We ſeated them upon chairs, and addreſſed them to this effect: "The object of our King in deſiring to form an Alliance with the French " Republic, is to cruſh our already half-expiring enemy—what do you wait for? " His Majeſty is ready to afford you ſuccours; ſhew yourſelves in India. The " unbounded violence and oppreſſion of the Engliſh, have rendered all the Princes " of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every ſide, and from the great " extent of territory which they have acquired by artifice, they are diſperſed in all " quarters. Look upon the preſent time as a moſt fortunate opportunity; ſend a " large Army and an extenſive train of Artillery, to the aſſiſtance of our Sovereign, " and effectually chaſtizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India.—The " Engliſh tremble at the very name of our Sovereign and of the French, and " will not be able to withſtand the power of our Sovereign, ſupported by the aid of " the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter.—It is well known to " the Republic, that both his late Majeſty and our preſent Sovereign, have at all " times been the friends and well wiſhers of the French Nation, have always ſought " their aſſiſtance and ſupport, and made common cauſe in their wars againſt their " enemies.—The wiſh of our Sovereign is this, that by affording aſſiſtance to the " Republic, the French name may become as honoured and exalted in India, as it " is through Europe and among the Muſſulmen."

The Sirdars aſked, if an auxiliary force ſhould be furniſhed from Europe, would your Highneſs ſupply them with Proviſions, Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage?—We anſwered, That from the day of the landing of the French Army in India, your Highneſs would ſupply them with Proviſions; that is to ſay, Rice, Meat of every kind, and Ghee (excepting however European Liquors) Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage—They then told us, That for the purpoſe of procuring a large Military Force, they would fit out two Ships of War, and diſpatch them with letters from themſelves, together with your Highneſs's letters addreſſed to them four, in charge of two confidential perſons of rank, to France; and they deſired that we would give them a memorandum of the proviſions and carriage which we had promiſed them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and ſpeedily obtain the military ſuccours required.—We replied, that we would the next day furniſh them with the memorandum accordingly.—They then roſe and went home.—In the morning they ſent the Head Aid-de-Camp and † . . . . - Dewan ‡, to us; who ſaid that General Malartic ſent his compliments, and deſired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he requeſted, that we would furniſh him with the memorandum which we had promiſed, with reſpect to proviſions and carriage.—Having accordingly drawn up a Memorandum with regard to proviſions and carriage, we ſent it by Monſ. De Bay to General Malartic.—Cheriſher of the World, Health!—Theſe four Sirdars have

* It does not appear who the other was.
† No probable name can be conjectured from the original.
‡ Superintendant of the Revenue or Finance.

have each written ſeparate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the aſſiſtance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential perſons, one Monſ.*——the Head Aid-de-Camp, the other Monſ. Magon, a Captain, in order to repreſent the exceſs of your Highneſs's friendſhip and attachment, and charged with your Highneſs's letters addreſſed to General Malartic, &c. And accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed, (23*d Jauuary* 1798) they were diſpatched to Europe, on two ſhips of war, with the utmoſt caution.—After two or three days, with a view to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, we cauſed a paper to be drawn up, by Monſieur De Bay, to the following purpoſe, and ſent it to General Malartic; viz. that in order to cement the baſis of friendſhip and alliance, it was neceſſary that both parties ſhould bind themſelves by Oaths, in order that the ſyſtem of harmony and friendſhip, ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and the French Nation, might be confirmed, and that while the moon ſhould keep its courſe, this alliance ſhould remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for anſwer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon Government in Europe; that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully eſtabliſhed; that there would never be any diminution of that friendſhip and union, as long as the moon retained her courſe; that the enemies of their ſtate were the enemies of the French Nation; that your Highneſs would ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing what the devotion and friendſhip of the French Nation would effect, with the view of cruſhing the enemy; and that he was from his heart the devoted ſervant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the World! In conſequence of the ſeverity of a ſea voyage, and unfavourableneſs of the climate, I was ſo much indiſpoſed, that * General Malartic's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill; in conſequence of which he immediately ſent two of the firſt Phyſicians to attend me, with a meſſage, that on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himſelf to viſit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly; and after making enquiries reſpecting my health, he ſaid that Ripaud had made an erroneous repreſentation to your Highneſs, which occaſioned us to be deputed, *That had we arrived four months before, he could have ſent us back with One Thouſand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that thoſe troops had now been diſpatched to Batavia, to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch*; ſtill however he would manifeſt his devotion in the beſt manner he could, and that he would not ſend us away empty-handed.—He then aſked in what places your Highneſs had factories eſtabliſhed, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of factories? and deſired us to ſend a memorandum upon the ſubject. The next day we cauſed De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we ſent to General Malartic; viz. "That your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed factories at *Muſcat*, at *Kutch*, at *Buſſora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential perſons were kept at each factory to buy and ſell; and that if he *(Malartic)* were willing that a factory on the part of your Highneſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the Mauritius, we would repreſent it to your Highneſs, and that if you approved, a factory ſhould be eſtabliſhed accordingly." Some days after, General Malartic ſent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the eſtabliſhment of the Sirkar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to ſuperintend it, who would provide ſuch articles as your Highneſs required at a favourable rate, and alſo that he would

* * Names illegible.

would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and cloves, some European fruit trees, fine-coloured and sweet-scented flowers, and filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At three o'clock we received a visit from General Sercy. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house, and seated him on a chair. General Sercy said to us, That, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness. After that, we told him, That it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced Navigators, several Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders; to which General Sercy agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours, he rose. After this, General Malartic sent a message by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the Powder Works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were saluted with twenty-one guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several Officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercy, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works—We answered, that it was just as they pleased; their pleasure was ours. They immediately rose, and shewed us all the works.—We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They then requested that we would go and see the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the Powder Works, we were again saluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home.—The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the close of the day we went to the place where the fire-works were to be exhibited. The second Aid de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story—at that time both the Generals were not present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night, and seen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and see the Armoury, the Moody-Khauna*, and the Iron Manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day General Malartic sent a verbal message by . . . . . Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Batteries and Ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the Batteries and Ordnance: they caused several shots to be fired. After seeing them all, we took

* Granary.

took leave of thoſe Sirdars and returned home.—The next day we were informed by Des Combres and the Dewan, that General Malartic had ſent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the ſervice of the Sirkar; and that the General ſaid he would not ſuffer us to take leave until the return of the ſhip—We told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enliſted for the ſervice of the Sirkar (in other words *Recruits*) nor were ſuch the orders we received from the Preſence. Five or ſix days after, General Malartic ſent a man to call us—He told us, that he had appointed ſome men for the ſervice of the Sirkar, whom he was about to ſend accordingly; and deſired us to give it under our hands, that we would repreſent to the Preſence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he ſhould fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any ſuch repreſentation to the Preſence. General Malartic replied, "Were I to write to the Preſence, would it not be agreed "to?" We anſwered, that if he choſe to write, it would be at your Highneſs's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave.—Being arrived at home, we wrote and ſent a letter to General Malartic by Monſieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to "carry with us the ſuccour of a large and effective body of troops. Perſons of "your nation repreſented to the Preſence, that a conſiderable body of troops was "actually ready at the Mauritius for the aſſiſtance of the Sirkar, and that ſo ſoon as "Ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the "Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men ſhould be ſent back with them, "whereby the common enemy would be chaſtiſed. Had his Highneſs been "pleaſed to give us orders for raiſing French Recruits, his Highneſs would not "have ſent us without ſettling their rate of pay and eſtabliſhment, agreeably to "the cuſtom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union and eſtabliſhed "friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two States, you deem it improper to ſend "away the Ambaſſadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar empty handed, and therefore "propoſe to ſend a few men, whom you yourſelf have engaged for the ſervice of "the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not be anſwered by ſo ſmall a body of "men: Neither are we inſtructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritus, nor "indeed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every "day, *(meaning for the purpoſe of being engaged)* and require to be furniſhed with "money; but ſuppoſing they waved their demand for money here, and voluntarily "repaired to the Preſence with us, under your orders, their pay muſt be fixed by the "Preſence; elſe, ſuſpending this buſineſs until his Highneſs can be informed, depute "two Vakeels of your own with us to negociate the matter. As ſoon as ſuch Va-"keels ſhall have arrived at the Preſence, and his Highneſs ſhall have ſtated to them "the rate of pay and eſtabliſhment, as allowed to Lally's force in the ſervice of the "Sirkar, ſhould his Highneſs be diſpoſed to entertain them agreeably to the accuſ-"tomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highneſs will ſend money with his Ambaſſadors; and "then you may enliſt men and ſend them accordingly: in the mean time, do us the "favor to give us our leave to return to the Preſence."——General Malartic wrote in anſwer, and alſo ſent word by Monſieur des Combres and . . . . . the Dewan, That he propoſed ſending Meſſrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with ſeveral other Sirdars, to your Highneſs, with this view; that until the arrival of the French ſuccours from Europe, the former ſhould reſide at the Preſence in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falſities, like Ripaud, deceive your Highneſs; and that Monſieur Dubuc might be deputed to France, together with your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors, at the

opening

opening of the ſeaſon, to negotiate on the part of your Highneſs; as by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For theſe reaſons, he ſaid, he propoſed ſending theſe perſons to the Preſence, that hereafter ſhould your Highneſs approve of engaging Frenchmen for your ſervice, they ſhould be entertained at the rate and according to the cuſtoms of the Sircar, and ſent accordingly.—Refuge of the World!—After the lapſe of 18 days, the ſhip which had been ſent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wiſhed to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic ſent word to us, that he propoſed in the courſe of five or ſix days to ſend us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highneſs. General Mangalon paying us a viſit, we ſtated to him that it would be very deſirable if he would accompany the troops deſtined for the ſervice of the State—to which he replied, that when a conſiderable force ſhould arrive from Europe for the purpoſe of ſubduing the Enemy, he would accompany it to the Preſence, and he deſired that we would repreſent ſo to your Highneſs. After ſitting two hours, he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic ſent for us to his houſe, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and then propoſed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding that he himſelf would accompany us on board of ſhip to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thurſday the 21ſt of Rubbaunee 1225 (*8th March* 1798) of the birth of Mohummud, we ſet out.—Arrived at the bank of the river's mouth, ſeveral Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and eſcorted us on board the ſhip, where they took leave.—An hour after, General Malartic, Monſ. Chapuis, and Monſ. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs containing the Arzees to your Highneſs's addreſs, deſiring that we would preſent his humble reſpects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor, and returned as ſoon as General Malartic had got on board the boat—the Captain of the ſhip ordered the anchor to be hove; and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Monſ. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat, and viſited the Governor of Bourbon; and returned, bringing with them four perſons, who were deſirous of proceeding to the Preſence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor ſhaped his courſe for Mangalore. Near the Line we met with a ſtorm, in which one of the maſts of the ſhip was ſprung (or *carried away*), and during the whole of the night the people deſpaired of their lives; but through the favor of God and the Royal Auſpices, in the morning the ſtorm ceaſed.

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highneſs a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry *, together with the diſembarkment of the Europeans, and their demands. Whence your Highneſs will have been informed of thoſe particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub 1226 of the birth of Mohummud (*23d May* 1798.)

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

* This alludes to the capture of the Raymond and Woodcott Indiamen in Tellicherry Road.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

No. 19.

Tranſlation of the Narrative of MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM, *one of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by* TIPPOO SULTAUN *to the Iſle of France in* 1797.

CHAPTER I.—Account of the departure of Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Iſland of Mauritus, on board a ſhip *(Pataila)* accompanied by Ripaud, a Frenchman; alſo of the Conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

WE, Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zankery, the year Sauz *(anſwering to about the 4th of December* 1797*)* 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, having embarked on board the ſhip *****, in company with Ripaud the European, in purſuance of the order of the enlightened Preſence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the ſame year *(anſwering to the 8th January* 1798*)* ſafely arrived at the Mauritius. The Sirdars *(or Chiefs)* of that place, in conſideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greateſt reſpect, and we were landed in the town at one of the beſt houſes.

The four Letters addreſſed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the ſecond to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Des Combres, were delivered; and theſe four Chiefs received them with the greateſt reſpect. They opened them, and aſcertained their contents. They mentioned that two ſhips were to be diſpatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they ſhould ſend two other ſhips as a convoy to them, altogether four ſhips; that they (the four Chiefs) ſhould write to Paris an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and perſuade the Directory to open a Negociation.

Your Servants conſidered the departure of theſe ſhips for Paris, ſo immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a moſt propitious circumſtance, the happy effect of your victorious auſpices, and as preſaging the ſucceſs of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. We obſerved to the Chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to poſtpone the departure of the ſhips for ſome days, and ſend copies of the letters which they had reſpectively received from the Preſence, with their own diſpatches on the ſubject of the Negociation with your Highneſs, in order that all your Highneſs's wiſhes might be made known and acquieſced in as ſoon as poſſible.

The Chiefs accordingly, on due conſideration, wrote what was proper. We alſo, taking advantage of the circumſtance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note *, one Monſ. Magon, the other Monſ. Pigon, (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sirkar) to act as Vakeels, *(or Ambaſſadors;)* and after preparing an Hookumnama *(or Inſtrument)* containing ten Propoſitions, the particulars of which will appear in a ſeparate paper, we delivered it to them, and diſpatched them on board the ſaid ſhips for Paris, on the 6th of Rauzee of the ſame year *(anſwering to about the 22d of January* 1798*)*. By the bleſſing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will

* Theſe names are too indiſtinctly written in the Perſian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

will ſpeedly be brought to bear agreeably to your wiſhes; but it will be better, with a view to give efficacy to the buſineſs, if Vakeels be ſent to Paris, with all poſſible expedition, immediately from the Sirkar. At a former period, it was your wiſh to ſend confidential Vakeels to Paris, for the purpoſe of promoting the objects you have in view; if Vakeels had been ſent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accompliſhed.

It is certain, that the Engliſh are reduced to great difficulties and diſtreſs, and at this criſis the Negociations at Paris may be carried on with the greateſt ſucceſs: from the friendſhip of the Chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only ſome Recruits and the eſtabliſhment of a Factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, ſuch as ſuccours for your Country, and the conducting a Negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be adviſeable, however, to preſerve a friendſhip between theſe Chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect underſtandings, having made ourſelves acquainted with theſe matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows:

HAVING weighed anchor from the Bay *(Khaures)* at Courial *(Mangalore)* we proceeded out to the Roads, and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and ſaid that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We aſked him, in what reſpect our Chiefs had behaved ill towards him? he anſwered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he ſhould be ſupplied from the Sirkar with all the ſtores and neceſſaries for the ſhip in the moſt ample manner, and that he ſhould thereon be diſpatched; that the Sirdars had furniſhed him with neither ſtores nor neceſſaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khaun, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the ſum of 325 Pagodas, and had alſo taken a Bond from him for the ſhip, and informed him that he muſt himſelf purchaſe the ſtores and neceſſaries for her. That he had, in conſequence, purchaſed them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had ſuſtained a great loſs; he therefore wiſhed to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himſelf for his loſſes, he propoſed to ſeize ſome of the Enemy's ſhips, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this aſked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Preſence, and what improper meaſures he now propoſed to purſue? we obſerved, that it would be proper for him to pay ſome attention to his engagement, and to have ſome conſideration for the important buſineſs in agitation; that your Highneſs had treated him with great kindneſs, and that it would be well for him to exert himſelf cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied, that it was well; but that he wiſhed to ſee the Letters which had been written from the Preſence to the Sirdars (or Chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to aſcertain whether they were the ſame Letters or others. We obſerved to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Preſence, that we ſhould deliver theſe Letters to the Chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherouſly to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be ſeverely reprimanded for it. Notwithſtanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he ſtill poſitively inſiſted, that without opening and reading the Letters addreſſed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpleſs, gave the four Letters into the

hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehenſion, immediately weighed anchor, and ſet off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the proſperous fortunes of your Highneſs, arrived in ſafety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.—Account of the Conferences with Chiefs of Mauritius:—

WHO immediately on our arrival ſent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the ſtate of health of the ſhip's company, and to aſcertain from whence ſhe came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whoſe kingdom and country be the ſhadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with ſeveral Sirdars to receive us; and they having placed us in it, and brought us on ſhore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greateſt ceremony and reſpect to the houſe of General Malartic, and all the Chiefs and Gentlemen roſe with great deference, and made us ſit down—They made enquiry after the health of your Highneſs. We replied, "God be praiſed, by the Divine favor, he "always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs "of his country, and in puniſhing and preventing the evil deſigns of his devoted "enemies; and he has ſent his compliments to all the Chiefs." All the Chiefs immediately on hearing the word, Compliments, taking off their hats, and riſing from their ſeats, offered their profound reſpects—Upon this we gave the Four Chiefs their letters—They aſked what elſe there was beſides the letters?—We anſwered, a Hookumnaumah*. They then ſent to our place of reſidence, and obſerved that the evening they would call in on us and ſee the Hookamnaumah—The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themſelves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah—We informed the Chiefs, that Ripaud was preſent at the time of writing it, and that it would be well if he were called in.—General Malartic replied, that he did not ſend this European as a Vakeel to the reſplendent Preſence; "what then," ſaid he, "has he to do here? he is ſecond officer of a ſhip, and you are "come from the Preſence, the Shadow of God: whatever conferences it may be "neceſſary to hold, let them be held with you." We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs the ten Articles reſpecting Proviſions, &c. the particulars of which are ſpecified in a ſeparate paper; and the Chiefs being extremely pleaſed with it, went to their own houſes; and they have ſince ſent, on their own part, thoſe Ten Articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our Return from the Mauritius to the Reſplendent Preſence.

THE four Chiefs of Mauritius told us perſonally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a falſe repreſentation to the Sultaun: That at preſent they had no Forces; that had we arrived four Months ſooner, a ſmall reinforcement would have been ſent with us; that as a ſuccour to the Dutch, two Ships had been ſent to Batavia, more than three Months ago; that had we arrived ſooner, theſe Ships ſhould have gone as a reinforcement with us. We obſerved to the Chiefs, that for forty

* Or Paper of Inſtructions;—probably means the Paper of Propoſitions annexed to the Diary of Huſſun Alli.

forty years a friendſhip had ſubſiſted between them and your Highneſs, the circumſtances of which it was not neceſſary to particularize; that it was the moſt ardent wiſh of your Highneſs's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the Engliſh Nation, and raiſing the ſtandard of victory, and affording aſſiſtance and protection to the Country of Hindoſtan, cement ſtill ſtronger the bonds of union and friendſhip: that our Sovereign had with this determined view ſent us to them, and that they ſhould act in ſuch a manner, as to encreaſe the honor and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a ſhort time a large Army, and efficient Succours would be ſent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the ſervice of the Sirkar. After this converſation they returned to their Houſes.

Chapter V.—The Chiefs of Mauritius cauſed a Proclamation to be made in the City by beat of Drum, and ſent Letters to the neighbouring Iſland, inviting thoſe to come forward who were deſirous of entering into the Service of your Highneſs.

After an interval of fifteen days, ſome few men aſſembled, and the Chiefs having ſent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers, and Artificers, they were about to ſend them with us to the Preſence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been eſtabliſhed at the Mauritius ſhould be regularly paid to the perſons ſent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extenſive ſuccours and a large Army, and not to carry away Recruits,—that had we come to procure Recruits, we ſhould certainly have come furniſhed with inſtructions for ſettling their pay: that they were at liberty to ſend them, if they pleaſed; but that the eſtabliſhment of pay, and the entertaining of them, reſted with your Highneſs, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. Theſe particulars were ſtated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that altho' we would not give what they deſired in writing, it was of no conſequence; that they ſhould at their own diſcretion, put the perſons who had accepted ſervice on board the Ship, and ſend them with us; that ſhould your Highneſs entertain them in your ſervice, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwiſe, the men ſhould be ſent back on the ſame Ship to the Mauritius.

Chapter VI.—We ſubmitted ſix Propoſitions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1ſt Propoſition—That they ſhould ſend two reſpectable perſons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to Paris, for conducting the Negociation.

They accordingly did ſend two reſpectable perſons to Paris.

2d Propoſition—That we ſhould enter into a Treaty, that their Standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſhould be united*.

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3d Propoſition—That a Factory ſhould be eſtabliſhed at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they conſented.

4th

* In other words, that a Treaty of Alliance, offenſive and defenſive, ſhould be concluded.

4th Propoſition—That they ſhould ſend to the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſome Nutmeg and Clove Trees.

To this they agreed, and have ſent them to the Preſence with us.

5th Propoſition—That we would not carry with us to the Preſence the Recruits, whom they propoſed to ſend.

6th Propoſition—That in the event of your Highneſs being deſirous of ſending Vakeels to Paris, they ſhould be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived.

To this they aſſented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European, came to us at night twice, during our reſidence at the Mauritius. The firſt time he came, he ſaid, that General Malartic and the other Chiefs had ſhewn great diſpleaſure and anger towards him, aſking him why he had by a falſe repreſentation to the Preſence brought us there? Ripaud aſked us to give him an inſtrument in writing, purporting that he had not by ſpeaking to your Highneſs, been the means of bringing us; for that Monſieur Munderool *(Moneron)* had at a former period, made a repreſentation to the Preſence, recommending that your Highneſs ſhould ſend Vakeels on your part to France, and elſewhere, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſuccours.—We, thereon, told Ripaud that he had delivered a ſtatement to the Preſence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been ſent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any ſuch writing.

The ſecond time that Ripaud came, he ſaid, that Meer Gholaum Alli, ſpeaking of the buſineſs of the Negociation, had mentioned that he *(Ripaud)* had certainly ſuggeſted to the Preſence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind.—We were informed too by Des Combres, the firſt in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and diſreſpectful diſcourſe, ſaying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his releaſe by ſtratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in conſequence of this very improper diſcourſe, they had diſgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Des Combres further aſked, why your Highneſs, the Nizam, and the Mahrattahs, did not unite and drive the Engliſh out of Hindoſtan? He ſaid, it was certain that by the union of theſe three, the Engliſh might be rooted out of that Country.—That 500 Frenchmen had been in the ſervice of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they *(the Engliſh)* had peremptorily remonſtrated with him, and had cauſed him to diſmiſs the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much diſſatisfied with the Engliſh, and that it was his wiſh to produce a good underſtanding between your Highneſs and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Des Combres, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen being aſſembled in conſultation, it had been aſked, whether in Hindoſtan the French had any Ally? that at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was preſent, who replied, that your Highneſs for a period of forty years, had been the Ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this, all the Gentlemen were highly pleaſed.

We were informed by Monſieur Coſſigny, that the * Letters of your Highneſs, which

* No Copies of theſe Letters have yet been diſcovered; their date alſo is unknown. It is evident, however, from M. Coſſigny's Letter in the French Correſpondence—Paper (B.)—that their object was the ſame as that of the Embaſſy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Monneron, a perſon of ſome note in the French revolution, was the bearer of theſe Letters.

which had been ſent to France under the care of Monſ. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic reſpecting Ripaud; he replied, that on his receiving your Highneſs's commands regarding him, he would take him into cuſtody, and ſend him to your Highneſs; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highneſs ought not to ſend ſuch perſons as Vakeels.

He ſhewed us the place in which Gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is equal to two Cartridges, and the Balls for theſe Guns weigh 60 Ruttuls *(or Pounds;)* they make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into theſe Guns, which they fire off—The Balls carry as far as 200 Sultauny Dirrehs *(or Yards)*—In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times, for the purpoſe of ſhewing them to us.

He ſhewed us the Gardens in which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated.

He ſhewed us the Bridge *(or Pier,)* on both ſides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of theſe Batteries there are ſixty excellent Guns, the Balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the Guns, they are fired off; and by theſe Balls the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He ſhewed us Fire-works of different ſorts (ſuch as the Chuckerbaun and Taramundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with Plays and Muſic, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He ſhewed us the Manufactory for Guns, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, and the various implements of War.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned General.

The Iſland of Mauritius is in length 60 Coſs, and 40 Coſs in breadth—The City is ſituated at the foot of a Hill.

The following particulars were aſcertained from * * * *—

A Daniſh Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with Letters from Paris—All the Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius being aſſembled, and having read the Letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of * * *—why all the Gentlemen had remained a whole day in conſternation—He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new ſyſtem had been eſtabliſhed: That there were * five Chiefs of the firſt order: that there was a Council of Ancients conſiſting of 250, and a third order of young Men, whoſe number amounted to 500: that theſe Chiefs conſulting together, conduct the affairs of the ſtate; that the Germans had made Peace with the French, but that the Engliſh having bribed the former with Millions of Money, had ſeparated them from the French, and brought them over to their own Party: that through the means of the Germans, they had alſo brought over to their intereſts two of the Chiefs of the firſt order, *(the Directory)*, and a great number of thoſe of the ſecond and third orders: and that they ſecretly determined to bring about a Peace between the French and Engliſh; that this being diſcovered by the other Chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon aſked the Chiefs who were in the intereſt of the Engliſh, for what reaſon they were intriguing to accompliſh a Peace with that Nation? They replied, that they had been ſeduced into this error by the inſtigation and artifice of the

* Meaning the Directory.

the Germans: They in conſequence put all theſe French Chiefs, the partizans of the Engliſh, into cloſe confinement, and appointed 5,000 Horſe as a Guard for the cuſtody of them. The Engliſh Vakeels, (*Agents or Ambaſſadors*) who had come to favor the ſcheme, took to flight *; that in conſequence of this circumſtance, a miſunderſtanding had again ariſen between the Germans and the French, and that Peace at this time could by no means be eſtabliſhed between the French and Engliſh. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the Engliſh, that Peace can be eſtabliſhed with them only on condition, that they ſhould be content to be placed in the ſame ſituation that they were in forty years ago; that on thoſe terms they certainly might have Peace. The Engliſh are reduced to the greateſt difficulties and diſtreſs: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to ſubſiſt on the reſources which they draw from Bengal, and elſewhere? There being ſo much reaſon to believe, that the Engliſh are in a weak and ſhattered condition, the kings of Conſtantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambaſſadors*) are aſſembled at Paris.

We having aſcertained all the foregoing particulars by enquiry at different places, have repreſented them to the Preſence to the beſt of our ability.—To add more, were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. We truſt that we ſhall be honored with the kindneſs and favour of your Highneſs.

CHAPTER VIII.—We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ſhip on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 7th of March* 1798) we arrived in ſafety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thurſday in the evening. General Malartic, and all the Chiefs, came on board to ſee us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Preſence: they urged the Captain, very ſtrongly, to do every thing to promote our eaſe and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul: the General then, addreſſing himſelf to us, obſerved, that the perſons who had formerly come on the part of your Highneſs, had carried off a great deal of money on falſe pretences; that they had expended large ſums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, ſent General Chaupy for the purpoſe of remaining at the Preſence; alſo General Dubuc, for ſuperintending naval affairs; and Monſ. Des Moulins, for the purpoſe of diſciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to theſe, ſent Sailors, Gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned theſe particulars verbally; and obſerved, that the remaining circumſtances would appear from his letter to the Preſence.—Thereon all the guns of the ſhip, and of the other ſhips, having been fired, the General returned to his houſe, and the anchor of the ſhip being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul: having taken on board ſome perſons at Bourbon, we proceeded ſtraight to Couriaul.

The ſhip on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a Patamar, in which there were ſome Malabar Men; and we aſked from whence they came? they ſaid, from Cannanore: We aſked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any Engliſh ſhips there or not? they replied, That there were two ſhips there †.—

Immediately

* This probably alludes to the ſudden departure of Lord Malmeſbury from France.

† The Raymond and Woodcot.

Immediatelr on hearing this news, the Patamar was releaſed, and the ſhip was ſteered towards Tellichery. Every body however objected; obſerving, that as the Vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellichery for the purpoſe of fighting. The Captain of the ſhip replied, that after receiving accounts of the Engliſh ſhips, ſhould he not go in queſt of them, he ſhould be highly culpable, and deſerve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquieſce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the 19th of April* 1798) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ſhip at anchor there. Near the evening another ſhip had come into the Road of Tellicherry, when, on a ſudden, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and the lightning ſtriking the ſhip, ſhe was daſhed to pieces on the ſhore—one man was killed by a ſtroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Engliſh ſhip, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and, entering the Roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ſhips had yet furled their ſails, when the French ſhip, on board of which we were, went in between the two Engliſh ſhips, which were in the Roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of theſe ſhips to haul down their colours; upon which, both ſhips fired off their guns, and an engagement enſued. The ſhip which had been previouſly at anchor, ſtruck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off; but ſhe was alſo taken and brought back.

Paſſing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ſhip, were anchored in the river (*or ſea*). The number of the Priſoners, Chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ſhips, we confined their crews on board our own ſhip.

In the morning, a Sirdar (or Chief) came on board our ſhip from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar ſet off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not aſcertain: ſome few of the Engliſh were detained, and the remainder were ſet at liberty. Both the prizes were diſpatched to the Iſland of Mauritius. We heard that the two ſhips were worth Five Lacs of Rupees, and that the goods, money, effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacs. The remaining perſons having been ſent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and purſued the route to Couriaul. At this time a two-maſted ſhip hove in ſight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we aſked what ſhip it was? they replied, Tippoo Sultaun's. Under whoſe charge? they ſaid, That ſhe was under an Aſſof (or Officer) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ſhip further mentioned, that ſhe had ſailed for Muſcat, and having been driven back from thence by a ſtorm, they had repaired to this quarter. The Mate and Nakhooda (*Captain or Pilot*) of the ſhip, had on board three thouſand Bags of Rice, and there was alſo a little Black Pepper. The French Captain was deſirous of ſending the ſhip to the Mauritius; but we repreſented to him, that the ſhip had come there in conſequence of a ſtorm, and that it was not at all proper to ſend her to the Mauritius, ſince ſhe in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain obſerved, if this ſhip belonged to the Sirkar, why had ſhe come to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of ſelling Rice? We replied, that this was beſt known to our Prince. They put eight Soldiers on board the ſhip and carried her to Couriaul.

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wedneſday at noon, the 8th of Zekaudah, *(anſwering to the 26th of April* 1798.)

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an Engliſh ſhip from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Couriaul, where a French ſhip was at anchor under Engliſh Colours: that the Engliſh, taking her for one of their own ſhips, had come in for water, and requeſted the other to aſſiſt her to proceed to Bombay by ſupplying her with water. The French ſaid that they would ſupply her with water, and ſend her to the place of her deſtination. The Captain at the ſame time told the Sirdars of his own ſhip, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars *(the Engliſh)*, to ſeize the ſhip. Accordingly, having put people on board the ſhip, they diſpatched her to the Mauritius. We heard, that the ſhip had on board Bengal Goods to the value of five Lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is diſtant from Mauritius 900 Coſs, but by the route of * it is 1100 Coſs; Paris is ſtiſtant 2000 Coſs from Mauritius.

Having attentively aſcertained theſe accounts, we have commited them to writing: Should any errors have occured in the courſe of writing them, we ſhall be forgiven.

(Signed) MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 20.

N. B. The following is ſubſtantially the ſame as that in the French Correſpondence, marked No. 22.

DRAFT of a Letter from the Preſence (*Tippoo Sultaun*) to the Executive Directory of France; dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul, 1213, (*anſwering to the 30th of Auguſt* 1798.) *

TO the diſtinguiſhed and exalted in Rank, the refuge of old and faithful Friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them!

By the favor of God! always conſider the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the People of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation—a cordial friendſhip muſt be maintained between them as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.—Though (which God forbid) the earth and the ſkies ſhould be ſhaken from their places, yet ſhall not our mutual friendſhip be impaired.—The Engliſh, conſtantly burning with hatred and jealouſy at the friendſhip of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and ſtimulated by their jealouſy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and, without provocation, carried on a long and ſevere war againſt me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people reſolved

* Name illegible.

† There is apparently ſome error in the original Perſian, with reſpect to the date; unleſs it be ſuppoſed that the date at the beginning marks the time of tranſcribing the Letter into the Book in which the original of this Tranſlation was found, and that at the end is the actual date of the Letter. The laſt correſponds with the date of the French Letter.

reſolved, that, placing their hope in God, they muſt oppoſe themſelves in a maſs in the field of battle, and then the Lord's will be done.—The people were afterwards ſpoken to, on my part to this effect—that the French were my ancient Friends, and that this diſturbance was owing to my connexion with them.—That it was, for the preſent, neceſſary to come to an accommodation, according to the pleaſure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends, the French, who would, no doubt, join me in taking meaſures to obtain redreſs, by furniſhing me with troops, and granting me their alliance.—In conſequence I yielded, in conformity to the Requiſition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and the beſt and the richeſt half of my Country, a ſacrifice which was occaſioned ſolely by my attachment to the French—What led to this was, the error and miſconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him, that now was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views; and accordingly the Engliſh prepared for war and took the field—It is therefore my deſire to obtain full redreſs from the Engliſh for that outrage. It has indeed long been my deſign to ſtate this affair to the French, and proſecute my revenge. I therefore diſpatched two Ambaſſadors to the Mauritius, whence I recieved anſwers agreeable to my wiſhes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade, Chapuis, and another perſon, a Captain Dubuc, who were ſent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, beſides ſixty Soldiers.—Of theſe two perſons I have retained the Chef de Brigade, Chapuis; and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of Ambaſſador, have ſent him to ſtrengthen the foundation of friendſhip, and to bring a large force.—Pleaſe God, after the arrival of a ſuitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will cruſh our mutual enemy—I alſo ſend, by Dubuc, and the two Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, a ſtandard of this State.—On its arrival, you muſt unite it in the face of your nation with your own; and then, after the cuſtom of your country, bind yourſelves by engagements to the Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, who on their part alſo will bind themſelves, according to the habits of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal repreſentations of Citoyen Dubuc, and the two Ambaſſadors named Abduol Reheem, and Mohummud Biſmilla. No point which concerns our mutual intereſts muſt be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this conſiſts the friendſhip of the parties; and every object to be undertaken muſt be firſt ſecured by written obligations, according to your tenets—Though the foundations of the earth and ſkies be ſhaken, yet ſhall not our mutual friendſhip be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July 1798, A. D. anſwering to the 2d of Jaaffree 1226 of the birth of Mohummud.

The following Eleven Articles are encloſed in this Letter, and are alſo inſerted in the written Inſtructions to the Ambaſſadors:

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (*propoſed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are encloſed in the letter addreſſed to the perſons above-mentioned (*The Directory.*)

ARTICLE 1ſt.—Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery Men, to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the Engliſh, a fleet of Ships of War to remain on the Coaſt to afford aſſiſtance and ſupply neceſſaries.

ARTICLE

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

ARTICLE 3d. — After the arrival of the required force, Proviſions, Bullocks, Horſes, &c. (Spiritious Liquors excepted) ſhall be ſupplied by the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, Halts, and other orders, to be at the pleaſure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The Ships ſhould anchor, and the troops be diſembarked, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar, at Porto Novo. Immediately upon receiving intelligence *(of the arrival of the Fleet)* the Sirkar's * army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's *(Enemies')* country, is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of ſecuring ſupplies of Grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the Fleet at the above-mentioned place, let two ſhips be diſpatched, at intervals of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Preſence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's Army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and which has come into poſſeſſion of the Enemy, whatever new conqueſts may be made, ſhall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as ſhall alſo ſuch Portugueſe and Engliſh ſhips, and Iſlands, as may fall into our hands. Should a Negotiation for Peace with the Engliſh have been opened before the arrival of the Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, the re-ceſſion of the Sirkar's territory and money, muſt be ſtipulated for, and both be reſtored to the Sirkar, ere Peace be concluded.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any diſputes ariſe between the people of the two ſtates, an inveſtigation ſhall be by both, and puniſhment ſhall be inflicted according to their reſpective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The queſtion of Peace and War, to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and fro the Sirkar, and practiſing Trade and Traffic, ſhall receive the ſame protection and indulgence as ſervants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, ſhall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th.—Artificers of every kind to be ſent—four mixed-metal Gun-founders; four White-paper makers; four platers of Mirrors; four Glaſs makers; four Dock builders, and four Ship builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookum-naumah or inſtructions addreſſed to Mohummud Biſmilla and Abdul Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sirkar, it is ſtated, that an aſſignment has been granted on Monſieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others, and that having received the Money they ſhould carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further ſhould be required for the neceſſary expences, they ſhould take it up from Monſieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.

Account

* The expreſſion is *Sowauree-Khauſs*, literally the *ſpecial retinue*, and meaning the army of the Sultaun commanded by himſelf in perſon.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

Account delivered to the above-mentioned Vakeels, written on a ſeparate paper.

Amount of Aſſignment on Monſieur Mercier — —		Rups. 12,000
Hire of a Ship for the Eoropean Dubuc—Fillietaz—Mohummud Biſmilla, and Abdool Raheem, at the rate of 300 Farookies for each Perſon — —	Fas. 1,200	
Ditto for a perſon to accompany Abdool Raheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants; altogether 9 perſons, at the rate of 50 Farookies for each perſon; altogether	Fas. 450	
On account, Debay Dobhaſſy, (*or Interpreter*) — —	150	
Total—Farookies 1,800 or		Rs. 6,720
Excluſive of this, an advance of 6 months allowances has been made from the Preſence, the aſſignment for the Salaries of Dubuc and Fillietaz for 6 months, is — — — — — —		Rs. 8,640
		27,360

Altogether an aſſignment for 27,360 has been granted on Monſieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are deſired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the Freight and the Allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are alſo to be delivered over to him to remain in depoſit in his hands.

Account of Preſents ſent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Five French Chiefs and their Wives, inſerted according to cuſtom in a ſeparate paper, and ſent encloſed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches — — — — —	5 Pairs.
Ear-rings ornamented with Jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar — — — — — —	5
Rings ſet with Jewels — — — — —	5
Embroidered Dreſſes of 6 Cloths each (*Khelauts*) for the Men —	5
Guns — — — — — —	3
Embroidered Dreſſes for the Ladies, 5 ſuits, of 5 pieces each —	5
Matchlock — — — — —	1
Another kind of Gun — — — —	1

Inſtigated by kindneſs and friendſhip, theſe articles, conſiſting of Dreſſes, Jewels, and Guns, the Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are tranſmitted to you.

COPY of two Letters addreſſed to Admiral Sercy and General Malartic, diſpatched on the 4th of Khuſgovy, (*anſwering to the* 13th of *October* 1798.)

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful Friend!—Your agreeable Letter, every word of which was calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip, was

 received

received at the Preſence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpreſſible gratification.

Theſe two Generals whom you have ſent, appear to be men of very noble qualities, and excellent diſpoſition, men of reſource and experience, wiſe, and well-wiſhers to both Governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various neceſſary points of importance to our friendſhip, I have diſpatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—As both yourſelf and the whole French Nation have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I truſt, that in conſideration of this circumſtance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previouſly to the preſent period the heavy loſſes in Money, Territory, and Men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſuſtained in conſequence of its friendſhip and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unneceſſary to mention them.—At this time too, the Engliſh having heard of my ſending the Vakeels of the Sirkar, for the purpoſe of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hoſtilities.—The particulars of this diſturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you from the verbal communications of Dudemaine, and the Letters of General Chapuy.—You are Frenchmen!—Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are eſtabliſhed—It is moſt certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the ſlighteſt neglect in demonſtrating your good wiſhes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. correſponding with the 4th of Khuſrovy, of the year Shadeub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud.

A Letter to the ſame effect was alſo written to Admiral Sercey.

On the back of the Original,

Drafts of Letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnamah (*or inſtructions*) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, conſiſting of eleven articles,

Account of Money diſburſed for the expences of the Vakeels, &c.

Account of Jewels, Khelauts, and Guns, granted by the Preſence to the Sirdars.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

☞ *THE following Numbers, from* No. 21 *to* No. 29 *inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correspondence between the late* Tippoo Sultaun *and the Court and Agents of* Zemaun Shah, *found in the palace of* Seringapatam. *This Correspondence, it appears, commenced before the War between* Tippoo Sultaun *and the* English, *which terminated in* 1792; *and the same ambitious and hostile views against the* British *Power in* India *have marked it, from its commencement to its close.*

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors, on the part of the Sultaun, *to* Zemaun Shah, *in the year* 1796, *for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design of invading* Hindostan, *and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the* British *Power in* India. *Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the* Sultaun's *views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.*

The papers, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, *and* 26, *are translations of drafts in the* Persian *language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late* Tippoo Sultaun's *palace at* Seringapatam. *The Book contains drafts of letters to* Zemaun Shah, *to his Ministers and Agents, to the Chiefs of* Balochistaun *and* Cutch, *and the Ministers of the latter, &c. to the number of* 22, *from the year* 1793 *to* 1799. *They are not authenticated; but, as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of Government (though not inserted in this collection), and, in particular, as the answer of* Zemaun Shah (No. 29) *to* Tippoo Sultaun's *letter to him* (No. 22) *recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors, in both instances, as intimated in the following Correspondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.*

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun *wrote two distinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a Translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the* Sultaun. *One of those answers, which was transmitted by the* Sultaun *to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed Correspondence above alluded to. The other (forming* No. 30 *of the following selection) was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the* Sultaun *to* Constantinople.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

No. 21.

Tranſlation of Inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, ſent on an embaſſy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the moſt Merciful, the Compaſſionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnamah, or Inſtructions addreſſed to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummud Rezza.

IT is proper that, on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the Aſſof of that place, you take ſhipping in company with Jewun Doſs, the Banker attached to the Factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar *(or Comptrollers of Commerce)*, and proceed from thence by ſea to Cutch.—You will land at the port of Munderah, where is ſituated the Factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourſelves particularly acquainted with the ſtate of buſineſs at the Factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs *(or Head Officers)* in the execution of their orders.

Having viſited Rajah Roydhun, the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut *(or honorary dreſs)* and letter for him, which have been entruſted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's Brother, and the Miniſter Futteh Mohummud, you will make profeſſions of friendſhip and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other Officers, a houſe at Mindy, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Doſs, Officers belonging to the Commercial Department *(Mullick-oo-Toojar.)* You will write a particular account of the ſituation and circumſtances of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and tranſmit it, under your ſeals, to the Preſence, through the Derogahs of the Factory.—If the Derogahs in queſtion ſhall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their inſtructions.

℔ *The Byze, or form of ſignature, in uſe with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpoſe, that the Dealers in Mares and Horſes, who may bring them for ſale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles alſo, which they may bring for ſale, have been taken off: that the horſes will be purchaſed at Couriaul *(Mangalore)*, and payment be made in ready money, unleſs they prefer receiving their value in rice.—Two declarations to this effect from the Preſence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be ſhewn to the Merchants—three letters alſo, addreſſed to the Aſſofs of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the ſubject of the remiſſion of the duties on the Horſes and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are ſent with you; and you are deſired to deliver them to the Aſſofs in queſtion.

℔ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a viſit to the Rajah, as well as to his Officers—An honorary dreſs has been conferred on the Rajah's Brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud; which you will accordingly deliver to

them—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the Preſence, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Factory in the country of Nuſſeer Khaun; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the Merchants of foreign Ports with the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar; that, as horſes are neceſſary, as one of the means of proſecuting holy wars, you are deſirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers and Warriors engaged in this Service, and that you are come to make ſome arrangement for this purpoſe. Having made this kind of repreſentation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and, viſiting all the Public Officers of his Government, you will be careful to inſpire them with hopes of the favour of the Preſence, and render them ſubſervient to the Will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ſhip, you will repair to the Port of Keranchy, and from thence to ***, which is the place of reſidence of Nuſſeer Khaun; and landing at the diſtance of one ſtage from that place, you will addreſs a letter to Nuſſeer Khaun to this effect: "That you are come to his Highneſs with letters and "an honorary dreſs from the Preſence, and that you will have the honour to com-"municate to him the commands with which you are charged from the Preſence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his anſwer, proceed to the city of Nuſſeer Khaun; and paying your reſpects with the cuſtomary ceremonies of the place, you will preſent the honorary dreſs and letter in trays—You will each preſent a Nuzzur *(or offering)* of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy*; and you will offer, on the part of the Preſence, the ſalutations preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith; and at the ſame time making the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip, addreſs him to this effect:—"That you had been ordered "to wait upon his Highneſs; and, after being favoured by him with a guard, you "were deſired to proceed to Ajim *(or Perſia)*; and having ſeen all the curioſities "of that Country, and viſited the Tombs of the Illuſtrious, you were commiſſioned "to bring back with you the different rarities and choice productions of the "Country."

You will make a repreſentation to this effect; and, after two or three interviews, you will obſerve to him, that Countries belonging to the Followers of the Faith are united by one common intereſt; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſundry perſons form an aſſociation, and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to repreſent to his Highneſs, that if he will be pleaſed to favor them with a place for a Factory at the Port of Keranchy, and give them the neceſſary aſſurances, they will eſtabliſh a Factory at that Port, and carry on a Commerce, paying his Highneſs the eſtabliſhed duties, according to the cuſtom of his Government: that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addreſſed a letter† to his Highneſs on the ſubject, and preſented an honorary dreſs, which are ready at his ſervice.

Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dreſs; and taking his Cowl *(or engagement)* and an order to the Haukim (or Governor) of Keranchy, with reſpect to the aſſignment of a place for a Factory, you will proceed to that Port, and fix on the ſpot accordingly.

* A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this, and of the other Letters mentioned in theſe Inſtructions, are in the poſſeſſion of Government.

From

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greateſt prudence and circumſpection, to the country of his Majeſty Zeman Shah, and on your return alſo, you will viſit Nuſſeer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will ſelect a reſpectable perſon from among the merchants, for the purpoſe of conducting the buſineſs of the Factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

On your arrival in the country of Zeman Shah, you will repair to the ſeat of Government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the diſtance of one ſtage from the city, you will addreſs a letter to the Vizier *(or miniſter)* and diſpatch a meſſage with it, by the Mirdah *(or head)* of the meſſengers, to this effect—That you had come to attend *(his Majeſty)* on the part of the Khoodadud Sirkar, in the capacity of ambaſſadors, and waited his Majeſty's pleaſure.

When the miniſter ſhall ſend for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your reſidence at the place which he may point out.—At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and khelaut *(honorary dreſs)* with you, and preſent them to him in trays; you will each preſent a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and, according to the cuſtom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments, and, if it ſhould be cuſtomary to ſit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do ſo; ſhould it, however, be cuſtomary to ſtand up, you will remain ſtanding; then, taking the letter and dreſs from the trays, you will place theſe at ſome little diſtance in front of the Vizier, and after the reſpects and compliments of the Sirkar Khoodadaud, in the manner preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith, you will make many profeſſions of friendſhip; obſerving, that all true believers are brethren; but you will pay at the ſame time due attention to the reſpective ranks of the parties. After having converſed together, you will repreſent, that "you are Syuds "the deſcendants of Fatimah*;" that you have repaired to the Preſence of his Highneſs, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honored with permiſſion to pay your reſpects to his Majeſty.

You will addreſs yourſelves to him in this manner, and having, through the Vizier, obtained admiſſion to the Preſence of his Majeſty Zeman Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dreſs, jewels, and the ſaddles, and then preſent them in the manner which the Vizier may deſire, and agreeably to the cuſtoms and etiquette of the Court—You will alſo, according to the eſtabliſhed forms of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and ſtand up with your hands folded together—When you ſhall receive an order to ſit down, you will ſeat yourſelves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to obſerve it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner with is proper for ambaſſadors, you will repreſent, that "you, having come a diſtant journey from the "Exalted Preſence, have preſented yourſelves before his Majeſty; that many affairs "of importance have been entruſted to you, which, at his Majeſty's leiſure, you would "repreſent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mohummud *(anſwering to about March 1796)*. *Written by Syud Hooſſain.*

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomet.

The

The firſt time of your attending the Court of his Majeſty Zeman Shah, you will each of you preſent a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedees. ℔ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

An Eſcort of nine Soldiers is ſent with you, for the purpoſe of guarding the Articles belonging to the Sirkar—You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their Arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily Prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade*. You will, at the different ſtages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the cuſtom of the country, for the purpoſe of tranſporting four ſuits of Clothes for each of them, at the expence of the Sirkar; and you will alſo hire the neceſſary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baſkets containing Khelauts *(or honorary Dreſſes)* and other Articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you. ℔ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

For the payment of the Wages of the different Servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 Farookies; and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 Imaumies, the value of which is ſtated in the Account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of Gold have alſo been given you, for the purpoſe of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs *(or Offerings)* mentioned above—You will take 10 Silver Hyderees from the 500 Imaumies† before ſtated, and, agreeably to the foregoing directions, preſent them as Nuzzurs. ℔ *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* The term in the original, *yezzuck*, here tranſlated *parade*, is the ſame as that which is before tranſlated *eſcort*—All endeavours to aſcertain its actual meaning have proved fruitleſs.

† A coin, the value of which is not known.

No. 22.

TRANSLATION of a Paper entitled Propoſition to his Majeſty Zemaun Shah ‡.

THE imbecility and ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Dehli, are more obvious than the ſun—As, therefore, Dehli, which is one of the ſeats of Government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this ſtate of ruin, ſo that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very deſirous of engaging in this purſuit, but there are three ſects of infidels in the way of it, and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehenſion, yet the union of the followers of the faith is neceſſary—If that ornament of the Throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, ſhould adopt *(one of)* two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.—One of them is as follows:

That

‡ This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the ambaſſadors of the former were inſtructed to propoſe to the latter.

That your Majeſty ſhould remain in your capital, and ſend one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Dehli with an army; that this perſon on his arrival there, ſhould make the neceſſary arrangements, and, after depoſing the infirm King, who has reduced the faith to this ſtate of weakneſs, ſelect from among the family ſome one properly qualified for the Government: he ſhould remain one year for the purpoſe of ſettling the country, and, taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his ſtandard towards the Dekhan, ſo that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and preſent themſelves to him—Whilſt I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raiſe the ſtandard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the ſword of the faith—After theſe ſhall have been ſacrificed to the ſword, and no longer exiſt, the remaining infidels will be nothing—Afterwards, the ſettlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which ſhall be mutually agreed upon.

The ſecond plan is this:

If none of your Majeſty's noblemen ſhould be ſufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majeſty ſhould be entirely at eaſe with reſpect to the ſtate of your Country and Government, it is propoſed that you ſhould in perſon proceed to Dehli, and, having made the neceſſary arrangements there, eſtabliſh one of your confidential ſervants in the office of the Vizier (*or Miniſter*) and return to your own Capital.—The perſon who may be ſelected for the office of Vizier, muſt be a man of addreſs and enterpize; that, remaining a twelve month with his army at Dehli, he may be able to bring under ſubjection the Chiefs of the neighbouring country—The ſecond year your Majeſty ſhould alſo ſend from your capital a ſmall army as a reinforcement; ſo that the Vizier appointed by you, as above mentioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hindoſtan towards the Dekhan: Should thoſe infidel Brahmins direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the Heroes of the faith in this part of the world ſhall be raiſed for their chaſtiſement.—After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majeſty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the ſettlement of the country.

You are to make a propoſition to his Majeſty to the above effect, and requeſt him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furniſh you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majeſty's hand and ſeal, adding, that if his Majeſty will be pleaſed to give both of you permiſſion, and have the goodneſs to ſend a confidential perſon with you, you will repair to the Preſence of your Sovereign, and having alſo obtained from him an engagement in writing, correſponding with the inſtrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential perſon abovementioned to the Preſence of his Majeſty: But that, ſhould his Majeſty deſire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majeſty's confidential ſervant to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Preſence of his Majeſty.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.——Paper (A.)

No. 23.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

[*The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as uſual in the correſpondence of perſons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sultaun.—As the idiom of the Engliſh language will not admit of an adequate tranſlation of the figurative expreſſions uſed upon theſe occaſions, and as it is not in any degree eſſential to inſert them, they are wholly omitted: for the ſame reaſon, the complimentary titles and deſignations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the moſt part left out in the tranſlation.*]

THANKS to God, that at this happy time I have the ſatisfaction to hear that your Majeſty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the deſtroyer of heretics and oppreſſors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the ſupport of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cauſe. The report of your Majeſty's piety, juſtice, religious zeal, and courage, ſo grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and eſpecially to me, has afforded me inexpreſſible joy and ſatisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thouſand of the followers of the faith, nay more, aſſemble every Friday, the ſabbath of the Muſſelmans, in the two moſques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Aſkah Moſque; and after the preſcribed forms of prayer, ſupplicate the Beſtower of all things, acccording to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to thoſe who aid the religion of Mo-"hommud, and let us be of that number at the laſt day: deſtroy thoſe, O God, who "would deſtroy the religion of Mohummud, and let not us be of their number at the "laſt day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your Majeſty, who is the ſupporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and ſucceſsful over their enemies—I confidently truſt, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who "prayeth unto me, his prayer ſhall be granted," will liſten to their ſupplication, and render your Majeſty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brighteſt ornaments, ſucceſsful and victorious.

Your Majeſty muſt doubtleſs have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war—The fruit of this juſt deſign has been, that in the midſt of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahommedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts ſhort the extended arm of the abandoned heretic—The report of your Majeſty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, moſt anxious to open a perſonal and direct communication of ſentiments with your Majeſty, but the obſtacles to this are fully apparent to your Majeſty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is ſufficient that two perſons ſhould have the honor to ſee * the new moon, in order to eſtabliſh its actual appearance, the reſpected

* The Mahomedan months are lunar, and their commencement reſpectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's firſt quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obſcures the moon at one place when it is viſible at another, the evidence of any two perſons, declaring that they have ſeen it, is deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact of its appearance, and the firſt day of the month (or moon) is aſſumed accordingly: ſhould the moon, however, not be ſeen before the 31ſt of the month, the following day is conſidered as the firſt of the enſuing. It is a common practice among the Muſſulmen of high rank, to ſalute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to ſend to each other congratulatory meſſages upon the occaſion; hence the figurative alluſion in the text will be eaſily underſtood.

reſpected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank in the Khodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admiſſion to the Preſence, are now ſent as ambaſſadors to your Majeſty's Imperial Court with letters (which, according to the ſaying "a letter is half a meeting," may be conſidered as an invaluable ſubſtitute for perſonal communication;) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majeſty's proſperity, ſucceſs, and glory, but enjoy the pleaſure of ſeeing your Majeſty as it were by ſubſtitution; and that the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both ſpiritual and temporal, may be ſtrengthened and improved; and alſo, that the perſons above mentioned may have the honor to repreſent to your Majeſty my ſentiments upon ſome important ſubjects, and the circumſtances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindoſtan, which I have entruſted to their verbal communication.—But beſides this, I would propoſe, if it meets your Majeſty's approbation, that two perſons of rank may conſtantly reſide at your Majeſty's court, to be the channel of correſpondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the ſacred exhortation, "Beſtow preſents among one another," I beg leave to ſend, by the perſons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among thoſe who are connected by the ties of religion—I confidently truſt that your Majeſty will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the ambaſſadors by admitting them to the Preſence, and by hearing what has been entruſted to their verbal communication, and that you will diſpatch them back again to this quarter with the utmoſt expedition.

[*Here follows a liſt of the preſents.*]

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 24.

TRANSLATION of a draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdoel Ghuffar Khaun, one of the principal Miniſters of Zeman Shah.

After the uſual complimentary addreſs, adopted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

—THE receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me thro' Ram Sohauy, moonſhy, in the ſervice of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels *(meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi)* afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulſe of that cordial attachment which ſuperſedes the neceſſity of outward forms, you had availed yourſelf of a proper opportunity to repreſent my circumſtances in the fulleſt manner to his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſignify in reply, that when the victorious ſtandard ſhould be diſplayed in the direction of Hindoſtan, it was his Majeſty's deſign to honour me with marks of his boundleſs favour, and to promote the important objects in view.—This has impreſſed my mind with a renewed ſenſe of your kindneſs. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apoſtle, "that in this world of cauſes and effects, "there is nothing more eſtimable than union and friendſhip," it has long been my earneſt

earneſt deſire, to eſtabliſh an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars: But in proof of the ſaying, "every thing depends upon its appointed ſeaſon," the accompliſhment of this deſign has been ſuſpended for want of opportunity; thanks to God, that, through your intervention, this object has now been accompliſhed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thouſand-fold cloſer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of deſcribing my gratitude for this: with a view to diſplay this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, two perſons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inſpire friendſhip, addreſſed to his Majeſty, the Defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah. Pleaſe God, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to you. I hope that you will be pleaſed to give your attention to ſeveral points involving concerns both of a ſpiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the preſence of his Majeſty, that you will enable theſe ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the points which have been entruſted to their verbal report. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

[*Here follows a liſt of preſents.*]

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 25.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shah.

YOUR pleaſing letters have reached me in ſucceſſion, and their contents have been underſtood.

Your having repreſented in terms of commendation the circumſtances of the Khoodabaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him alſo the letters of my Vakeels *(meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi)* and your procuring and tranſmitting a letter to my addreſs from him, has impreſſed me with a high ſenſe of your cordial attachment and zeal—The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly addreſs, reached me through Moonſhy Ram Sohauy and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that continuing in the ſame manner to obſerve the dictates of cordial attachment and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the ſanction both of God and his Apoſtle, you will uſe your beſt endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increaſe cordial friendſhip and ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment—This anſwer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the reſpected Meer Hubbeeboolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majeſty Zemaun Shah and my Sirkar.—Through the aid of Providence, theſe two perſons will arrive with my letters *(to the Miniſters)* and my addreſs to his Majeſty, and will have a

meeting with you.—True attachment requires of you to obtain for them acceſs to the Nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their reſpects to the Preſence; when they will repreſent to his Majeſty the ſentiments and wiſhes of my heart, which have been entruſted to their verbal communication.—I am confident that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to promote the accompliſhment of my wiſhes, and to obtain for my Ambaſſadors, as early as poſſible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accompliſhment of the object of their miſſion.

Believing me always anxious about you, conſtantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 26.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 *Hedgeree, or 5th February* 1797.

[*After the uſual addreſs and exordium, as adverted to in* No. 22, *the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—BY the favour of God, your Majeſty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatneſs, has for the moſt part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in deſtroying the foundation of hereſy and infidelity, and in eſtabliſhing the baſis of the true faith; and continues ſo to do.—The fame of this, has amply pervaded the world. Theſe circumſtances, which are as well known from eaſt to weſt, as the ſun in the center of the heavens, ſuggeſted to my mind that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apoſtle, declared in theſe words, "Slay the diviſor of the Godhead," we ſhould unite in carrying on a holy war againſt the Infidels, and free the region of Hindoſtan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion.—The followers of the faith in theſe territories, always aſſembling at a ſelect time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words—"Oh God, ſlay the infidels who have cloſed thy way! "Let their ſins return upon their own heads, with the puniſhment that is due to "them!"

I truſt that Almighty God, for the ſake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cauſe, proſper our mutual exertions to that end.—And through the influence of the words, "Thine armies ſhall conquer," will render us victorious and ſucceſsful.—Through the aid of the Giver of all Victory, in reward of my meritorious reſolution to proſecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to thoſe who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodneſs, and have continued ſafe under the Divine protection, and ſtill remain ſo. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is ſurrounded by infidels, has ſtood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of ſcripture "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite "aſtoniſhment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two reſpectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majeſty, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by ſea, with the utmoſt expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to your Majeſty, and will repreſent the points which have been entruſted to their verbal communication; your Majeſty will alſo receive detailed accounts from your Majeſty's Agent Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and Eaſt, and alſo the circumſtances of this quarter.

May the Sun of dignity and ſplendour riſe from the horizon of ſucceſs and glory!

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters; dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Hedgeree (anſwering to the 5th of February, 1797).

[*After the uſual complimentary form of addreſs, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR moſt friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the ſentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleaſure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, ſubmitted the friendly addreſs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majeſty's peruſal, and impreſſed it word by word upon his Majeſty's mind; that his Majeſty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun, Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to diſpatch friendly letters to me—This has afforded me a degree of pleaſure and delight, that is not to be deſcribed. The knowledge alſo of his Majeſty's determination to proceed to Hindoſtan, has inſpired my ſoul with confidence.—May the Almighty in his bounty bring to effect our mutual deſires!—You further intimate your requeſt, that, conſidering our intereſts the ſame, I ſhould commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your ſervices in any way that I can deſire.—The ſum of my wiſhes is, that his Majeſty, uniting with me, we ſhould proceed to chaſtiſe theſe abandoned infidels, and not ſuffer our preſent dominion to depart from our hands.—Through the Divine goodneſs, the hopes of the Chief of the infidels being of themſelves conſumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the ſouthern atmoſphere will regain complete purity.—Prior to this, the two reſpected Syuds Meer Mohummed Hubbeeb and Meer Mohummed Rezza, were deputed by ſea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing.—They will repreſent to his Majeſty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be conſidered as authentic. The faded ſplendour of

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the faith throughout India is evident in every article; to deſcribe it is ſuperfluous.—May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 28.

TRANSLATION of an original letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[*After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative addreſs to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR letter, replete with ſentiments of friendſhip and regard, expreſſing your ſolicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the moſques, after the concluſion of public worſhip, ſupplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encreaſe of our dominion, and the ſucceſs of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further expoſition of your ſentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambaſſadors Syed Hubbeeb-oollah and Syed Mohummud Rezza; ſignifying that you had ſent a few preſents by the Ambaſſadors, requeſting that two perſons of your Sirkar might reſide at our Court, and ſtating other particulars of friendſhip, arrived in a moſt auſpicious ſeaſon, and added new ardour to our mutual friendſhip.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the deſtruction of the infidels and the extenſion of the faith of the Prophet, pleaſe God, we ſhall ſoon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheiſts, and to free thoſe regions from the contamination of theſe ſhameleſs tribes with the edge of the ſword; ſo that the inhabitants of thoſe regions may be reſtored to comfort and repoſe: Be therefore perfectly ſatisfied in this reſpect.

With regard to your requeſt for deputing two perſons to reſide at our Court, with a view to ſtrengthen the ties of friendſhip, we have to expreſs our acquieſcence.

We have ſent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambaſſadors, who have explained to us the meſſage with which you had commiſſioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your ſituation and ſentiments.

[*Here follows a liſt of dreſſes, &c. ſent as Preſents.*]

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 29.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmauny of the year Shedaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, anſwering to the 23d of Shaabaun 1213 Hedjree (correſponding with the 30th of January 1799.)

[*The exordium, conſiſting of the uſual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and deſignations addreſſed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.*]

—YOUR Majeſty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly addreſs, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb-oollah and Syud Muhummud Rezza, the ambaſſadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, has been received—has given encreaſe to friendſhip, and augmented the ſources of joy and ſatisfaction.—Your Majeſty was pleaſed to write, that as it was the object of your mind to cruſh the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mohummud, pleaſe God, your Majeſty would ſoon proceed with a conquering army to proſecute a holy war againſt the infidels, polytheiſts, and heretics, and free the religion of theſe regions from the contamination of thoſe ſhameleſs tribes—that the profanation of polytheiſm ſhould be done away by the exertions of the relentleſs ſword, and repoſe and happineſs be reſtored to the inhabitants of this country, and deſiring that I would ſet my mind at eaſe upon every point. This has been fully underſtood, and I have alſo been informed word by word of what your Majeſty was pleaſed to confide to the verbal communication of the ambaſſadors; all which afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppreſſions of the infidels and polytheiſts may be deſtroyed, by the avenging ſword of thoſe who have been ſelected by God to exerciſe dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conqueſt; and that theſe regions may acquire proſperity and ſplendor by maintaining the cauſe of religion.

At this time, the Engliſh having received intimation of the arrival of the ambaſſadors of the Sirkar at your Highneſs's court, and of the firm connection eſtabliſhed between the two States, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms againſt me*; and they have written †, that they entertain the

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun aſcribes the hoſtile preparations of the Britiſh Government, to his connection with the French.

† It appears from the teſtimony of Hubbeeb-oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monſhee, that this aſſertion is founded on the paſſage at the cloſe of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November 1798; which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expoſe his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the proſperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeeb-oollah and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the paſſage in queſtion was applicable only to the views of the French, yet anxious to avail himſelf of even this ſhadow of a pretext to juſtify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own conſtruction of the paſſage, and perſiſted in his reſolution to infert this groſs calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seignior, and others. The numerous inſtances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and virulent animoſity againſt the Engliſh, leave no room for ſurprize at his wilful perverſion of this paſſage. A Copy of the Governor General's Letter in queſtion, was communicated to his Highneſs the Nizam; who, as a Muſſulman, cannot be ſuppoſed to have obſerved with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the deſtruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun; his Highneſs, however, expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the whole of the Governor General's Letter of the 8th November 1798.

the deſign to ſubvert the religion of Iſlaum—" Many are the words that proceed " from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Pleaſe God, they ſhall become food for the unrelenting ſword of the pious warriors—" Evil deſigns return " upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God—We have no ſupport, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful, and the true Apoſtle, the head of the true religion, the deſtroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon thoſe tidings of joy, " Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the ſupe- " rior"—I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion, to communicate affairs of great importance, when the intereſts of religion are one and the ſame, the Syuds before-mentioned, are now a ſecond time diſpatched to your Majeſty's Court, for the purpoſe of repreſenting all circumſtances fully and perſonally; and from them, your Majeſty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a ſolicitude, for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the Princes of Iſlaum to feel, let your Majeſty diſplay your grateful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel theſe abandoned infidels. " God will aid the pure of heart, and pious."

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 30.

* *TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior.*

[*The following Memorandum is written in the firſt leaf of the book which contains the original of this Tranſlation:*]

" In this book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, and Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hedjree (*anſwering to the* 10*th of February* 1799.")

In the name of the Moſt Merciful God!

[*After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a ſeries of pompous Titles, addreſſed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR Highneſs's auguſt letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee ooſſaunee 1213 of the Hedjree (*anſwering to the* 23*d September* 1798) which was conveyed through the Engliſh †, honored me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and diſtinction, and the productive ſource of boundleſs favor. Its contents added ſtrength and firmneſs to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expreſſions gave ſtability to the fabric of friendſhip.

With reſpect to what your Highneſs wrote, of the invaſion of the venerated Land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithſtanding the obſervance of long-ſubſiſting friendſhip on the part of your Highneſs—The objects of that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the moſt vigorous meaſures to repel that rebellious race; of my aſſiſting and joining my brethren Muſſelmans in the general cauſe of Religion, and defending the regions of Hindoſtan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highneſs whatever ſubject of complaint I might have againſt the Engliſh, when by the aid of God and your Highneſs's good offices, thoſe complaints ſhould be removed to my ſatisfaction, and the grounds of oppoſition and eſtrangement be exchanged for the deſirable objects of harmony and union—This, which your Highneſs did me the honour to write, has been underſtood.

By the favor of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the Faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud

* Tippoo Sultaun tranſmitted to the Governor General, a Letter addreſſed to the Grand Seignior (vide the Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General)—pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultaun had privately diſpatched this virulent invective againſt the Britiſh Nation to Conſtantinople, by ambaſſadors extraordinary.

† Over this word is written, " *The Governor of Madras.*"

Khoodadaud Sirkar (between which, regard and attachment are eſtabliſhed firmly as columns, and of which friendſhip and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and aſſiſting each other.—As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highneſs's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exiſt between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your Highneſs's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and intereſts of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themſelves your Highneſs's enemies, they have made themſelves ſo to all the followers of the Faith—God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindoſtan; next to him, this Suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence and ſervice of the People. I am fully confident that your Highneſs will be diſpoſed to afford your aſſiſtance and ſupport, in all matters, to us Labourers. All Hindoſtan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheiſts, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah, are ſafe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope, from the ſupreme King of kings, that as at the appearance of a ſecond Adam, the religion of Iſlaum will obtain excluſive prevalence over the whole Country of Hindoſtan, and that all the ſinful Heretics will with the utmoſt eaſe become the prey of the ſwords of the combatants in the cauſe of Religion.—Be it known to thoſe who ſtand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit, and ſupremacy of the Chriſtians in the regions of Hindoſtan, are beyond the power of expreſſion. A ſummary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A perſon, by name Da-ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and Engliſh, each with one of their deteſted ſhips, and a few Kaufers *(Infidels)* on board, came to the coaſt, expreſsly for the purpoſe of trade; bringing with them ſome of the products of their country, ſuch as knives, ſciſſars, needles, china and glaſs-ware, for ſale. After preſenting ſeveral articles to the deluded Soobadar, as a Nuzzer *(or offering, expreſſive of ſubmiſſion)* they requeſted the grant of a ſpot of ground, ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, for their reſidence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their requeſt; and there the Engliſh reſided for ſome time.

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shahjehaun-abaud *(Dehli)* addreſſed to Da-ood Khaun, arrived, directing him to leave a truſty Dewan *(Manager)* in Arcot, and repair himſelf to the Preſence. In conformity to the Emperor's ſummons, Da-ood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut-oolla Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the miniſters at Dehli, Saadut-oolla Khaun became a traitor, and uſurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the Engliſh and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houſes; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foreſight, and from his innate folly, conſented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they aſked. After this, both theſe nations erected ſmall forts, and ſtationed about a hundred men to garriſon them, *(verſes)* "Where a country is abandonned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations

and

and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, each took poſſeſſion of Taalooks *(diſtricts)* and erecting fortreſſes, eſtabliſhed their abode. At the ſame time, the French and Engliſh taking with them ſome of the products of Europe, repaired to the diſtricts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, and contracted friendſhip with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete inſight into their characters, their mode of living, the ſtructure of their forts, the adminiſtration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saudut-oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themſelves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the Infidels of Poona, and ſolicited military ſuccours. Agreeably to his requeſt, an army of the Poona Infidels, conſiſting of 50,000 Horſe, under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Alli Khaun ſuffered his father Alli Doaſt Khaun to be ſlain in battle by the Infidels of Poona. After this, theſe Infidels ſeeing the diſſenſions which prevailed amongſt the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country, without diſcrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thouſand men and women, priſoners to their own country, and ſold them to ſlavery: they alſo took priſoner Hooſſain Doaſt Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the huſband of Sufder Alli Khaun's ſiſter, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and huſband of another ſiſter of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his houſe, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool Mool the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himſelf maſter of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-oodeen Khaun, Soobadaur of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant ſons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun incited the Afghauns to murder one of the children. A ſhort time after, Chunda Khaun who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the Infidels with a ſum of money, obtained his releaſe, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French Troops, with which he marched againſt Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo deen Khaun ſought the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun. *(Madras.)* Accordingly the Engliſh joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affordeth aſſiſtance to the oppreſſor, ſhall fall under ſubjection to the very man he aſſiſted,"—both theſe perſons becoming the objects of the Divine anger, ſought aſſiſtance from theſe two Infidel tribes, and proceeded to hoſtilities—It was ſo decreed, however, that Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hooſſain Doaſt Khaun. After this, Mohummud Alli Khaun, ſon of Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, giving up both his wordly and ſpiritual concerns, to the direction of the Engliſh, and making them his protectors, prepared for hoſtilities againſt Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool Moolk died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Nauſſir Jung; whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauſſir Jung's nephew, Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, fled with a ſmall body of Troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force which conſiſted of about a thouſand men of their

own nation, and about four thouſand ſepoys, proceeded with the troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, againſt Nauſir Jung; who joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after ſuſtaining repeated engagements with the French, laid ſiege to the forteſs of Ginjee, which is ſituated on a hill, and was then in poſſeſſion of the French. The latter entering into a colluſion with the Sirdars of Nauſſir Jung's army, attacked it in the night—After the alarm was given, Nauſſir Jung mounted his elephant; when, a man named Behauher Khann, an Afghaun in his ſervice, had the baſeneſs to kill him by a muſket ſhot, and cauſing his elephant to be driven cloſe to that of Nauſſir Jung, cut of his head and ſtuck it on the point of a ſpear—Upon this event, the French ſet up Hidauyet Moohee-oo-deen Khaun as his ſucceſſor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buſſy, directed his march towards Hydrabad—In the courſe of their march, they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khaun, and the French troops commanded by Buſſy, quarrelled about the diviſion of the plundered treaſure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahauder Khaun, and the other curſed Afghaun Chiefs, were ſlain, and precipitated to hell—Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, alſo fell in this engagement by a muſket ſhot—The French then conferred the ſucceſſion on the worthleſs Silaubut Jung, ſecond ſon of Nizaum-ool-moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekhan may be ſaid to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad—The French Chriſtians (who amounted to near 1,200 men) in a ſtate of intoxication, in open day, entered the houſes of the votaries of Iſlaum, and violated numbers of their women—Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themſelves into wells—Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity againſt the French.

In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun, ſon of Nizam-ook-moolk, impriſoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in his room—A ſhort time afterwards when the utmoſt diſagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthleſs Buſſy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry—During theſe tranſactions Mohummud Alli Khaun, in conjunction with the Engliſh, carried on the war againſt Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much blood-ſhed, the Engliſh and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to him, and under that ſanction made him their priſoner, put him to death, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Engliſh had thus eſtabliſhed themſelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conqueſt of Bengal—To this end, with the ſame treachery and deceit which has been above deſcribed, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal alſo for a ſpot of ground; and having obtained poſſeſſion of ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, they there ſtationed their people as for the purpoſes of Trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions aroſe among his children and relations—The Engliſh taking part with the one, they ſubdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained poſſeſſion of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory conſiſting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue

of

of twenty crores of rupees.—Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni * (*Aſſof-oo-Dowlah*) ſon of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah—By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the Engliſh*) intruded themſelves into that country alſo.—What is more extraordinary is this: Lately Mirza Amauni ſent an ambaſſador to Zemaun Shaw, the King of Caubul. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the Engliſh (*Governor*) General † who reſides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a viſit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the miniſters of that country, cauſed Mirza Amauni to be poiſoned, violated the chaſtity of his widow, and plundered his houſe of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of Rupees—Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, ſcience, and rank, the Engliſh have forcibly taken priſoners their wives and daughters, violated their chaſtity, and carried them off to their own iſlands and country—Seizing the youths of the claſs of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the fleſh of ſwine, proclaimed it by beat of Tom-tom §.—In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they ſet up ſwine butchers, and cauſe them to ſell the fleſh of hogs, publicly in the ſtreets and markets.

All this power and authority have the Engliſh acquired in the ſpace of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, diſputes occurring among the worthleſs Sirdars of the Poona infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherouſly murdered his nephew: the turbulent ſpirit of the Chiefs, however, obliged him to ſeek refuge at Bombay, a place in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

The Engliſh obtaining from him, money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Roggoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona—The Poona miniſters, deceitfully ſelected a child, of two or three days old, from their own claſs, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the ſucceſſor to the Muſnud (*Throne*) and aſſembling an army, marched to oppoſe the Engliſh and Rogoonant Row—Finding themſelves unable to cope with the Engliſh, they repeatedly ſent letters by ambaſſadors of rank to the Preſence of his late Highneſs (*Hyder Alli*) ſoliciting his aſſiſtance—His Highneſs prudently conſidering, that although it is declared "Heretics are impure," yet that it was more adviſeable to afford than refuſe his aſſiſtance to the infidels belonging to the country (becauſe the ſupremacy of the Engliſh was the ſource of evil to all God's creatures)—with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vaſt army—Many engagements enſued, and many places fell—And Madras itſelf was near being taken; when it pleaſed God that his Highneſs ſhould end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot.

—After

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Aſſof-oo-Dowlah was called during, the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are thoſe deſcended from the Prophet.

§ A ſpecies of drum—Proclamations are uſually made in India by beat of drum.

—After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberleſs priſoners, the Engliſh ſent their ambaſſadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to ſue for peace—Although I was not myſelf diſpoſed to grant them peace, yet by the earneſt advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I conſented—Four or five years after, when ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, arrived at the Sublime Porte*; and after repreſenting the ſentiments of friendſhip, returned to the Preſence. The Engliſh receiving information of this circumſtance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Iſlaum, were about to league together for their deſtruction—They knew too, that they had given your Highneſs proofs of their evil diſpoſition, and therefore, uniting to themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, they waged war againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years—At length, near a hundred thouſand of the followers of the Faith, had determined to ſlay their wives and families with their own hands, and ruſhing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the Infidels into hell.—The Counſellors, the Lords, and the reſpected Sages of Iſlaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of Khoodadaud Sirkar, was in conſequence of the deputation of Ambaſſadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was adviſeable by any means to accommodate matters for the preſent; to communicate to your Highneſs all that had occurred, and joined with your Highneſs's aid, proceed to exterminate the Infidels—I approved the repreſentation of my faithful ſervants, and ſurrendering three crores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in treaſure, and half my country (which was all a dead loſs to me) put an end to the conteſt.

The Engliſh having adopted a determined reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hindooſtan, and to ſubvert the Muſſulman Religion, and having united to themſelves, Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years paſt been deviſing the means; accordingly they have lately written in plain and undiſguiſed terms, that it is their intention to deſtroy the Religion of Iſlaum—"Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors."—The Infidels of Poona, in conſequence of the diſagreements prevailing among the Miniſters at Delhi, have ſubverted that country, and having deſtroyed its houſes, have erected their own temples on their ruins—they have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of that kingdom, whilſt a poor ſightleſs individual of the Royal Family of Delhi, whoſe ſervants put out his eyes, is ſeated in his houſe in a ſtate the moſt abject. The reſources of his maintenance are fixed from the ſale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price *(of that maintenance)* by paying adulation to thoſe treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred thouſand of the Infidels of the diſtrict of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Aſhruſabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praiſe be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord, on whoſe forehead is engraved the motto "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to ſupport the Religion of Mohummud. Accordingly, having

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his Letters to the French, aſcribes the enmity of the Britiſh power to his friendſhip for them; in his Letters to Zemaun Shah, he aſcribes it to his having deputed ambaſſadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an Embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte.

lately been informed of the exceſſive commotions excited by the ſon of Abdool Wahaub * in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addreſſed letters to the ſupreme miniſter Yooſuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the ſervants of the holy receptacle *(meaning the place at Medina where Mohummud is buried)* purporting, that it was my intention to ſend a conſiderable force under the command of one of my approved ſons, and deſiring them to write to me, a particular account of the ſituation of affairs in that quarter—For the illuſtrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do ſervices thereunto, is productive of bleſſings, both in this world and the world to come.

The reſpected and accompliſhed Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud, and Syud Modaur-oo-deen are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter to repreſent various points of great importance, and to communicate the ſentiments of my mind, and with inſtructions to remain in attendance on your Majeſty during three years. I truſt that they will be honored by admiſſion to your Highneſs's preſence, and have an opportunity of a perſonal conference, and of ſtating to you my ſentiments, and that their repreſentations will obtain full credit with your Highneſs. May the victorious banners of Iſlaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of Hereſy and Infidels be wiped away!

A letter to the ſame effect as the foregoing, was alſo written to Zemaun Shah; ſeveral alterations however, which were neceſſary to adapt the letter to the ſituation of Zemaun Shah, are inſerted in the margin of the draft.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprizing Mahommedan Sceptic, who ſome years ſince eſtabliſhed a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the ſignal honors which are paid to Mohummud. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's miſſion, but it places him in the condition merely of a meſſenger of the word of God, poſſeſſing in himſelf no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proſelytes, who traverſed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the ſword. His ſon has ſucceeded him.

APPENDIX.——Paper (B.)

APPENDIX.

Paper (B.)

PAPERS in the French Language, relating to the Negotiations of TIPPOO SULTAUN with the French; found in the Palace at Seringapatam, 4th May 1799:

WITH TRANSLATIONS.

THE *following French Papers, from No.* 1 *to No.* 25, *are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of* Tippoo Sultaun, *at* Seringapatam, *after the capture of that place.*

The Copies were all atteſted at Seringapatam *by Captain* Macaulay, *Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and tranſmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel* Kirkpatrick, *Military Secretary to the Governor General.*

The mark *is the abbreviated Signature or Byze of* Tippoo Sultaun *himſelf.*

The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, eſpecially in thoſe dated in the year 1797, *which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Veſſel then reſiding at* Seringapatam.

From theſe Papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun *has diſpatched three Embaſſies to the* Iſle of France, *and thence to the Executive Directory at* Paris, *ſince the commencement of the year* 1797.

The firſt in April 1797, *the ſecond in October* 1797, *and the third in July* 1798, *but the Ambaſſadors employed did not leave* Tranquebar *until the 7th of February* 1799.

The nature and object of theſe ſeveral Embaſſies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers No. 5 *to* 21, *contain a detailed ſtatement of the Tranſactions of the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors at the* Mauritius, *in January, February, and March,* 1798, *of the Landing of the French Force under the Command of Meſſrs.* Dubuc *and* Chapuy *at* Mangalore, *and of their ſubſequent admiſſion into the Sultaun's Service.*

In the Papers from No. 22 *to* 25, *will be found the particulars of the Embaſſy which the Sultaun diſpatched to* France *from* Tranquebar, *at the moment when he profeſſed a deſire to receive an Ambaſſador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the* Britiſh *Government in* India.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

No. 1.

Patane le Duodi de la 2eme, decade de Germinal l'an 5eme. de la Rèpublique Françaiſes.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens compoſans le Pouvoir Executife de la Republique Français.

CITOYENS,

JE vous ſalus & vous ſouaite enfi qua vôtre nations toutes ſortes de bonheurs, Le Cit. S. Ripaud eſt arrivé par la Suite dun combas dans mon pais, ſon petis navire coulé bas deaux, comme il y avoit longtems que je deſirais ſavoir des nouvelles de vôtre nations je lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais ma reſidances, je l'ais queſionné ſur les mouvemans de la guerre, ſur vôtre poſiſions, et ſi vous panſiée a vôtre enciens allié il ma dit toute les diſpoſiſions et les bonne intanſions que vous aviè, pour moi, & mon pais, ce qui ma rendus le coeur bien contans; & ma engagé a faire les demarches que je fais aupres de vous, de vous envoillé trois de mes Chefe de confiances pour vous temoignée mon amitié, & renouveller notre ancienne alliances, dans l'ecris que je vous envoye vous voiré mon attachemans, mes diſpoſiſions, et les ſentimans de mon Coeur pour vôtre Nacions que j'ai toujours aimé, panſé pour le bien de mon pais, comme je penſe pour le biens du votre, votre allié.

(Signé)

No. 1.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens compoſing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wiſh every happineſs to you and your Nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my Country after having ſuſtained an engagement, his ſmall Veſſel had nearly foundered at Sea; as I have for a long time been deſirous of receiving intelligence from your Nation, I brought him to my uſual place of Reſidence. I queſtioned him with regard to the operations of the War and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally—he informed me of all your Plans and of your good intentions towards me and my Country. His communications gave me cordial ſatisfaction, and encouraged me to make the preſent advances towards a revival of intercourſe, by ſending to you three of my confidential Chiefs to teſtify to you my Friendſhip, and to renew our ancient Alliance; in the Writing which I ſend to you, you will perceive my attachment, my diſpoſition, and the ſentiments of my heart for your Nation, which I have always loved—Study the welfare of my Country as I ſtudy that of yours.

Your Ally,

Signed

Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaiſes.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Repreſentans du Peuple qui reſide aux Iſles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne deves pas ignorèe l'amitiè que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Francais, j'ai cherché toute les occaſions à le prouvè dans vôtre enciens regime: j'ai fait mon poſſible depuis lè Commanſemans de vòtre revoluſions à vous faire connoitre les Sentimans dè mons Coeur; faute d' occaſions et celle de ne

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Repreſentatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendſhip which my Father and myſelf have ever entertained for the French. I ſought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, *and I have done all in my power ſince the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart.* From want of

ne pas avoir auprés de moi des perſonnes inſtruites ſur vos moeurs et vos uſages, je n'ai pu juſqu'a ce jours vous faires connoitres mes intanſions.—Le heureux hazars ma procure le Citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous Officiers que c'eſt rendu a mes priere, et a repondu a toutes les queſions que jeduis ais fais, et j'ai vue qu'il merite ma confiances, ſur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'eſt l'inſtans de vous reitaire l'amitiè que j'ai toujours eus pour vótre nacions—Je reconnois le Sublime de vótre Conſtitutions, et pour vous le prouvé, je propoſe a votre nacions, et a vous une acte d'alliances et de Fraternité; qui ſoilles a jamais indiſolubles, & qu'il ſoit dicté ſur les principes republiquain, la Loyaute & la bonne fois, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne faſions plus qu'une famille, q'un méme Sermens, nous lis pour la vie ou par la more, que vos Enemis ſeront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Enemis deviendront les votres, voila deſormais comme je veux traitè avec mes alliés,—vous voillès par la tous mes ſentimans pour vòtre nations, qu'en j'aurè la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes prommaices a Executions—mais Citoyens Repreſentans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maire que de taire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'eſt a regreè que je ſuis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Francais m'a couſé;) je ſoutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les pretanſions des Francais, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais ne ſe fantans pas aſſez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce ſont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, & m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans oú j'etais ſur le point de les vaincre l'armee Francaiſes, que commandoit Mr. de Coſſignis, eut ordre de M. de Buſſis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le combles a mon indignations, les ordres portais d'angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retiraire auſſi, ainſi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposèe a juſte titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me ſervire de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je ſus forcè de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiée quel perte j'ai fait. Repreſentans ce qui eſt paſſè eſt paſſè; je ne vous ais fais la Sitaſions de cette vèrité que pour vous faire ſentir que ci je dèclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis,

opportunity and of intercourſe with perſons acquainted with your cuſtoms and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has ſent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my requeſt has anſwered all the queſtions which I put to him. I conſider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendſhip which I have always entertained for your Nation*; I acknowledge the ſublimity of your conſtitution, and as a proof of my ſincerity *I propoſe to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity which ſhall be for ever indiſſoluble, and ſhall be founded on Republican principles, of ſincerity and good faith*; *to the end that you and your Nation with myſelf and my people may become one Family*; *that the ſame Oath may bind us for life or for death*; *that your Enemies may be mine and thoſe of my people*; *and, that my enemies may be conſidered as yours.* Thus do I wiſh henceforth to treat with my allies. You now ſee my diſpoſition towards your Country; when I ſhall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promiſes; but, Citizens Repreſentatives, I will not fulfil theſe engagements with you until I ſee your Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the laſt war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Diſaſters which my friendſhip for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretenſions of the French. The Engliſh, the ambitious Engliſh, not having ſufficient confidence in their own ſtrength and courage to attack me ſingly, formed an Alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Coſſigny, received an order from M. de Buſſi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that thoſe orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himſelf with his Party; this I oppoſed, and on juſt grounds. From that moment, my army became diſguſted. Reduced ſingly to my own reſources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loſs of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thouſand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my loſſes Repreſentatives! What is paſt is paſt; I have cited theſe truths in order to apprize you,

that

Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abondonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donnè mon conſentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous ſoillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choſes qu'il eſt bons de ne pas obmaitre, pour prouver la Lóyautè de nótre bonne fois reciproque, c'eſt que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoiſſans pas les uſages des Republiquains Français ni les Republiquain ne connoiſſans pas auſſi les uſages de mon pais, et que ſi l'un des Citoyens dés deux partis venais à manqué aux uſages, il ſeroit ſur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieure, ſen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raignê entre de bons allié, je mait cette clauſes quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles aſſurè, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte & le reſpect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y ſeront tenus ſur le même pieds—*Je demande auſſi que le Gènéral en Chef ſe conſulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il poura entreprendre pour la reuſite de la deſtruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoiſſans le païs, les uſages, & leurs manis, c'eſt un choſe juſte, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivè ou je peut versè dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiſeurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me ſeconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Indé, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'eſt nouveaux Citoyens ſont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces ſcelerats, joins au reſors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde eſt en mouvement, & praite à fondre ſur les Anglais, de ce coté fiè vous en ma Sagaiſe; vos Enemis, comme je vous l'ais dit ſeront les miens,*—a preſans que vous ſavez mes diſpoſiſions faîte moi ſavoir les votre le plus promtemans poſſibles, & ſurtout ne me faites pas de promeſſes que vous ne pouviez èxècúter; j'ai garde le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en ſavoir mauvais grèe, au contraire de l'aprouver, & de le tranquiliſé ſur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis ſon païs, & ſon Drapeaux, motive ſi louables pour que je m'intairaiſes à luis, & vous priè de l'authoriſe a reſtaire aupres de moi, pour ſervire ſa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais garde, et il n'a conſentis qu'a forces de ſolicitaſions, ètant très attachè à l'Iſle de la Reunion, ou il y ais etablis. Si vous conſentez

that if I ſhould declare War againſt your Enemies, I will not be deſerted, nor ſhall you have the power of making Peace without my previous conſent, nor without including Myſelf and my People in the Treaty. For the ſecurity of our reciprocal friendſhip and good faith it is neceſſary to ſtipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the cuſtoms of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party ſhould violate the cuſtoms of the other, he ſhall be reprimanded immediately by his own ſuperior, without any interruption of the good underſtanding and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt between good Allies. I inſert this clauſe, although Citizen Ripaud has aſſured me, that the obſervance of the moſt ſevere diſcipline and of reſpect for the Laws exiſts in the Republican Army: Mine ſhall always be conducted in the ſame manner. I require alſo that the Commanding Officer ſhall always conſult me on every meaſure which he may undertake for the deſtruction of our common Enemy, becauſe I am acquainted with the Country, its cuſtoms and manners. This is a reſervation that he cannot conſider as offenſive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can depoſit in the boſom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear againſt theſe oppreſſors of the Human race. If you will aſſiſt me, in a ſhort time not an Engliſhman ſhall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes; with theſe new Citizens (much dreaded by the Engliſh) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of theſe Villains. The ſprings which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the Engliſh; for every thing here rely on my diſcretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, ſhall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my deſigns, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promiſes which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to anſwer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the ſituation which he holds near my perſon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenſions of being conſidered as a Deſerter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which intereſts me for his welfare.) I requeſt you to authorize him to remain in his preſent ſtation with me for the ſervice of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myſelf. *I detained him, nor did he conſent to remain till after much ſolicitation,* being extremely attached to the Iſland of Bourbon,

conſentez à mes propoſitions il eſt bon que vous ſachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Francaiſes, & ces Armèes.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige auſſitôt l'arrivèe des Troupes Françaiſes à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armèe de Terres & de Maire, excepté les Boiſons Europaine, je fourniré tous les neceſſaires, comme *Farine, Ris, Viande*, &c. &c.

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige auſſi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les beſoins des armées de terre & de maire.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournire tous les Boeuf neceſſaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republiquaines, & auſſi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour tranſporté les Effais, &. bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournire Palanquin pour les Gèneraux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armèe Françaiſes vingt à manquè de poudre, ou muniſions, je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Auſſitôt que l'armée Françaiſes aura debarquée, je marcheré avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans ſerons compoſée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes d'Infanterie & Artillerie, bien diſciplineé, ayens armes, muniſions, & toutes choſes neceſſaires pour la reuſite de nòtre Entrepriſes.

Voila ce que je deſire que la France faces pour moi.

ARTICLE 1.

Que ſous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puiſſe être, que la Republique Françaiſe ne faces point la paix, ſeu que moi, & mon peuple ni a'lle conſentis, & que nous ſoillons compris dans le traitè de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiquaines reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Genereaux que les commanderont, n'intreprandrons rien ſans prealablement s'aitre conſulté avec moi, pour la reuſſite & le bien commun de nos armèes reſpectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Gènèreaux Français & les Troupes Republiquaines, connoiſſais des Traites dans mon pais,

bon, to which he belongs. In caſe you ſhould conſent to my propoſitions, it is neceſſary that you ſhould know the extent of my power to aſſiſt the French Republic, and its Army.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coaſt, to Victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furniſh all neceſſaries, ſuch as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage alſo to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks neceſſary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Laſcars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horſes for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In caſe the French Army ſhould happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to ſupply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As ſoon as the French Army ſhall have diſembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which ſhall in the firſt inſtance conſiſt of Thirty Thouſand Cavalry, and Thirty Thouſand Infantry and Artillery, well diſciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing neceſſary for the ſucceſs of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic ſhall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the conſent of me and my people, nor without including us in ſuch Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will derive ſuch advantages from me, the Generals in command ſhall undertake nothing without firſt conſulting me, to enſure the ſucceſs of the common cauſe, and of our reſpective Armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or ſhould

pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armee Republiquaine, les Chefe des partis du cauté du traite, s'en faisirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sén que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme causes, nos intairais n'en ferons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la Republique Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent necessaire tant pour les Troupes de Têrre, que celle de Maire, il est juste, que j'en soilles rembourcè à la fin de la guerre, sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions*, &c. &c. seront partagèes, a evaluaisons egales & comme de bon Frére entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grands pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Francais, la dernierè Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitiè & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contribusions que je pourré preleveè soille exceptè de l' article 4*e*. qu'il m'apartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'est l'èquité que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possaisseurs de Goas, & de Bonbèe; tous les pors de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dependance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Francais, & Goas & ces dependances m'apartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnieres de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes seront traitè avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportes à fraix communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieux, bien loins de vótre & des nótres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a fure & mesure qu'il seront conquis de Garnisons, et cette article sera reglé, entre les

should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by *right*, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations

of

les Génereaux Français et moi, comme egalement il nous ſera libre ſi le quas l'exiges de faire ſauter les forts qui pourais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour èxècuter la conquète des poſſeſſions Anglaiſes & Portugaiſes ou leur Cos intairaiſe, il faudroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, (ſi vous avez mis le decret a execution) de vos plus dèlurè & les mieux inſtruis, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies; je vous reponds d'une conquète prompte & facile.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dèſcente à la Côte, eſt la priſes ſubites de Goas, Pors eſcancielles pour vòtre Eſcadre, & vos vaiſſeaux de Tranſport, il faudroit venir debarquer dans mon port d'Onor ſitué par la Lat. 14 36 & de Long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je ſoille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, ſi vous acceptèz mes propoſiſions, & après vous étre bien conſulté, je vous prie de me faire paſſer par l'un de vos vaiſſeaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement poſſible, votre deciſions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arriveè de votre eſcadre, Laviſeaux trouveras un Officier Francais à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les ſecours neceſſaires, & me fera parvenir vos inſtanſions, pour qu'il n'ait point de ſurpriſe ni aucune doutance. Laviſeaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il ſera mouillé dans mes rades les pavions Ameriquains, pour ſignale de reconnoiſſance, il maitra a ſon grand mat pavion nationale ſupérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je deſirerais biens & vous prie que ce ſoit le Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviſeaux, comme connoiſſans mon port & les uſages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traitér en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, ſi vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution ſans les ordres du pouvoir èxecutif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire paſſer trois de mes Chefs, ſur un de vos meillieurs vaiſſeaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen que vòtre Sageſſe vous ſuggerera, pour leur ſervir de guide & de Conſeil, pour Frances; je les envois exprais, & ils ſont chargées d'un paquet,

* &

of that Article, ſhall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myſelf, with a diſcretion, if circumſtances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed uſeleſs.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conqueſt of the Engliſh and Portugueſe Poſſeſſions, and thoſe of their Allies, it is neceſſary that I ſhould be aſſiſted with from Five to Ten Thouſand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thouſand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution); ſelecting the moſt *ſubtle and beſt inſtructed* of them; *thoſe, in ſhort, who are likely to diſturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will anſwer for our quick and eaſy ſucceſs.

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port eſſential for your Squadron and your Tranſports, it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my Port of Onore, ſituated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible.—That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American Colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-maſt head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpoſe. I am deſirous, and therefore particularly requeſt that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themſelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I tranſmit to you; but ſhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I requeſt you to diſpatch Three of my Chiefs in one of your beſt Veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and

to

& de dire mes inſtanſions auprès du pouvoir èxècutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire ſans que les Anglois ne ſoubconnacent quelque choſe d'oſtile de me part, ſi vous venié avec l'Eſcadre renvoillé moi avec elle je vous prie le 4e. de mes Chefs, enſi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez á la ſaiſon propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanſerons nos exploits guerriers ſur les Anglois & Portugais, & ſi les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les ſubjuguer & les rendre nos tributaires.

Repréſentans voila mes intanſions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nacions me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems paſſé; je vous prie de bien reflechir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puiſque votre reponſe me fera agir, ſuivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reuſſite de nòtre entrepriſe & la continuation de la proſperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indiviſible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

to adviſe them in France. I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a Squadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alſo my Ship, which I requeſt may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If, however, you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will ſend the Ship back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and Portugueſe; when, in caſe the Nizam and the Marattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo, and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions; do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterprize, for the continuation of proſperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable friendſhip for your nation.

(Signed)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.
A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 2.

Le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la Republique Françaiſes.

CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUES,

JE vous adreſſes inſi qua vos repreſantans & au principaux Chefe, mes intanſions mon Amitie, enfin tous mes ſentimans que j'ai dans mon coeur pour vôtre nations. Jenvois quatre

No. 2.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE,

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Repreſentatives and principal Chiefs, the aſſurances of my intentions, of my Friendſhip, in ſhort, of every ſentiment of my heart towards your Na-

tre de mes Chefe pour vous en aſſuré de vive vois, jauſes eſperer que vous les prandré en conſideraſions, & que vos me feré une reponces par Laviſeaus que je ſollicite, qui ſera ſuivans les deſires de mon coeur, jatanst out de vótre zele pour votre patrie, Le Citoyen Ripaud ma dit les obligations que l'on vous devoit, que par vótre Sageſſe vous avié preſervé vos Colonies, envoille moi des Forces j'autré au Anglais Lidée dallé les attaqué; je vous prie de menvoillé par Laviſeaux *un Citoyen pour faire mes Ecritures en Français, le Citoyen Ripaud ne ſe porte pas bien et il n'eſt pas Ecrivains*, jatans toute de votre Sageſſes, je vous revere, votre allié.

(Signé)

tion. I ſend four of my Chiefs to confirm theſe aſſurances verbally. I hope you will take my propoſitions into conſideration, and ſend me an anſwer conformable to the deſire of my heart by the Packet Boat; which I have requeſted you to diſpatch; I expect every thing from your zeal for your Country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wiſdom, which has preſerved your Colonies. Send me Troops, and I will divert the Engliſh from the idea of attacking you.

I requeſt you to ſend by the Packet Boat a perſon qualified to write my Diſpatches in the French Language.—Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and beſides is no Writer. I expect every thing from your wiſdom.—I revere you.

Your Ally,

Signed

Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaiſes.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Repreſentans du Peuple qui reſide aux Iſles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne deves pas ignorèe l'amitiè que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Francais, j'ai cherché toute les occaſions à le prouvè dans vótre enciens regime: j'ai fait mon poſſible depuis le Commanſemans de vòtre revoluſions à vous faire connoitre les ſentimans de mons coeur; faute d' occaſions et celle de ne pas avoir auprés de moi des perſonnes inſtruites ſur vos moeurs et vos uſages, je n'ai pu juſqu'a ce jours vous faires connoitres mes intanſions.—Le heureux hazars ma procure le Citoyen S. Ripaud (l'un de vous Officiers) que c'eſt rendu a mes priere, et a repondu a toutes les queſions que je luis ais fais, et j'ai vue qu'il merite ma confiances, ſur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'eſt l'inſtans de vous reitaire l'amitiè que j'ai toujours eus pour vótre nacions—Je recomnois le Sublime de vótre Conſtitutions, et pour vous le prouvé, je propoſe a votre nacions, et a vous une acte d'alliances et de Fraternité; qui ſoilles a jamais indiſolubles, & qu'il ſoit dicté ſur les principes republiquain, la Loyaute & la bonne fois, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne faſions plus qu'une famille, q'un

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Repreſentatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendſhip which my Father and myſelf have ever entertained for the French. I ſought every opportunity of proving it during your former Government, *and I have done all in my power ſince the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart.* From want of opportunity and of intercourſe with perſons acquainted with your cuſtoms and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has ſent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my requeſt has anſwered all the queſtions which I put to him. I conſider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendſhip which I have always entertained for your Nation*; I acknowledge the ſublimity of your conſtitution, and as a proof of my ſincerity *I propoſe to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity which ſhall be for ever indiſſoluble, and ſhall be founded on Republican principles, of ſincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your Nation with myſelf and my*

q'un méme Sermens, nous lis pour la vie ou par la more, que vos Enemis feront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes Enemis deviendront les votres, voila deſormais comme je veux traitè avec mes alliés,—vous voillès par la tous mes ſentimans pour vòtre nations, qu'en j'aurè la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes prommaices a Executions—mais Citoyens Repreſentans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maire que de taire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'eſt a regreè que je ſuis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Francais m'a couſé;) je ſoutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les pretanſions des Francais, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais ne ſe ſantans pas aſſez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce ſont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, & m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans oú j'etais ſur le point de les vaincre l'armee Francaiſes, que commandoit Mr. de Coſſignis, eut ordre de M. de Buſſis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le combles a mon indignations, les ordres portais d'angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retiraire auſſi, ainſi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposèe a juſte titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me ſervire de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcè de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiée quel perte j'ai fait. Repreſentans ce qui eſt paſſè eſt paſſè; je ne vous ais fais la Sitaſions de cette vèrité que pour vous faire ſentir que ci je dêclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donnè mon conſentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous ſoillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choſes qu'il eſt bons de ne pas obmaitre, pour prouver la Lóyautè de nótre bonne fois reciproque, c'eſt que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoiſſans pas les uſages des Republiquains Français ni les Republiquain ne connoiſſans pas auſſi les uſages de mon pais, et que ſi l'un des Citoyens dés deux partis venais à manqué aux uſages, il ſeroit ſur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, ſen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raignê entre de bons allié, je mait cette clauſes quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles aſſurè, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte

my people may become one Family; that the ſame Oath may bind us for life or for death; that your Enemies may be mine and thoſe of my people; and, that my enemies may be conſidered as yours. Thus do I wiſh henceforth to treat with my allies. You now ſee my diſpoſition towards your Country; when I ſhall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promiſes; but, Citizens Repreſentatives, I will not fulfil theſe engagements with you until I ſee your Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the laſt war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Diſaſters which my friendſhip for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretenſions of the French. The Engliſh, the ambitious Engliſh, not having ſufficient confidence in their own ſtrength and courage to attack me ſingly, formed an Alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Coſſigny, received an order from M. de Buſſi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that thoſe orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himſelf with his Party; this I oppoſed, and on juſt grounds. From that moment, my army became diſguſted. Reduced ſingly to my own reſources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loſs of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thouſand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my loſſes, Repreſentatives! What is paſt is paſt; I have cited theſe truths in order to apprize you, that if I ſhould declare War againſt your Enemies, I will not be deſerted, nor ſhall you have the power of making Peace without my previous conſent, nor without including Myſelf and my People in the Treaty. For the ſecurity of our reciprocal friendſhip and good faith it is neceſſary to ſtipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the cuſtoms of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party ſhould violate the cuſtoms of the other, he ſhall be reprimanded immediately by his own ſuperior, without any interruption of the good underſtanding and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt between good Allies. I inſert this clauſe, although Citizen Ripaud has aſſured

rigiditte & le reſpect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y feront tenus ſur le même pieds—Je demande auſſi que le Général en Chef ſe conſulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il poura entreprendre pour la reuſite de la deſtruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoiſſans le païs, les uſages, & leurs manis, c'eſt un choſe juſte, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivè ou je peut verſè dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiſeurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me ſeconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'eſt nouveaux Citoyens ſont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces ſcelerats, joins au reſors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde eſt en mouvement, & praite à fondre ſur les Anglais, de ce coté fiè vous en ma Sagaiſe; *vos Enemis, comme je vous l'ais dit ſeront les miens*,—a preſans que vous ſavez mes diſpoſiſions faîte moi ſavoir les votre le plus promtemans poſſibles, & ſurtout ne me faites pas de promeſſes que vous ne pouviez èxècuter; j'ai garde le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en ſavoir mauvais grèe, au contraire de l'aprouver, & de le tranquiliſè ſur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis ſon païs, & ſon Drapeaux, motive ſi louables pour que je m'intairaiſes a luis, & vous priè de l'authoriſe a reſtaire aupres de moi, pour ſervire ſa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais garde, et il n'a conſentis qu'a forces de ſolicitaſions, ètant très attachè à l'Iſle de la Reunion, ou il y ais etablis. Si vous conſentez à mes propoſitions il eſt bon que vous ſachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Francaiſes, & ces Armèes.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige auſſitôt l'arrivèe des Troupes Françaiſes à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armèe de Terres & de Maire, excepté les Boiſons Europaine, je fourniré tous les neceſſaires, comme *Farine, Ris, Viande*, &c. &c.

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige auſſi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les beſoins des armées de Terre & de Maire.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournire tous les Boeuf neceſſaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie

me, that the obſervance of the moſt ſevere diſcipline and of reſpect for the Laws exiſts in the Republican Army: Mine ſhall always be conducted in the ſame manner. I require alſo that the Commanding Officer ſhall always conſult me on every meaſure which he may undertake for the deſtruction of our common Enemy, becauſe I am acquainted with the Country, its cuſtoms and manners. This is a reſervation that he cannot conſider as offenſive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can depoſit in the boſom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear againſt theſe oppreſſors of the Human race. If you will aſſiſt me, in a ſhort time not an Engliſhman ſhall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes; with theſe new Citizens (much dreaded by the Engliſh) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of theſe Villains. The ſprings which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the Engliſh; for every thing here rely on my diſcretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, ſhall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my deſigns, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promiſes which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to anſwer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the ſituation which he holds near my perſon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenſions of being conſidered as a Deſerter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which intereſts me for his welfare.) I requeſt you to authorize him to remain in his preſent ſtation with me for the ſervice of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myſelf. *I detained him, nor did he conſent to remain till after much ſolicitation*, being extremely attached to the Iſland of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In caſe you ſhould conſent to my propoſitions, it is neceſſary that you ſhould know the extent of my power to aſſiſt the French Republic, and its Army.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coaſt, to Victual both the Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furniſh all neceſſaries, ſuch as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage alſo to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks neceſſary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops,

as

rie des troupes Republiquaines, & auſſi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour tranſporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournire Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armèe Françaiſes vingt à manquè de poudre, ou muniſions, je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Auſſitòt que l'armée Françaiſes aura debarquée, je marcheré avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans ſerons compoſée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes d'Infanterie & Artillerie, bien diſciplineé, ayens armes, muniſions, & toutes choſes neceſſaires pour la reuſite de nòtre Entrepriſes.

Voila ce que je deſire que la France faces pour moi :

ARTICLE 1.

Que ſous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puiſſe être, que la Republique Françaiſe ne faces point la paix, ſeu que moi, & mon peuple ni aille conſentis, & que nous ſoillons compris dans le traitè de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiquaines reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Genereaux que les commanderont, n'intreprandrons rien ſans prealablement s'aitre conſulté avec moi, pour la reuſſite & le bien commun de nos armèes reſpectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Gènèreaux Français & les Troupes Republiquaines, connoiſſais des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armee Republiquaine, les Chefe des partis du cauté du traite, s'en ſaiſirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, ſén que pour cela l'amitie ſoille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme cauſes, nos intairais n'en ſerons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propoſe à la Republique Françaiſe faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent neceſſaire tant pour les Troupes de Terre, que celle de Maire, il eſt juſte, que j'en ſoilles rembourcè à la fin de la guerre, ſur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons ſur nos Enemis commun.

as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Laſcars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horſes for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In caſe the French Army ſhould happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to ſupply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As ſoon as the French Army ſhall have diſembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which ſhall in the firſt inſtance conſiſt of Thirty Thouſand Cavalry, and Thirty Thouſand Infantry and Artillery, well diſciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing neceſſary for the ſucceſs of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic ſhall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the conſent of me and my people, nor without including us in ſuch Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will derive ſuch advantages from me, the Generals in command ſhall undertake nothing without firſt conſulting me, to enſure the ſucceſs of the common cauſe, and of our reſpective Armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or ſhould I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any ſuch in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, ſhall cauſe him to be ſeized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendſhip; ſince engaged in the ſame cauſe, our intereſts are the ſame.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propoſe to make the advances, and furniſh the neceſſary ſupplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is juſt that I ſhould be reimburſed at the end of the War, from the ſums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions*, &c. &c. seront partagées, a evaluaisons egales & comme de bon Frére entre les Troupes de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grands pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Francais, la dernierè Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitiè & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contribusions que je pourré preleveè soille exceptè de l'article 4*e*. qu'il m'apartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'est l'èquité que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possaiseurs de Goas, & de Bonbèe; tous les pors de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dependance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Francais, & Goas & ces dependances m'apartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnieres de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes seront traitè avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportes à fraix communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieux, bien loins de vótre & des nótres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a fure & mesure qu'il seront conquis de Garnisons, et cette article sera reglé, entre les Gènéreaux Français et moi, comme egalement il nous sera libre si le quas l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour èxècuter la conquète des possessions Angaises & Portugaises ou leur Gos intairaise, il faudroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, (si vous avez mis le decret a execution) de vos plus delurè & les mieux instruis, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos Colonies; je vous reponds d'une conquète prompte & facile.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by *right*, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of War, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners, as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that Article, shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution); selecting the most *subtle and best instructed* of them; *those, in short, who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ARTICLE

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dèſcente à la Côte, eſt la priſes ſubites de Goas, Pors eſcancielles pour vôtre Eſcadre, & vos vaiſſeaux de Tranſport, il faudroit venir debarquer dans mon port d'Onor ſitué par la Lat. 14 36 & de Long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je ſoille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, ſi vous acceptèz mes propoſiſions, & après vous étre bien conſulté, je vous prie de me faire paſſer par l'un de vos vaiſſeaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement poſſible, votre deciſions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arriveè de votre eſcadre, Laviſeaux trouveras un Officier Francais à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les ſecours neceſſaires, & me fera parvenir vos inſtanſions, pour qu'il n'ait point de ſurpriſe ni aucune doutance. Laviſeaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il ſera mouillé dans mes rades les pavions Ameriquains, pour ſignale de reconnoiſſance, il maitra a ſon grand mat pavion nationale ſupérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je deſirerais biens & vous prie que ce ſoit le Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviſeaux, comme connoiſſans mon port & les uſages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quâtre de mes Chefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, ſi vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution ſans les ordres du pouvoir èxecutif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire paſſer trois de mes Chefs, ſur un de vos meillieurs vaiſſeaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen que vôtre Sageſſe vous ſuggerera, pour, leur ſervir de guide & de Conſeil, pour Frances; je les envois exprais, & ils ſont chargées d'un Paquet, & de dire mes inſtanſions auprès du pouvoir èxècutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire ſans que les Anglois ne ſoubconnacent quelque choſe d'oſtile de me part, ſi vous venié avec l'Eſcadre renvoillé moi avec elle je vous prie le 4*e*. de mes Chefs, enſi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convois, vous ne l'envoillerez á la ſaiſon propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port eſſential for your Squadron and your Tranſports, it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my Port of Onore, ſituated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible.—That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American Colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-maſt head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpoſe. I am deſirous, and therefore particularly requeſt that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themſelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I tranſmit to you; but ſhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I requeſt you to diſpatch Three of my Chiefs in one of your beſt Veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and to adviſe them in France; I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a Squadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs, and alſo my Ship, which I requeſt may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will ſend the Ship back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanſerons nos exploits guerriers ſur les Anglois, & Portugais, & ſi les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les ſubjuguer & les rendre nos tributaires.

Repréſentans voila mes intanſions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nacions me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems paſſé; je vous prie de bien reflechir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puiſque votre reponſe me fera agir, ſuivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reuſſite de nòtre entrepriſe & la continuation de la proſperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indiviſible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(*Signé*)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and the Portugueſe; when, in caſe the Nizam and the Marattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo, and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterprize, for the continuation of proſperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable friendſhip for your nation.

(*Signed*)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary,
A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 3.

De Patane Le premidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5e de la Republique Francaiſe.

CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON.

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers ſont arrivés qui m'ont apris les nouvelles ſuivantes, que vous ne ſerez pas faché de ſavoir.

Niſamme, L'allié des Anglais, Chefe des Mogole, eſt trés mal, & ne peut en revenir par ſon grand age. Il a quatre Enfans qui ſe diſputent ce qui ſera Chefe, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui eſt celui, qui eſt le plus aimè des Cheſe & du peuple, qui aura la preference.

Un des grands Chefe Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savoilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté ſur un Edifice, il eſt tombe & il s'eſt tué. Il n'a point d'Enfans, c'eſt ce qui a occaſionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'eſt a qui commanderas. Le *Delis* eſt auſſi en mouvemans, le

No. 3.

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April 1797; The 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four Children who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my

le Rayas *Jamachas*, mon Ami, y eſt arrivè, & a commencé a attaquer les Marates, qui ont été defait dans ce Païs complettement; c'eſt un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princès de L'Inde avoient fort á ſe plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il ſe ſentoit fort de l'appuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les ſoutenir ils ont trop de leurs propre deffences.

Aujourd'huy que la Guerre Civile eſt chez les Marattes & les Mogols, les Anglois ne ſont pas mieux traités, Le Nababe, *Mirſa Amanis*, Chefe de Baingale, ayens ſus l'arriveé du Bachas Jamachas au Deli, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglais, avec avantage; á Calicute ils ont été attaqué par le Rayas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chefe de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en troïs ſorties mille Européens & trois mile Sipais. Par toute la Côte ils ſont attaques, tous ſont revolté contre eux par raport aux Vexations & aux Impots qu'ils ont mis.

A la cóte de Coromandel depuis le Mazulipatam juſqu'a Madras & Arcatte, tous les Princes petits & grands á force de vexations des Anglois ſe ſont revoltés, & ils diſputent avec eux leurs droits, derniérement le Fils du Frère du Nabab de Madras, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Cheſes qui ſont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir, qu'il eſt tems de venir; á peu de fraix nous les chaſſerons de l'Inde. Comptez ſur mon amitie.

(*Signè*)

P. S. General, je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'eſtime que j'ai pour vous, c'eſt une Arme que j'ai fais faire dans mon Païs, je vous prié de l'accepter d'un auſſi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(*Signè*)

my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the Taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(*Signed*)

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a ſlight mark of the perſonal eſteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I requeſt you to accept with the ſame cordiality as I offer it to you.

(*Signed*)

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation, *G. G. Keble*,
French Tranſlator.

No. 4.

De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal l'An 5me. de la Republique Francaiſe.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS.

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitiè de vous ecrire mes Courié ſont arrivè, qui mont apris les nouvelles ſuivantes, que vous ne ſerez pas faché de ſavoir.

Niſamme, Lalié des Anglais, chefe des Mogole, eſt trés male, & ne peut en revenir, par ſon grans age, il a quatre Enfans qui ce diſpute a qui ſera Chefe, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui eſt celui qui eſt le plus aimé des Chefe, & du peuple, qui aura la preferance.

Un des grans Chefe Marate, & un des fors apuis des Anglais, Savoilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un Coup marquè, il a monté ſur une Edifices, il eſt tombé & il c'eſt tué; il na point des Enfans, ceſt ce qui a occaſionnè la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, ceſt a qui commanderas. Le *Delis* eſt auſſi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami, y eſt arrivé et a commencè à attaquer les Marates qui ont ète deffait dans ce pais complaitement, ceſt une effai de la Providence, le Ciel nous venge des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde avait fort à ce plaindre plus ou moiens deux. Il ce ſentoit fors dè lapuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les ſoutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propre deffences.

Aujourdhui, que le Guerre Civile eſt chè les Marate et les Mogole, les Anglais ne ſont pas mieux traités; le Nababe *Mirſa Amanis*, Chefe du Bengaile, avant ſus l'arrivé du Pachas Jamachas au Delis, a commencé la Guerre au Anglais, avec avantage; a Calicute ils ont été attaquè par le Rajas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chefe de Contengris, qui leurs a tuè en trois ſortis mille Europens, & trois mille Sipaiſe, par toute la Cote ils ſont attaquè, tous ſont revoltès contre eux, par rapors au vexſaſions & au impos qu'il ons mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Maſulipatam juſqu'a Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petis & grans, a force de vexſaſions des Anglais ſe ſont revoltés, & ils diſpute avec eux leurs drois: derniérement le fils du frère du Nababe de Madraſſes qui commande un partis pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefe, qui ſont ennuyé de leurs jeurs.

No. 4.

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April, 1797; the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my Meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion—one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Marrattah Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a Civil War in that State.—Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a Civil War exiſts in the Marrattah and the Nizam's Dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have impoſed.

On the Coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam, to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voire qu'il eſt tems de venir; a peus de fraix nous les chaſſerons de l'Inde; compté ſur mon amitié.

(*Signè*)

P. S. Dupuis ma Lettre ecrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup defordre dans le Bingale, l'arrivé du Nababe Jamachas a Laquenos, fait tremblé les Anglois ſurtout a Calcuttas, ils ſont dans la conſternaſions, il ne peuve empeché la Jancions de Mirſa Amanis avec Jamachas, il paroit quils veule ce vengé des Auglois, envoiê moi donque des forces pour ce joindre au mienne, pour leur joué auſſi moi ce qu'il merite.

(*Signè*)

(A True Copy,) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

I inform you of theſe events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(*Signed*)

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great diſturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the Engliſh tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great conſternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both theſe Princes are determined to be revenged of the Engliſh; ſeud me then Troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deſerve.

(*Signed*)

(A True Tranſlation,) *G. G. Keble*, French Tranſlator.

No. 5.

De l'Iſle de France, le 6 Pluvioſe an 6e.

GENERAL,

LE Roi nous a ordonnè pour la ſolidité de l'Alliance avec la Republique Françaiſe de prêter ſerment des deux Côtès ſous les Pavillons des deux nations, et de faire ſelon votre coutume cette cèrèmonie, c'eſt pourquoi nous vous ecrivons cette Demande; cela faiſant ne pourra que retraicir l'amitiè et l'alliance offenſif & defenſif de façon qu'elle ne puiſſe jamais ſe rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire raſſembler tous les chefs & les hommes neceſſaire pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit paſſé & ſigné de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la Republique Françaiſe, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faiſant, les ennemis pourront ſe diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'eſt ce que nous vous faiſons ſavoir, & vous prions de nous croire les plus ſincéres de vos Serviteurs,

(*Signè*) { ASSEN ALI KAN,
{ MAHAMED HIBRAHIM.

Par ordre des Ambaſſadeurs,
pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the Parties affixed,
and a true copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

No. 5.

The Iſle of France, the 26th January, 1798; the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the Alliance with the French Republic, to take a ſolemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony according to your Cuſtoms; Therefore we addreſs this requeſt to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendſhip, and of the offenſive and defenſive Alliance, indiſſoluble. We requeſt you to aſſemble all the Officers and men neceſſary for this Ceremony, and in our preſence to draw up a written Inſtrument, to be ſigned by all Parties preſent, ſealed with the Seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wiſh to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the moſt ſincere of your Servants,

(*Signed*) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
{ MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambaſſadors,
(*Signed*) DEBAY, INTERPRETER.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 6.

COPIE des Conditions & Propoſitions du Prince Typoo Sultan, que ſes Ambaſſadeurs, Aſſen-Ali Kan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont ènvoyèz en Europe de l'Iſle de France, ſur les deux frègattes parties le 5. Fèvrier 1798, pour une alliance offencive & defencive avec la Republique Françaiſe, & pour demander du ſecours, pour reduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs, & les chaſſer de l'Inde, ſi il eſt poſſible.

Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armeé Françaiſe les vivres néceſſaires, comme, Ris, Viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuſes dont il ſe trouve tout a fait dènué, & dont il ne pourra pas fournir; il fournira auſſi a l'armèe Françaiſe de quoi faire tranſporter & les Chefs, & les Effets; ainſi que toute les Munitions de Guerre, &c. fait a l'Iſle de France ce 4. Fevrier 1798.

Pour Copie conforme à l'original,
(Signé) DEBAY.

- *Seal of Aſen Aley Cawn.*
- *Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim.*
- *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Sec.

No. 6.

COPY of the Stipulations and Propoſals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambaſſadors Aſſen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have diſpatched to Europe from the Iſle of France, by two Frigates which ſailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798, for eſtabliſhing an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French Republic, and for ſoliciting the aſſiſtance of France to ſubdue our common Enemy the Engliſh, and to drive them out of India, if poſſible.

The Prince engages to furniſh the whole French Army with the neceſſary Proviſions, ſuch as Rice, Meat, Ghee, &c. Spirituous Liquors he cannot ſupply; he will provide the French Army with Carriage for the Officers and for their Baggage; he will alſo provide all Military Stores. Done at the Iſle of France the 4th of February, 1798.

A true Copy,
(Signed) DEBAY.

- *Seal of Aſſen Ali Cawn.*
- *Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim.*
- *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. *Keble*, French Tranſlator.

No. 7.

Les Repreſentans de la Colonie de l'Iſle de France, a Tipoo Sultan.

SALUT & FRATERNITE.

VOS Ambaſſadeurs nous ont fait part de l'intention oú vous êtes de former avec la Colonie de l'Iſle de France des Liaiſons egalement avantageuſes pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui ſera en notre pouvoir pour repondre á vos deſirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambaſſade au Corps legiſlatif Français, & nous ſommes perſuadès que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Governeur Gènèral Malartic vous inſtruira des meſures qu'il a priſes & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Interéts & les notres.

Les

No. 7.

The Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France, to Tippoo Sultan.

SALUTATION and FRATERNITY.

YOUR Ambaſſadors have communicated to us your intention of forming, with the Colony of the Iſle of France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We ſhall make every effort in our power to anſwer your Wiſhes.

We have communicated the object of your Embaſſy to the Legiſlative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprize you of the ſteps which he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual Intereſts.

The

Les Objets que produiſent vos Etats ou qui s'y fabriquent, conviennent en gènèral à nôtre Colonie, tant pour ſes Subſiſtances, que pour ſon Commerce intérieur & extérieur. Vous trouverez ches nous en échange ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREAUX, Preſident.

Par l'Aſſemblée Coloniale,
HAULNIER, Sec.

A True Copy,
C. Macauley, Sec.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal Conſumption or Exportation; and we can ſupply you, in return, with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, Preſident.

By order of the Colonial Aſſembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary.

(A True Tranſlation,)
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 8.

Iſle de France, 2 le Ventoſe an 6e.

GENERAL,

NOUS vous ſouhaitons le bon jour, et bonne ſantè. Vous ſavez que nous ſommes venus ici croyânts y trouver des forces conſiderables, que l'on nous avoit dit y etre, & que l'alliance etant fait avec nôtre prince, nous pourrions les emmener avec nous pour battre vos ennemis, qui ſont les nôtres, vous ſavez auſſi, que ſi nous etions venus pour faire du monde, nous ſerions venis munis de tout ce qu'il faut, & d'Argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nos ſommes venus Seuls (en emmenant ſi peu de monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que nôtre Prince deſire) ayant reſolus d'envoyer avec nous ceux qui etoient de bonne volonté, cet ouvrage ne peut ſe faire ſans argent, car des perſonnes qui ſe prèſentent a nous demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons emmener ce monde, vus que c'eſt des recruës, & n'avons *pas d'ordre*. Ceux qui ſont contantes de venir avec nous, nous les emmenerons, mais leur Paye ne ſera fixée que devant le Prince. Si cela vous cauſoit trop d'ouvrage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous des ambaſſadeurs aupres de nôtre Prince qui traiteront en même temps de cela, ſaurons auſſi comme le Camp Français qui eſt la eſt traité; & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la ſuite, ſeront traites de même, & notre Prince envoyera pour cela de l'argent, avec des Ambaſſadeurs, ſoit pour emmener des recrues, c'eſt vous qui les envoyerez; ſoit pour demander du Secours, c'eſt vous que l'envoyerez auſſi.

Nous

No. 8.

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798, the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

MAY Health and Happineſs attend you.

It is known to you that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable Force, which we were informed was in this Iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an Alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies, who are alſo ours. You know that, had we been deputed to make the levies ourſelves, we ſhould have brought a ſupply of Money, and all that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raiſe Volunteers for us; the ſmall force which you have offered cannot accompliſh the deſigns of our Prince; but even this inconſiderable force cannot be raiſed without money; all thoſe who offer to enliſt require money from us. We cannot enliſt them, it is contrary to our orders; ſuch, however, as chooſe to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their Pay ſhall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this propoſal appear inconvenient, we requeſt you will ſend Ambaſſadors with us to adjuſt this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French now in his ſervice are entertained; thoſe who may embark afterwards ſhall be entertained on the ſame terms; and for this purpoſe our Prince will ſend Money with his Ambaſſadors: but it muſt be underſtood, that whether men are to be enliſted for his ſervice, or whether your troops are to be ſent to his aſſiſtance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer le plutot poſſible, vus que les ordres de notre Prince ſont de maniere, à nē pas pouvoir reſter long-tems ici, cela faiſant vous obligerez.

Vos tres humble & tres obeiſſants Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY, *Interprète, par ordre des Ambaſſadeurs pour Copie.*

☐ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo*
☐ } *Sultan.*
☐ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

(A True Copy,) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

We requeſt you to enable us to depart ſpeedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambaſſadors by me the Interpreter,
(Signed) DEBAY.

☐ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors.*
☐ }
☐ *Seal of Debay.*

(A True Tranſlation,)
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 9.

Iſle de France, le 8 Ventoſe an 6e.

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

JE ſuis trop franc pour vous laiſſer ignorer que je ſuis très mecontant de vôtre lettre de ce matin. Votre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous demander les Secours qui dependent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons juſtes, & non pas a celles que vous nous preſcrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours ci, má été dicté par le Général Dagincourt, qui eſt connu particulierement de votre Sultan, ſous les ordres duquel il a ſervi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Règiment de l'Iſle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la Guerre derniére, aux ordres de Bader & de Tipoo Sultaun: ainſi je perſiſte à vous demander généralement pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres ſuivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiquè derniérement.

Ce qu'on payoit il y a dix ans, ne peut pas ſe comparer avec ce qu'on doit payer aujourd' hui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd' hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & vôtre Prince vous en ſaura mauvais gre.

Les

No. 9.

Iſle of France, the 24th January, 1798, 6th Year of the Republic.

TO THE AMBASSADORS,

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too ſincere a temper to ſuffer you to remain ignorant of the great diſſatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultan deputed you to ſolicit our aid on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days paſt were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Iſle of France, which made a Campaign during the laſt War under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore perſiſt in demanding, for all the Officers and Volunteers, the Pay and Proviſions ſtipulated in the laſt Statement which I tranſmitted to you.

The Pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the Pay which ought to be given now.

Thoſe who at that period received 150 Rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chooſe to take Surgeons; you ſhall not not have them; but your Maſter will not be ſatisfied with your conduct on this article.

The

Les Officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être aſſuré du traitement que Tipoo Sultan leur fixera ; Je leur ordonnerai de ne debarquer que lorſque Tipoo Sultan les aura fait aſſurer, qu'il leur accorde let raitement & les Vivres que je lui propoſe.

Nous n'avons pas été vous chercher : vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours ; ainſi vous devez ſoumettre aux Conditions que je vous propoſe, qui ſont juſtes & raiſonables.

Salut & Fraternite,

LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,
(Signè) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, ſhall not make a journey of 500 Leagues to aſcertain what Pay Tippoo Sultaun may chooſe to fix for them ; I ſhall order them not to diſembark, until Tippoo Sultaun ſhall have ſatisfied them that he will allow the Pay and Proviſions which I propoſe to him.

We have not ſought you, you came to ſolicit our aid ; you ought, therefore, to ſubmit to the conditions which I propoſe to you ; they are juſt and reaſonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC,
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 10.

Iſle de France, Port Nord Oueſt, le 18*e. Ventoſe, an* 6*eme. de la Republique Françaiſe, Une et Indiviſible, repondant au* 8 *Mars* 1798, *Vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Iſles de France, & de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tipoo Sultan.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecrivain attachè au Gouvernement, deſirant obtenir de vótre Grandeur un Paravanah, à l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que vous vous propoſez de faire ètablier dans cette Iſle : Permettez moi de vous demander en ſa faveur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la place qu'il ſollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure réputation ; il a de bonnes moeurs, une probitè ſure, & un caractére tres doux ; il eſt en outre très intelligent, actif & laborieux.

Vos Ambaſſadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vû, & auxqeuls il a ètè de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les temoignages avantageux que je me plais á rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous ſaurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'egard que vous voudrez bien avoir a ma recommandation.

Salut & Fraternite.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

No. 11.

No. 10.

Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, the 18*th Ventoſe,* 6*th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible, anſwering to the* 8*th March*, 1798, *O. S.*

The Governor General of the Iſles of France, and of La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being deſirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of being employed in the Factory which you propoſe to eſtabliſh in this Iſland : Permit me to requeſt your favour towards him, and the grant of the office which he ſolicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the beſt reputation here ; his morals are good, his integrity unblemiſhed, and his temper tractable ; he is beſides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your Ambaſſadors, who have ſeen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of ſome ſervice, will confirm to you all the advantageous teſtimonies which I feel much pleaſure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I ſhall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleaſed to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Iſle de France, le 14 Ventoſe, an 6e. de la Republique Françaiſe, (ou le 4 Mar, 1798.)

LE CONTRE-AMIRAL SERCEY,

COMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE, DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE,

AU NABAB TIPOO SULTAN, DANS SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPOO,

VOS Ambaſſadeurs, Aſſen Ali Kan et Ibrahim Saeb, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honoré, qui m'a fait connoitre qu'ils avoient vôtre confiance, & que vous déſiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour declarer la Guerre aux oppreſſeurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je ſuis bien faché, que les forces navales que je commande ne ſoient pas aſſez conſidérables en ce moment, pour les conduire de ſuite dans l'Inde, y occaſioner une diverſion qui ſeroit avantageuſe à vos Intérêts; mais, ſi, comme je l'eſpere, mon Gouvernement m'envoye de nouvelles, je ſerai très empreſſé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaiſſement.

Avant l'arrivée de vos Ambaſſadeurs j'avois écrit á mon Gouvernement, ſur la neceſſité de hâter cette meſure; & le lendemain de leur arrivée, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il eſt facheux, que vous n'ayez pas fait connoitre plutot vos bonnes diſpoſitions.

Prince Tipoo, vos Ambaſſadeurs ont employé beaucoup de zêle pour vôtre Service; mais malheureuſement, nous ne pouvons detourner les moyens qui nous ſont confiés, pour la garde de nos Colonies: Cependant vos Ambaſſadeurs m'ayant fait connoitre votre deſir d'avoir quelques Officiers inſtruits, pour former vôtre Marine, je m'empreſſe de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaiſſeau Dubuc, & ſix autres Officiers, que je vous recommande particuliérement, & que j'eſpere, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs talents dans le metier de la marine.

Vos Ambaſſadeurs ayant témoigne le deſir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de diſtinction, que je vous recommande.

Salut. LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,
(Signé) SERCEY.

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

No. 11.

Iſle of France, the 14th Ventoſe, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March 1798.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,

COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE IN THE INDIAN SEAS,

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO.

YOUR Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they poſſeſſed your confidence, and that you deſired that France ſhould ſend you Troops in order that you might declare War againſt the Engliſh, the oppreſſors of India. *I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command, is not at preſent ſufficiently conſiderable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make ſuch a diverſion as might forward your intereſts, but if I ſhould be reinforced as I expect, I ſhall be very eager to ſeek our common Enemies, and to aſſiſt you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, I had addreſſed the Government of my Country in Europe, on the neceſſity of expediting this meaſure, and the day ſubſequent to their arrival, I diſpatched two Frigates to France with the new propoſals which you offer. It is to be regretted that you did not ſooner apprize us of your favourable diſpoſition.*

Prince Tippoo, your Ambaſſadors have exerted great zeal for your ſervice, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony: your Ambaſſadors having however informed me of your wiſh to have ſome well inſtructed Officers to form your Marine, I haſten to ſend to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a veſſel in the ſervice of France, and ſix other Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will anſwer your views by their good conduct, and their naval ſkill.

Your Ambaſſadors having teſtified an anxious wiſh to return to you as ſpeedily as poſſible, I have given them one of my beſt Frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a diſtinguiſhed Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation. *(Signed)* SERCEY.
REAR ADMIRAL.

(A True Tranſlation,)
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 12.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSSIGNY *aux Envoyés du Patcha Tipou Sultan, au moment de leur Departe.*

JE fais mes excuſes aux Envoyés du Patcha, ſi ma mauvaiſe Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurois pas eu autre choſe à leur dire pour le Prince, que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je deſire, qu'ils tranſcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

I'aſſure le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon reſpect & de mon devouément. *Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai tranſmis dans le tems, & fidélement, ſes propoſitions, & ſa lettre au Gouvernement François ; je ſuis ſur que le tout eſt arrivé par Duplicata ; que ſuivant ſa recommandaſion, j'ai obſervè le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compremetre avec les Anglois, & parceque le Gouvernemente Français lui même n'eſt pas dans l'uſage de donner le ſecret de ſes operations.*

La preuve que les propoſitions de Tipou Sultan ont été acueillies, c'eſt quelles ſont reſtez ſecret en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peut-être point á la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui depend d'une Paix, plus ou moins eloignee, avec les Anglois ; mais je donne l'aſſurance au Patcha, qu'il n'aura pas â ſe repentir de ſa premiere demarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit miſe en moi.

La France j'en ſuis ſur, conſiderera toujours le Patcha comme un de ſes plus fidelles allies, nous n'avons neglige ſon Waquil & moi, aucun des moyens, qui ſont en nôtre pouvoir pour inſtruire le Gouvernement Francais des vrais Interêts du Patcha: Interêts que nous regardons comme neceſſairement liés à ceux de la Nation Françaiſe dans l'Inde. J'eſpere, qu'un jour Tipou Sultan, connoitra, que je l'ai ſervi dans cette circonſtance avec le même zele, que lorſque j'etois aupres de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'exiſte plus, le Patcha l'ignoroit, & l'ignore peutêtre encore, cependant, il ne lui a point ècrit, & ne m'a point donné à moimême de ſes nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'eſt donc Tipou qui a donné ſon Secret, & il n'aura rien á nous reprocher ſuivant les evenements.

Je n'écris point au Patcha d'une part, parceque ma Santè, & la Goutte, que j'ai dans ce moment, m'empecheroit de le faire comme je le deſirérois, & puiſqu'il n'a pas jugé lui même qu'il

No. 12.

Copy of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY *to the Ambaſſadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their Departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a viſit, but I ſhould have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propoſe to write, which I deſire they will tranſcribe for the purpoſe of tranſmitting it to the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun.

I aſſure the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun of my reſpect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully tranſmitted, at the time when I received them, his propoſitions and his letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in Duplicate; agreeably alſo to his recommendation, I obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy, that he might not be committed with the Engliſh, and becauſe the French Government itſelf is not in the habit of publiſhing the ſecrets of its operations.*

The proof that the propoſitions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is, that they have remained ſecret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to ſend an expedition to India, as it muſt depend upon the proſpect of Peace, more or leſs diſtant, with the Engliſh: But I aſſure the Padſha, that he will have no reaſon to repent of this firſt ſtep, nor of the confidence he has repoſed in me.

France, I am certain, will always conſider the Padſha as one of its moſt faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true Intereſts of the Padſha: Intereſts which we conſider as neceſſarily blended with thoſe of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have ſerved him on this occaſion, with the ſame zeal, as when I was near his perſon.

Peter Monneron is no more; the Padſha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is ſtill ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has ſent to this place a Copy of the Letters of Peter Monneron: *it is therefore Tippoo who has publiſhed his own Secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the conſequences.*

I do not write to the Padſha, as my health, and the Gout, which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wiſh, and becauſe he has not thought

qu'il dut m'écrire, & que j'avoue franchement, que je ſerois tres faché que mes lettres fuſſent renvoyées comme l'ont été celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai ecrites a Tippou Sultan, dans tous les tems, & celles qu'il m'a ecrites perſonnellement, je les ai toujours envoyés au Gouvernement François ce ont ètè & reſteront toujours ſecrettes, puiſqu'il y va de ſon Intéret, & de celui de la Nation Françaiſe.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuſes aux envoyés du Patcha, ſi ma mauvaiſe Santé ne me permet point d'aller les voir avant leur depart de cette Colonie, car j'aurai eu le plus grand deſir de faire connoiſſance avec eux, & de parler enſemble du Patcha; connoiſſance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sageſſe, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la miſſion, que le Patcha leur a confies, m'inſpiroïs le plus grand deſir de les connoitre. Toujours eſt il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec diſtinction & dignité le poſte hònorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un inſtant pour les Intêrets de leur Maitre, de s'y etre acquis l'eſtime gènèral, & particulierement, de tous les Chefs par leur Sageſſe, leur Prudence, leur Diſcretion, dans la Miſſion, dont ils ont été chargès, & dont ils ſe ſont acquitrés avec cette ſageſſe, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Juſtice duquel il doivent attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir bien agreer mes veux pour leur ſantè, & le ſuccés de leur Voyage.

Je ſuis perſuadé qu'ils feront valoir aupres de Tippoo Sultan, la Memoire, que mon Neveu Lahauſſe La Louviere lui addreſſe ainſi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince. Son Mèmoire m'à parus renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les intèrets du Patcha, c'eſt ce qui me determine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'aſſurer le Patcha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand Interet à ſa Gloire, & que je deſire que les ſuccés, et le nom d'un ſi grand Prince rempliſſe l'univers.

Signè, LE GENERAL COSSIGNY,
Son habitation, le 14 *de Ventoſe, l'an* 6 *eme.*

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

No. 13.

proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confeſs, that I ſhould be very ſorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. *All the Letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as thoſe which he has perſonally written to me, I have conſtantly forwarded to the French Government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain ſecret, becauſe his Intereſt, and that of the French Nation requires it.*

I muſt again repeat my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, if my ill health ſhould prevent me from ſeeing them before their departure from this Colony, for I ſhould have had the ſtrongeſt deſire to become acquainted with them, and to have converſed with them, reſpecting the Padſha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their diſcretion, and the good conduct obſerved by them here, during the courſe of the Embaſſy with which they were entruſted by the Prince, inſpired me with a very great deſire to know them.—It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with diſtinction and dignity, the honourable poſt which they occupied here for the Intereſts of their Maſter, and to have acquired the general eſteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Iſland, by their Wiſdom, their Prudence, and Diſcretion, in the Miſſion with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themſelves with that good ſenſe and dignity, becoming the Ambaſſadors of a great Prince, from whoſe Juſtice they have every reaſon to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my beſt wiſhes for their health, and the ſucceſs of their voyage.

I am perſuaded that they will uſe their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in ſupport of the Memorial which my Nephew Lahauſſe La Louviere, has addreſſed to him, as well as the requeſt made by him to the Prince. His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the Intereſts of the Padſha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more requeſt them to aſſure the Prince, that I ſhall always take the greateſt Intereſt in his Glory, and that I am anxious that the ſucceſs and name of ſo great a Sovereign, ſhould be extended throughout the univerſe.

(*Signed*) GENERAL COSSIGNY, *at his Houſe, the* 14*th Ventoſe*, 6*th Year, correſponding with the* 5*th of March* 1798.

A True Tranſlation.
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 13.

No. 13.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LA PATRIE, L'HONNEUR, ET LA LIBERTE.

Au Quartier-General de l'Iſle de France, le 13e. Ventoſe, l'an 6e de la Republique Françaiſe.

MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION,

AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez honoré; une maladie que j'ai eſſuyée pendant le Sejour de vos Ambaſſadeurs a L'Iſle de France, m'a empêchè de me trouver aux diverſes conferences qu'ils ont tennues avec le Gouverneur Général ſur l'objet de la Miſſion, dont vous les avez chargè; mais je ne doute pas que la Republique Françaiſe n'apprenne, & ne partage avec plaiſir les offres de vôtre alliance et de vôtre amitie.

J'aurais perſonellement deſirè, que l'Etat des forces Françaiſe dans l'Inde m'eut fourni l'occaſion d'aller vous porter moimême l'aſſurance de l'amitié de nôtre Republique, & de partager la gloire de vos armes contre ſes Ennemis & les Vôtres: mais les Circonſtances actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie, Prince, d'agreer les Voeux que je forme pour la proſpérité de vos armes, & la Continuation de vôtre Gloire.

(*Signè*) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

No. 13.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR, AND LIBERTY.

Head-Quarters Iſle of France, the 4th March 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION,

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I received the Letter with which you honoured me; ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the Miſſion with which you had charged them. *I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.*

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force at this time in India, had allowed me in perſon to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt *our common Enemy*, but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honour.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your arms, and the Continuation of your Glory.

(*Signed*) MAGALLON.

(A True Tranſlation)

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 14.

Au Tres grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, en ſa Cour à Seringapatnam.

GRAND PRINCE,

UN Français dont le nom n'eſt pas ignoré de vous, et qui deſire etre utile au genereux allie de ſa nation, ſaiſit avec impreſſement l'occaſion du retour de vos deux envoyées Aſſen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour ſe rappeler a votre ſouvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous ecrire de Pondicheri au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'etat du chargement de mon Vaiſſeau le Phenix, et je previns le Gouverneur Defreſne, que j'allas paſſer a Mangalor pour y mettre a terre un parti de beaux et bons fuſils grenadiers que je

No. 14.

To the great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, at his Court of Seringapatam.

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whoſe name is not unknown to you, and who wiſhes to be uſeful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himſelf with eagerneſs of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambaſſadors, Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himſelf to your remembrance.

I had the honour to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, encloſing the Manifeſt of the Cargo of my Ship the Phœnix, and I informed Governor Defreſne that I propoſed going to Mangalore, for the expreſs purpoſe of landing a quantity of

je vous deſtinois. Ce General m'obſerva que je courois le riſque d'etre viſité et arreteé par les Anglois, mais lorſqu'il vit ma ferme reſolution de tenir a mon projet, il m'approva et je partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le precieux avantage de recevoir pluſieurs Paravanahs de votre main que je conſerve tres ſoigneuſement.

Votre Miniſtre Aſſaraff Ali Kan ſe rendit a Mangalor au Commencement de 1793. Il y reçut les Fuſils et en fut tres ſatisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, il me donna une deleguation, pour quatorze mille Roupies ſur Brown de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une ſur une autre perſonne, et je ne ſuis pas encore payé, mais ce n'eſt plus votre Grandeur que me doit cette ſolde.

Repreſentant du peuple de l'Iſle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver Preſident de Comité de Sureré Publique, lorſqüe vos Envoyés ont deborque en cette Colonie, et j'ai été le premier a leur temoigner la ſatisfaction que nous eprouvions en recevant parmi nous les ſujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous ſommes ſincerement attachès—mais ſi notre joye a été grande un inſtant, notre triſteſſe a été profonde en apprenant que vousaviez ete trompé par Ripaud ſur les forces que nous avions dans cette Iſle; le ſeul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'eſt que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé a Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois a conſerver cette place, et ceci en raiſon des ſecoursque nous en avons retiré en Argent, Vivres, et Munitions navaliers, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, qué livrés a nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi ſuffire, et nous avons juré de nous enſevelir ſous les ruines de notre Iſle, avant que nos Ennemis en deviennent poſſeſſeurs.

J'ai eu ſouvent le plaiſir de viſiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en ſorte de les tirer de cet etat penible dans lequel les jettoit le defaut de reuſſite de leur miſſion. Je les encourageois en leur diſant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impoſſible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui etoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conſcience devoit etre tranquile, et vous ſavez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchiſe, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ſes efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu reuſſir, a des droits a la reconnoiſſance de celui qui lui a accordé ſa confiance.

Si Aſſen Ali Kan et Mahomed Hibrahim n'ont pas mieux fait, ſi vos déſirs ne ſont pas remplis, c'eſt le malheur des circonſtances ſeul qu'ils

beautiful and excellent Grenadier Fuſees, intended for you.—That General obſerved to me, that I ran the riſque of being ſearched and detained by the Engliſh, but when he ſaw that I was firmly reſolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumſtance has afforded me the ineſtimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preſerve.

Your Miniſter Aſheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the Fuſees, and was ſatisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another perſon, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highneſs who is reſponſible to me for the amount.

Being a Repreſentative of the People of the Iſle of France, I had the happineſs of being Preſident of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambaſſadors landed in this Colony, and I was the firſt to teſtify to them the ſatisfaction we felt, at receiving amongſt us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are ſincerely attached. But if our happineſs was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this Iſland. The only reinforcement which has been ſent to us from France ſince the commencement of the War is one Battalion, which we have ſent to Batavia to aſſiſt the Dutch in the preſervation of that place: this we did in return for the aſſiſtance which we had drawn from thence in Money, Proviſions, and Naval Stores: for you muſt know Great Prince, that our own reſources are ſufficient for our ſupport, and we have ſworn to bury ourſelves under the ruins of our Iſland, rather than ſee our Enemies the poſſeſſors of it.

I often had the pleaſure of viſiting your Ambaſſadors, and I ſuceeeded in relieving them from the painful ſituation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their Miſſion; I encouraged them by ſaying, that you could not deſire impoſſibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conſcience ought to be at eaſe. You know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an Agent who has uſed every effort, although without ſucceſs, has ſtill a claim to the gratitude of thoſe who granted him their confidence.

If Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely ſucceſsful, if your wiſhes have not been accompliſhed, it is alone to be attri-

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quils faut en accuſer, mais je jure par le nom ſacré de l'Honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour executer vos volontes, et qu'ils ſe ſont comportés en ſujets vraiement attachés et fideles a leur Maitre.

Les conferences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Genereaux, et trois repreſentants de la Colonie, du nombre duquels j'ai l'avantage d'etre. Vos Envoyés ont toujours deſirés qu'on ne commit dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'oſe vous aſſurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'etre ſatisfaits de la conduite honnete et deçente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractere et envoyés par vous. Ils ont obſervés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades etoit trop conſiderable, que les Francois qui ſont au Camp de Lalé ne ſont pas auſſi fortement payés, mais le General Malartic vous met a votre aiſe en permittant aux François de revenir, ſi vous n'approuvé pas ce qui a été fixé ici. La poſition de vos envoyés etoit critique, ils ſe trouvoit placés entre le deſir d'etre utile a leur Maitre, et la crainte de lui deplair. Refuſer ce ſecours quoique foible, c'etoit donner la preuve que vous ne ſeaurois pas fair le ſacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je penſe impolitique, pour le preſent et pour l'avenir: il faut d'ailleurs diſtinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aiſance dont ils jouiſſent ici, pour aller volontairement ſervir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoiſſent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le deſire de vous etre utile, pour avoir permis a ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui ſont d'anciens militaires, poſſedant les connoiſſances de leur etat, ce qui eſt une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de merite a obliger lorſqu'il n'en coute rien.

buted to the unfortunate circumſtances of the times; but I ſwear by the ſacred name of Honour, that they have uſed every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themſelves like ſubjects truly attached and faithful to their Maſter.

The conferences were conducted at the Government Houſe with the Generals, and three Repreſentatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your Envoys were always deſirous that nothing ſhould be made public but what could not poſſibly be concealed; and I may venture to aſſure you, Great Prince, that we have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the correct and becoming conduct obſerved by them during their reſidence here; it was ſuch as was to be expected from the honour of their character and from your Ambaſſadors. They obſerved, that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not ſo highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarraſſment on that point, by permitting the French to return, ſhould you not be ſatisfied with what has been concluded here.

The ſituation of your Envoys was critical; they found themſelves in a ſtate of ſuſpence, deſirous of being uſeful to their Maſter, but at the ſame time apprehenſive of incurring his diſpleaſure: To have refuſed theſe ſuccours, though trifling, would have been a confeſſion that you would not ſacrifice a ſmall ſum of money. This, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with reſpect to the preſent, but alſo to future times: beſides, it is neceſſary to make ſome diſtinction in favour of thoſe who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to ſerve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing leſs than our great deſire to ſerve you would have induced us to permit thoſe Citizens to leave the Colony during War, particularly as ſome of them are experienced Soldiers, who poſſeſs a knowledge of their profeſſion, and are therefore a loſs to us: but there is no merit in obligations which coſt nothing.

Permettez moi, Grand Prince, de m'entretenir un moment avec vous. Mon amour pour ma Patrie, mon attachement pour ſes Alliés, et particulierement pour le digne Fils du celebre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondée pour les Anglois, ou plutot contre leurs Gouvernements; Tout cela, dis je, vous étes un fur garant que je ne dirai rien que ne ſoit ſuivant vos vrais interets.

Quelle eſt donne cette fatalité qui a juſqu'a preſent diviſè les princes Aſiatiques? Rien n'eſt plus facile a conçevoir, c'eſt la tenebreuſe politiques des Anglois, ce ſont leurs principes machiaveliques

Permit me, Great Prince, to converſe a moment with you. My love for my Country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deſerving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli; and *my well founded hatred of the Engliſh, or rather of their Government; all this, I ſay, ſhould convince you that I ſhall ſay nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true intereſts.*

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Aſia? Nothing is more eaſily underſtood. It is the dark policy of the Engliſh, their Machiavelian principles, which

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chiaveliques qui ont mis tant de pueples ſous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppreſſeurs de l'Aſie.

Il en eſt temps encore, vous pouvez ecraſer cette nation ambitieuſe, mais il eſt neceſſaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le Souba du Decan, que les Tartares, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubahs, que tous les Chefs de l'Aſie, enfin, ſe reuniſſent pour combattre, vaincre, et chaſſer ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi preſide l'Alliance, il faut qu'elle ſoit adroitement faite, a fin que les Princes dont les forces ne ſont pas tres conſiderables, ne ſe trouvent pas ſubjugués, faut d'avoir agi enſemble; mais lorſque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorſque de toutes les parties de l'Aſie les Anglais ſe trouveront preſſés leur perte eſt inevitable. Vous avez èté en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Aſie, il faut devenia leur ami, et leur prouver par les propoſitions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'etre reèlement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandiſe aux depens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gemiſſent ſous la ſervitude des Anglois en ſoient affranchis, et que chacun ait part a leur depouilles en raiſon des moyens quil fournira, et auſſi en raiſon de ſa poſition locale, mais je le dirai encore, ſi l'Alliance eſt faite de bonne foi, ſi chacun des Contractans y trouve ſon compte, les engagements ſeront obſervès, mais s'il en eſt autrement, ſi quelqu'un des contractans eſt lezé, il ne tiendra a ſes engagements que juſqu'au temps, ou quelque circonſtance ou evenement favorable lui permettra de les infreindre.—Et ſi par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions diſpoſer a votre faveur, ſi la miſſion confiè par les Genereux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les fregates que portent vos depeches au Gouvernment Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du General Malartic, envoyès pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, a' fin d'obtenir les ſecours des plus conſiderables poſſible, ſi cette miſſion, dis je eſt heureuſe, quel ſeroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance preparè les moyens de vous venger, en puniſſent ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres ſujets, et de rentrer dans l'heritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parceque les Princes de Aſie qui etoient armés contre vous, n'ont pas ſenti que plus les Anglois devenoient puiſſants, et plus ils leur ſouniroient des Armes contre eux mêmes.

have ſubjected ſo many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppreſſors of Aſia.

There is ſtill time, however, to cruſh this ambitious Nation; but it is neceſſary that the Court of Poonah—the Soobah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs, that all the Chiefs of Aſia, in ſhort, ſhould unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel thoſe haughty Engliſh: but it is abſolutely neceſſary that the alliance ſhould be founded on good faith, and that it ſhould be ſkilfully formed; in order that the Princes, whoſe forces are inconſiderable, may not find themſelves overpowered, in conſequence of a want of concert between the parties; but when the plan ſhall have been properly arranged, and when the Engliſh ſhall find themſelves aſſailed from every quarter of Aſia, their deſtruction will be inevitable. You have been at War with all the Princes of Aſia, you muſt now become their Friend, and prove to them, by the propoſals you make, that you are really willing to become ſuch. One Prince muſt not aggrandiſe himſelf at the expence of another; but it is proper that thoſe who groan under the bondage of the Engliſh ſhould be emancipated, and that each individual ſhould participate in their ſpoils, in proportion to the aid which he ſhall furniſh, as well as to his local poſition. I will repeat, that if the Alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties ſhall find his intereſt in it, the engagements will be obſerved; but ſhould it prove otherwiſe, ſhould any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will obſerve his engagements no longer than until ſome circumſtance or favourable event ſhall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, *we ſhould receive Troops from Europe, which we can diſpoſe of in your favour; if the Commiſſion with which the Naval and Military Generals of the Colony have entruſted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Diſpatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, ſent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as poſſible; I ſay, if this Deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourſelf, by puniſhing thoſe who have cauſed you to be betrayed by your own ſubjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, becauſe the Princes of Aſia, who took up arms againſt you, were not ſenſible, that in proportion as the Engliſh became powerful, they would*

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Les differentes Religions ont ſouvent empechè des Alliances qui auroient ètè avantageuſes a divers Nations, mais les fauſſes conſiderations ait diſparu, la Philoſophie et la Raiſon ont fait taire les prejugés, et les memes Etats voyent en Europee, les Egliſes Romain, Calviniſte et Lutherienne.—L'homme qui adore le Createur, lorſque les voeux qu'il lui addreſſe ſont ſinceres et partent du Coeur, Dieu laiſſe tomber ſur lui un regard de bonte et l'exauce.

Les diſpoſitions du Souba du Decan vous ſont connus, ainſi que celles de partie de Marattes et des Tartares; je crois pouvoir vous aſſurer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de Travancore, eſt fatigué de l'oppreſſion ſous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Keſvin, ſon Premier Miniſtre ſeroit, je penſe, bien diſpoſé a agir contre ces Deſpots, mais les moyens lui manquent; je ſcais que c'eſt avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a conſenti a renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ſes troupes a Parour, ainſi que les autres Officiers François qui commandoient ſes Batallions. L'interet de ce Raja, ſi je ne me trompe, ainſi que le votre, exige que vous lui propoſiés de devenir votre Allié; que tout reſſentment ceſſe, que les ancienes querelles ſoient eteintes oubliés a jamais, mais ſurtout, Grand Prince, menages la negociation de maniere que les Anglois ne puiſſent s'en doubter, car ce Prince ſeroit ecraſé; et les Anglois en le depouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plux beaux jours de ma vie, ſera celui ou j'apprendrai que votre reunion avec les Princes d'Aſie, vous fournira les moyens d'aneantir la puiſſance Anglaiſe dans l'Inde.

I'ignore, Grand Prince, ſi ma franchiſe vous plaira, et ſi vous ne trouverez mes obſervations deplacées, mais ce que je ſcais, c'eſt que je deſire que vous faſſiez des grandes conquetes ſur les Anglois, et que votre ſucces vous mettent a meme de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous meme. C'eſt le vœu ſincere d'un vrai Français qui eſt avec reſpect et conſideration,

Tres Grand Prince,

Votre tres humble et tres obeiſſent Serviteur,

M. DESCOMBER.

Iſle de France Le 15 Ventoſe an 6 de la Re. Fr. ou 5 Mars 1798. vx. Stile.

A True Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Sec.

No. 15.

would furniſh the powers of the Eaſt with Arms againſt each other.

The differenee of Religion has often prevented Alliances which would have proved advantageous to diverſe Nations; but theſe falſe principles have diſappeared. Philoſophy and Reaſon have ſilenced prejudice, and the ſame State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calviniſt, and the Lutheran churches: the man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are ſincere, and proceed from the Heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveneſs.

The diſpoſitions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are alſo thoſe of the Mahrattah and Tartar States. I think I may venture to aſſure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore is tired of the oppreſſion of the Engliſh; Raman Keſvin, his Prime Miniſter, would, I conceive, be well diſpoſed to act againſt theſe Deſpots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he conſented to ſend away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his Troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his Battalions. The intereſts of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you ſhould propoſe to him an Alliance; that all reſentment ſhould ceaſe; and that your ancient feuds ſhould be extinguiſhed and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in ſuch a manner that the Engliſh may not ſuſpect it; for otherwiſe this Prince will be totally cruſhed, and the Engliſh, in deſpoiling him, will increaſe their means of acting againſt you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brighteſt days of my life will be that on which I ſhall hear that, by reuniting with the Princes of Aſia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the Engliſh in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankneſs will be pleaſing to you, or whether you may not conſider my obſervations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wiſh is, that you may make great conqueſts from the Engliſh; and that by this ſucceſs you may be enabled to render your people and yourſelf happy. This is the ſincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is, with eſteem and reſpect,

Great Prince,

Your moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

(*Signed*) M. DESCOMBER.

Iſle of France, the 15th Ventoſe, in the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, Old Stile.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPIE. *Iſle de France, Port Nord Oueſt, le 17 Ventoſe, l'an 6 de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible, repondant au 7 Mars, 1798, vieux ſtile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Iſles de France et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

J'AI reçu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux ſtile) votre lettre ſous la date du Septidi de la deuxieme Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vous m'envoyez le Capitaine Rigaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambaſſadeurs pour me parler de vos Affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambaſſadeurs m'ont fait enſuite la remiſe de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes a faire une alliance offenſive et defenſive avec les François, et vous propoſez par cette note d'entretenir a vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

Ne me croyant pas autoriſé par mes pouvoirs a faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de ſuite par deux fregates expedies pour France, vos propoſitions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai acun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande conſideration, et je ſuis perſuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutot poſſible le ſecours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez beſoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui ſont ceux de la Republique Françaiſe.

En attendant que ce ſecours vous ſoit parvenu, je vous expedie la fregate La Preneuſe, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, pour vous porter vos Ambaſſadeurs et leur ſuite, ainſi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Iſles.

Je joine ici.

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous deſirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des mariniers.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats prèſentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez auſſi cijoint les tarifs des appointments de Solde à allouer par mois, indepandamant du traitement et vivres, á chaque grade,

No. 15.

COPY. *Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, the 17th Ventoſe, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, anſwering to the 7th March, 1798, Old Style.*

The Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January laſt, (old ſtyle) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your ſervice, and two Ambaſſadors, to confer with me reſpecting the ſtate of your Affairs, and that I might place the greateſt confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambaſſadors afterwards delivered to me your Memorandum of propoſals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expence, as long as the War in India ſhall laſt, the troops they may be able to ſend you.

Not thinking myſelf authorized by my powers to conclude this allianee with you, I immediately diſpatched two Frigates to France with your propoſitions to the Executive Directory; I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that they will take your propoſal into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and I am perſuaded that they will ſend you as ſpeedily as poſſible, the ſuccours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpoſe of attacking your enemies, whe are alſo the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilſt waiting the arrival of theſe ſuccours, I diſpatch the Preneuſe Frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambaſſadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Iſlands for your Service.

I have annexed to this letter.

1. The Roll of the Officers compoſing the Marine Eſtabliſhment, whom you were deſirous of having to command your Ships, and to form Seamen for you.

2. The Roll of the Land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

Theſe Liſts exhibit the reſpective Ranks of the Officers.

You will alſo receive with this letter the monthly Pay Tables of the allowances to be given, independantly of the appointments and proviſion

Grade et a toutes les perfonnes qui paſſent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus regulier qu'un traité fut paſſé entre vos Ambaſſadeurs et moi, et ſigné par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambaſſadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageaſſent a ſigner ce traité. Ils m'ont aſſuré que vous ſeriez inconteſtablement droit a ma demande, et que les Appointements et Solde, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arreté, ſeroient exactement et regulierement payez et delivrés a la fin de chaque mois. S'il en etait autrement, j'autoriſe tous les Officiers, Volontaires et autres, a profiter du retour de la Fregate, et de toutes les occaſions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Iſles.

Je dois auſſi vous prevenir que mon intention eſt dans tous les temps ils ſoient libres de quitter vos Etats, qu'en conſequence vous leur faſſiez fournir tous les moyens neceſſaires, que toute aſſiſtance et protection leur ſoit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empechement ni moleſtation de la part de vos ſujets.

L'Eſtabliſſement d'un Comptoir que vous deſirez avoir dans cette Iſle, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, preſentant des avantages reciproques, vous pouvez faire etablir ce comptoir lorſque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Muſulmans et les Français que vous vous propoſez d'envoyer a cet effet, trouveront facilement une maiſon commode pour les recevoir. Ils ſeront ſous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privileges accordés a cette ſorte d'Etabliſſements.

Je vais a preſent vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambaſſadeurs, et de l'empreſſement qu'ils ont conſtamment mis a executer ponctuellement les inſtructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette juſtice, qu'ils meritent a tout egards.

D'abord ils ont remis a leur deſcente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils etoient porteurs pour les Repreſentants, et les Generaux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prieres ſur prieres et vivement ſollicité l'envoi de forces conſiderables pour leur Prince, comme le portoient leurs inſtructions redigées ſur les rapports que vous avaient été faits.

Apres avoir balancé a accepter le modique ſecours en hommes qui leur etait offert, vos Ambaſſadeurs ſe ſont decidés a le recevoir, d'apres l'aſſurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire paſſer non ſeulement d'autres forces

Proviſions for each Rank, and for every perſon who ſhall enter your Territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambaſſadors and myſelf, and ſigned by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambaſſadors, but I could not perſuade them to undertake to ſign the treaty; they aſſured me that you would moſt unqueſtionably agree to my demand, and that the Appointments and Pay of the troops, as well as the Eſtabliſhment and Proviſions, which I had requeſted, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwiſe, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themſelves of the return of the Frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to theſe Iſlands.

I muſt alſo premiſe, that it is my intention that they ſhall at times be at liberty to quit your Territories; and I therefore requeſt you will give orders, that they may be furniſhed with the neceſſary means, that every aſſiſtance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be ſubjected to any hindrance or moleſtation on the part of your ſubjects.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Iſland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourſelf more cloſely with the French, preſenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eſtabliſh it whenever you may think proper. The two Muſſelmans and the Frenchman whom you propoſe to ſend for that purpoſe, will eaſily find a commodious houſe for their reception. They ſhall be under the protection of Government, and they ſhall enjoy all the privileges uſually granted to ſuch Eſtabliſhments.

I muſt now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaſſadors, and the anxiety they have always ſhewn to execute punctually the commiſſion with which you had entruſted them; I am happy to render them this juſtice, which they on every account deſerve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entruſted, for the Repreſentatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the diſpatch of a conſiderable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for ſome time heſitated to accept of the inconſiderable aſſiſtance in men which was offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch Troops as might

forces a meſure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Iſle qui ſe determineront par la ſuite a paſſer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambaſſadeurs ayant egalement ſollicité avec inſtance une preſtation de ſerment pour cimenter l'Alliance deja exiſtante entre les François & vous, je leur ai repondu que cette alliance ayant tout ſa force, je penſai que le Directoire Executif & le Corps Legiſlatif de la Republique Françoiſe, avoient ſeuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin, je ne peux vous rendre que des temoignages avantageux de leur honnetéte; je vous aſſure qu'ils ſe ſont comportes avec honneur & décence, & que toutes leurs demarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos interets, les forces conſiderables qui'ls etoient venu chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation, qui a eté envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Iſle pour recruter les Volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un Navire à eté expedié a l'Iſle de la Reunion, pour le meme objet.

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo-Général à eté mis ſur tous les Batimens qui etoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puiſſent ſe rendre dans l'Inde, & dans le detroits, qu'apres le Depart de la fregate la Preneuſe, qui les ramene dans vos etats.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette derniere meſure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fuſſent point inſtruis du parti auquel vous paraiſſez determiné a leur egard, & de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande que m'a eté faire par vos Ambaſſadeurs, je vous envoye ſix Caiſſes numerotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, contenant des Arbres des Jardin des plantes de l'Iſle de France, plus des plans de differentes Fleurs, & deux Flacons contenant chacun une Muſea decouverte, objet de curioſité de cabinet d'Hiſtorie Naturelle, je deſire que le tout vous arrive bien conditioné. La note de tous cet objets, ſignée de ma main, a eté remiſe a vos Ambaſſadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant a avoir confiance en moi, & dans tout ce que je vous ecris.

Ne croyez pas ſi facilement ceux qui vous trompent; appliquez vous a faire connoitre aux Marattas leurs interets, en leur diſant que vos ennemis ſont réelement les leurs.

Ecrivez a tous les Princes de l'Indoſtan & tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis ſont auſſi les leurs, & que le

might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this Iſland, who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me, with great earneſtneſs, to cement the Alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance ſtill remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honour and propriety, *and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.*

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a Proclamation, which has been ſent into all the Cantons of this Iſland for the purpoſe of raiſing Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a Veſſel has been diſpatched to the Iſland of La Reunion, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewiſe, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Veſſels in this Port, in order that none might ſail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuſe Frigate, which conveys your Ambaſſadors back to your territories.

I thought it neceſſary to adopt this laſt mentioned meaſure, leſt the Engliſh, our common enemy, ſhould be apprized of the part which you ſeem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the ſupply of men which I have ſent to you.

In conſequence of the requeſt made to me by your Ambaſſadors, I ſend ſix Caſes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Iſle of France, and Drawings of different Flowers, with two Flaſks, each containing a Nutmeg full blown, an object of much curioſity in Natural Hiſtory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of theſe articles, under my ſignatute, has been delivered to your Ambaſſadors.

I conclude my letter by requeſting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I ſhall write to you.

Believe not ſo readily thoſe who deceive you. Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true intereſts, by ſatisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindoſtan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are alſo theirs, *and that the time*

temps eſt arrivée ſe debarraſſer de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des ſacrifices d'argent — Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattes.

En quoi vous ſert l'argent? Une grande reputation eſt au deſſus de tout.

Votre courage, et les reſources de votre genie, me ſont connus; l'un et l'autre ſuivront en tous lieux le fils du Grand Aider Ali Khan; vous etes fait pour repaſſer ſa renommée.

Eſcrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi aiez vous tant tardé a me donner de vos nouvelles? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je ſcais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps Legiſlatif et du Directoire Executif de France.

La bienfaiſance de la Republique Françaiſe, ſa politique, et particuliérement le deſir qu'elle aura de perpetuer l'amitée avec votre Sercar, et de conſolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours exiſté entre vous et les Français, la determineront a envoyer des forces dans l'Inde.

Quand vous m'ecrivez, vous pourrez joindre a vos lettres une traduction en langue Françaiſe, ou Anglaiſe, ou Portugaiſe.

Je ſuis le plus zelé et le plus ardent de vos ſerviteurs,

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

COLONIALE. ISLE DE FRANCE.

Marine. Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous Grades qui paſſent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Deſignation du Grade,	Solde payable par Mois, independemment du traitement fixé par la Loi.
A un Capitaine de Vaiſſeaux, et Cap. de Port, - -	2000 Roupees.
A chaque Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau,	500
A chaque Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau,	300
Au Maitre du Port, - - -	250
Au Charpentier Conſtructeur, -	200

Nous, General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Iſles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des Eſtabliſſemens Français a l'Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, avons arreté et arretons le preſent tarif de la ſolde des Officiers

is come to rid yourſelves of your common enemy.

Make ſacrifices of money; pay your army well; and give money to the Marattahs.

Of what uſe to you is money? A great reputation is ſuperior to every thing.

Your courage, and the reſources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the ſon of the Great Hyder Ally Khan; you are deſtined to ſurpaſs even his fame.

Write to me ſometimes; why have you delayed ſo long to give me an account of yourſelf; you cannot have received falſe reports. I know however that much has been ſaid to you of the Legiſlative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its deſire to perpetuate friendſhip with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever ſubſiſted between you and the French, will induce it to ſend troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a tranſlation in French, in Engliſh, or in Portugueſe.

I am your moſt zealous and moſt attached Servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtinction of Rank,	Pay per Month, independantly of the eſtabliſhment fixed by Law.
To a Captain of a Ship, or Captain of the Port, -	2000 Rupees.
To each Lieutenant of a Ship, -	500
To each Enſign of a Ship, -	300
To the Maſter of the Port, -	250
To the Ship Builder, - - -	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine

Officiers de Marine de tous Grades, pour etre celui executé en ſon entier.

Fait au Port Nord Oueſt, de l'Iſle de France, le 1e Ventoſe l'an ſix de la Republique Françoiſe, une et indiviſible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary,

COPIE.

MARINE — ISLE DE FRANCE.

Colonial. Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui paſſent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

LEUR NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Capitaine De Vaiſſeaux.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sainjennait,	Lieutenans De Vaiſſeaux.
Jacques Barthe,	Enſeignes De Vaiſſeaux.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
JacquesDudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, de l'Orient,	Maitre de Port.
Jacques Mulet, de Bourdeaux,	CharpentierConſtructeur.

Certifié veritable par nous, Gouverneur General des Iſles de France et de La Reunion, au Port Nord Oueſt, le 17 Ventoſe, l'an 6 de la Republique Francaiſe, une et indiviſible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

COLONIALE. — ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous Grades, qui paſſent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Deſignation du Grade.	Solde payable par Mois aux Volontaires, indepedemment de Vivres qui doivent leur etre fourni.
Au Chef de Brigade, Commandant,	2000 Roupies.

A chaque

the preſent rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COPY.

MARINE. — ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. Liſt of the Officers and Maſters who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sainjennait,	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe,	Enſigns.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemaine,	
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Maſter of the Port.
Jacques Mulet, of Bourdeaux,	Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Reunion, at Port North Weſt, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL. — ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the Pay of the Volunteers of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers, independent of Proviſions which are to be furniſhed them.
To the Chief of Brigade, commanding,	2000 Rupees.

To

A chaque Chef de Legion, -	1800 Roupies.
A chaque Chef de Bataillon, -	1500
A chaque Capitaine d'Infanterie et Cavalerie, - - - - -	500
A chaque Lieutenant, et Sous Lieutenant, - - - - - -	300
Au Porte Drapeau, - - - - -	60
A chaque Sergent-Major, et Sergent, - - - - - - -	50
A chaque Caporal, - - - - -	40
A chaque Fuſilier Volontaire, ou Cavalier, - - - - - -	20
A chaque Tambour, - - - -	22
A chaque Chirurgien, - - -	500

Nous, General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Iſles de France et de La Reunion, et Commandant General des Etabliſſemens François à l'Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, avons arreté et arretons le preſent Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous Grades, pour celui exécuté en ſon entier.

Fait au Port Nord Oueſt de l'Iſle de France, le 17 Ventoſe, l'an 6 de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible.

(*Signé*) MALARTIC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

To each Chief of a Legion, -	1800 Rupees.
To each Chief of a Battalion, -	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry, - - - - - - -	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant, - - - - - -	300
To the Bearer of the Colours, -	60
To each Serjeant-Major and Serjeant, - - - - - - - -	50
To each Corporal, - - - - -	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry, - - - - - - -	28
To each Drummer, - - - - -	22
To each Surgeon, - - - - -	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the preſent Rates of the Pay of Volunteers of all Ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 16.

Le Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique Françaiſe, commandant la Frègate La Preneuſe, en Rade de Mangalor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en ſon Palais à Sheringapatam.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

Expedié de l'Iſle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, commandant les Forces Maritimes de la Republique Françaiſe, detachées dans la Mers de l'Inde, pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambaſſadeurs Aſſem Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expediés par le Citoien Ripoux, aupres du Gouvernement de l'Iſle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 Floreal, ſur votre Rade de Mangalor, ainſy que vos Ambaſſadeurs & les Français que vous a expedié le General Malartic, ſous les ordres de Monſieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre, & Mr. Dubuc Commandant le mer, rendûs ſur vos etats.

Je

No. 16.

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate La Preneuſe, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been diſpatched from the Iſle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on ſervice in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambaſſadors Aſſen Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Iſle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambaſſadors, and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has ſent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I ſhould

Je me feliciterai d'avantage d'avoir été choiſi pour remplir cette miſſion honorable, ſi, l'approche du mauvais temps ſur vos cotes ne devenoit une raiſon de m'en eloigner de ſuite, & s'il m'eut été poſſible de me rendre aupres de vôtre Majeſté, l'aſſurer moi-meme de mon reſpect & devouement.

Je charge de vous le temoigner, & en meme temps mes vifs regrets de mon depart ſi prompt, Aſſem-Ali-Can, qui ſe rend aupres de ſon Souverain lui rendra compte de ſa geſtion.

Avec autant de juſtice que de plaiſir, j'aſſure à votre Majeſté, que vos deux Ambaſſadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été à mon bord, ſe ſont conſtamment fait diſtingués par toutes les qualités à vertus du caractere dont vous les aviez revetus, & que leur debarquement de mon bord, ainſi que leur depart de l'Iſle de France, cauſent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus leger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, et je ne peux vous ſouhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de ſujets, auſſi fideles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux de vous marquer mon zele à vous ſervir, & de vous procurer un moyen de correſponder, avant le mouſſon prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prevenir, que ſous quinze à dix-huit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remouiller à Mangalor, & de la repartir peutétre pour l'Iſle de France; vous pouvez pour cette epoque m'honorer de votre reponſe & de vos ordres.

Comme il me ſeroit poſſible, & avantageux à l'Iſle de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent tonneaux de ris en ſacs, en m'y rendant; j'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remettrai le reçu de ce que j'aurai embarque à votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remiſes, ſi toutes fois cela eſt poſſible.

Mon reçu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dont il s'acquittera ſelon vos deſirs & à vos ordres.

Comme j'ai deja eu l'honneur de vous l'obſerver, & comme vous le ſcavez ſans doute, paſſer quinze à vingt jours ou plus tard votre cote n'eſt plus praticable, je vous offre mes ſervices, & vous fais ma demande pour cette epoque, paſſé laquelle, malgré moi je ſerai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir

I ſhould felicitate myſelf the more on having been ſelected for this honourable commiſſion, did not the approach of the ſtormy ſeaſon oblige me to haſten my departure, and deprives me of the honour of preſenting to you, in perſon, the aſſurances of my reſpect and attachment.

I have requeſted Aſſen-Alli-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embaſſy, to expreſs to you my zeal for your ſervice, and at the ſame time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged ſo ſoon to depart.

With as much juſtice as pleaſure I can aſſure your Majeſty, that your Ambaſſadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ſhip, have rendered themſelves conſpicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the ſtation with which you have inveſted them, and that their quitting my ſhip, as well as their departure from the Iſle of France, has been the cauſe of regret to thoſe friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wiſh you greater happineſs, than to poſſeſs many ſubjects as faithful, and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to ſerve you, and to procure you the means of correſponding with my Government before the approaching monſoon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furtheſt, I may poſſibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps ſail for the Iſle of France, you might by that period honour me with your anſwer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Iſle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the ſame.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ſhip, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomſoever you may pleaſe to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be poſſible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themſelves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honour to obſerve to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furtheſt your coaſt will no longer be ſafe, I offer my ſervices, and confine my requeſt to that period; for, when it is paſſed, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having

it

redevenir utile aupres de mon Gouvernement & ſans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous etre avantageux, ainſy qu'aux Generaux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous etre utiles.

Au reſtes comptez ſur mon zele & ma bonne volonté à vous ſervir, & agreez avec les ſentiments de ma haute conſideration & de mon attachement ſans bornes à vos interets, les voeux ardents que j'addreſſe au ciel pour le triomphe de vos armes & la ſplendeur de votre gouvernement.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec un devouement ſans bornes de Votre Majeſté.

Le plus attaché & zelé Serviteur,

(Signè) L'HERMITTE.

Capitaine de Vaiſſeau, commandant la Preneuſe.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

it in my power to be ſerviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to ſerve you.

As for the reſt, rely on my zeal and good wiſhes for your ſervice, and accept, with the ſentiments of my lively reſpect and attachment to your intereſts, the ardent prayers which I addreſs to heaven for the triumph of your arms, and the ſplendour of your government.

I have the honour to be, with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majeſty's moſt attached and zealous ſervant,

(Signed) L'HERMITTE,

Captain in the Navy, commanding the Preneuſe.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 17.

Le Commandant Général des Troupes, envoyé du Gouvernement Français auprès du Pacha Tipoo, Le Victorieux.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE m'empreſſe d'annoncer á vôtre Majeſtè mon arrivée dans vos Etats, ainſy que celle des Officiers & Volontaires François, que le Gouverneur General Malartic vous envoye, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le controle explicatif.

Vôtre Majeſtè verra dans le nombre des volontaires une vingtaine de ſoldats de couleur de differentes nations & caſtes, dont la majeur partie pourra être employè avec ſuccès dane le ſervice de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les talens militaires propres á remplir avec diſtinction la place de Commandant des Troupes: ainſy que deux Officiers de Artillerie dont j'eſpère qu'elle ſera ſatisfaite.

J'oſe me flatter que vôtre Majeſté mettra à même tous les militaires, que le gouvernement Françaiſe lui envoye, & lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne mettront jamais de différence entre le ſervice d'un Prince, dont nous cheriſſons et appreſſions ſi bien l'alliance, & celui de leur patrie.

J'ai

No. 17.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces ſent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo, The Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I haſten to announce to your Majeſty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers ſent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muſter roll annexed.

Your Majeſty will obſerve that among the volunteers, there are about twenty ſoldiers of colour, of different nations and caſtes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there obſerve the Chief of a Legion, poſſeſſing every military qualification for filling with diſtinction the ſtation of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be ſatisfied.

I flatter myſelf that your Majeſty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has ſent, and may hereafter ſend you, of ſhewing that they never will make any diſtinction between the ſervice of a Prince, whoſe alliance we ſo highly eſteem and appreciate, and the ſervice of their country.

I have

J'ai l'honneur d'informer vôtre Majeſtè, que j'ai trouvè ici á peu pres tous les ſecours que je pouvois deſirer pour ma Troupe.

Le zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour nôtre reception, doit me convaincre des ſoins qu'il a donnés á tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrois rien ajouter aux eloges auſſi juſtes que mèritées que le Gènèral Malartic fait à vôtre Majeſté de vos Ambaſſadeurs Aſſen Ally Kan & Mehemet Ibrahim; leur conduite diſtingué, ſous tous les rapports, tant à l'Iſle de France, que pendant la traverſée, & particuliere-ement pendant le combat que nous avons eu en Rade de Calechery avec deux vaiſſeaux Anglois, montantes cinquante deux Canons, portants les officiers d'un regiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux drapeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyes à l'Iſle de France; les a fait cherir & eſtimer comme ils le meritent.

J'ai l'honneur d'exprimer a votre Majeſté le deſir extrême que j'ai d'aller lui preſenter mes hommage & lui faire part de tous les details qui ont rapport à la miſſion dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé; & ſaiſirai toutes les occaſions propres a prouver à vôtre Majeſté, que vos Interéts, vôtre Gloire & celle de ma Nation ne ſeront deſormais qu'un pour moi.

Je prie vôtre Majeſté de me mettre a même de me rendre le plutôt poſſible aupres d'elle, & de donner des ordres pour que le dètachement, ainſi que tous les effets qui ſont conſiderables, le ſuivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous eſpérons le General Dubuc & moi, d'evancer le dètachement qui reſtera aux ordres du Chef de Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'être reſpectueuſement.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

Vôtre très humble

& tres obeiſſant Serviteur,

(*Signè*) CHAPPUIS.

Le Commandant Genèral, Envoye du Gouvernement François.

A True Copy,

(*Signed*) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

I have the honour to inform your Majeſty, that I have found here almoſt all the aſſiſtance which I could deſire for my Troops.

The zeal and activity ſhewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the diſembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well-deſerved commendation which General Malartic has expreſſed to your Majeſty, of your Ambaſſadors Aſſen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occaſion at the Iſle of France, on the paſſage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry Roads with two Engliſh ſhips, mounting 52 Guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two ſtandards, all which we captured and diſpatched to the Iſle of France, has merited our general eſteem.

I have the honour to expreſs to your Majeſty the extreme deſire which I feel to preſent my homage to you in perſon, and to communicate all the details reſpecting the miſſion with which the French Government has entruſted me; and alſo to aſſure you, that I ſhall ſeize every opportunity of proving to you, that your Intereſts and your Glory ſhall henceforth be conſidered by me as united with thoſe of my Country.

I requeſt your Majeſty will enable me to proceed to your preſence as ſoon as poſſible, and iſſue your orders that the detachment with the baggage, which is conſiderable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myſelf hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be reſpectfully,

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

Your moſt obedient,

and moſt humble Servant,

(*Signed*) CHAPPUIS.

The Commander in Chief, ſent by the French Government.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 18.

Le Capitaine des vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, envoyè comme Commandant General des forces navales, par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tipoo le Victorieux.

SOUVERAIN PACHA.

Je me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à vôtre Majeſté mon arrivée avec mes officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic & Sercey pour ſervir ſous vous ordres.

Il ne nous reſte maintenant d'autre deſir que de prouver á vôtre Majeſté le zéle, & la fidelité, que nous mettrons en toute circonſtance, à ce qui pourra contribuer à vôtre gloire, & au ſuccés de vos armes.

La Republique Françaiſe, alliée depuis longtéms à vôtre auguſte pere, a reçue votre ambaſſade à l'Iſle de France, de maniére à vous convaincre que les intereſts reſpectifs de nos deux nations ne féront qu'un; nous ſommes envoyés par elle auprés de vôtre Majeſté pour conſolider, & renouveller, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a deſormais regner entre vous et les Français.

Il eſt urgent, que vôtre Majeſté donne des ordres pour que nous puiſſions arriver auprés d'elle le plutôt poſſible, avec nos bagages, le temps devient touts les jours precieux & la mauvaiſe ſaiſon qui s'avance, pourrait retarder nôtre miſſion auprés de vous.

Je mets inclus l'etat des officiers, je penſe qu'il ſeroit plus à propos de les laiſſer a Mangalor attendre vos ordres, juſqu'a ce que vous ayéz decidé les mouvements de la marine, d'aprés les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire ſur la ſituation de la cote & du port de Mangelor; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprés de votre Majeſté, & vous donneriez de ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalor, pour qu'on leur donnat tout ce qui leur ſeroit neceſſaires juſque vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai auſſi un maitre de port & un conſtructeur, qui tous les deux ont egalement des talents dans leur parties il y a de plus auſſy un maitre charpentier & un aſpirant de marine, jeune officier.

Avant de fermer ma lettres je ne puis m'empecher de vous faire l'eloge de vos deux Ambaſſadeurs Aſſen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il eſt impoſſible de mieux remplir leur miſſion, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux ſont les ſouverains

No. 18.

The Captain of the ſhips of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the naval force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultan the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majeſty of my arrival, and of that of my officers diſpatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to ſerve under your orders.

We have no wiſh but to convince your Majeſty of the zeal and fidelity with which we ſhall act in every ſervice which can contribute to your glory, and to the ſucceſs of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your auguſt father, has received your embaſſy to the Iſle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the reſpective intereſts of the two nations will be conſidered as one; and we are eſpecially deputed to your Majeſty, for the purpoſe of renewing and conſolidating that friendſhip and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy ſeaſon renders it neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould give orders for our journey to your preſence with our baggage as ſpeedily as poſſible, that we may incur no riſk of delay in our miſſion.

I encloſe a return of the officers under my command; it ſeems adviſable that they ſhould remain at Mangalore until your naval eſtabliſhment ſhall be fixed by the report which I ſhall have the honour to ſubmit to you, with regard to the ſituation of the coaſt and harbour of Mangalore; and in the mean time, you ſhould iſſue orders to the Governor of that place, to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary, until your final pleaſure ſhall be known.

I have brought a port-maſter and a ſhip-builder, both well qualified for their reſpective departments; I have alſo with me a maſter carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praiſe to your Ambaſſadors Haſſein Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully diſcharged; the prince may be deemed happy who has ſuch zea-

rains qui ont beaucoup de ſujets auſſi zelés & auſſi fidelles: je me plais a leur rendre la juſtice qu'ils meritent, & votre Majeſté apprendra par le General Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprès des Generaux de la Republique Françaiſe a l'Iſle de France, pour vos interéts & votre gloire.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre trés reſpectueuſement,
Souverain Pacha,
Votre tres humble & tres obeiſſant Serviteur.
(*Signè*) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe une & indiviſible, Comdt. les Forces Navales.

A Mangalor le 28 *Avril*, 1798.

lous and faithful ſubjects. I feel a particular pleaſure in rendering this juſtice to their merit; with General Chappuis I ſhall relate more particularly to your Majeſty, their exertions in ſoliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Iſle of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honour to be very reſpectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(*Signed*) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28*th April*, 1798.

Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, envoyès par les Gènèraux Malartic & Sercey, au ſervice de Souverain Pacha Tipoo.

Savoir.

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe une & indiviſible, commandant les Forces Navales.

Ms. Ms.
St. Génés, Barth, La Rabinais. } Lieuts. des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique.

Ms. Ms.
Filletas, } Faiſant fonctions de Major de la Marine.

Petit, Dudemain, } Enſeignes des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique.

Lelee, } Maitre Directeur des travaux du Port.

Merlet, } Conſtructeur des Vaiſſeaux Charpentier.

Beſſiere, } Aſpirant de la marine, Jeune Officier.

Francois Robert, Charpentier.

Onze Perſonnes, attachés a la Marine.

A Mangalore, le 28 *Avril*, 1798.

(*Signè*) FILLIETAZ, Major de la Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Francaiſe, une & indiviſible, Commandant les Forces Navales.

(*Signè*) DUBUC.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 19.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, ſent by the Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the ſervice of the ſovereign Prince Tippoo.

Viz.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.
St. Genes, Barth, La Rabinais. } Lieuts. in the French Navy.

M. M.
Filletas, Acting Marine Major.

Petit, Dudemaine, } Midſhipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee, } Maſter Director of the works of the Port.

Merlet, Ship Builder and Carpenter.

Beſſiere, Marine Cadet.

Francois Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven Perſons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28*th April* 1798.

(*Signed*) FILLIETAZ, Major of Marine.

Atteſted by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(*Signed*) DUBUC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Demandes faites au Généraux Francois, par les Chefs du Sercar. *Pour Copie.*

1er.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire ſi les Generaux Malartic & Serſai vous ont envoyés aupres du Pacha, comme Ambaſſadeurs de leur part, le ſachant, vous ſerez introduits ſelon vôtre Caractére; & nos Coutumes.

2eme.

Nous vous prions auſſi de nous dire, ſi les Généraux Malartic & Serſay, vous ont envoyés pour ſervir le Padcha, vous ſerez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre Coutume.

3eme.

Nous vous prions de méme de nous dire, ſi vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui ſe fera avec vous au Dorbart et en mème tems ſervir le Padcha, vous ſerez reçu comme des Grand hommes â nótre Coutume.

Au Camp du Padcha ce 20 *Juin* 1798, *Vieux Stile.*

A True Copy, (Signed)
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 19.

Copy of the Queſtions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1.

We requeſt you, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to the Pacha, as Ambaſſadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you ſhall be introduced according to your Dignity, and our Cuſtoms.

2.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to ſerve the Pacha, you ſhall be received as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

3.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if you have full powers to tranſact buſineſs with the Durbar; and at the ſame time to ſerve the Pacha; you ſhall then be received and introduced as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th *June* 1798, *O. S.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus á coeur, que de donner au Sercar du Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, les renſeignements, & Connoiſſances, qu'il eſt en leur pouvoir de lui donner ſur leur Caractére & l'objet de leur miſſion, répondent à la premiére Queſtion,

1er.

LE Gouverneur Général Malartic, repréſentant la Republique Françaiſe dans ſon Gouvernement de l'Iſle de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyes de la Republique ainſi que le Contre Admiral Sercey, pour les repréſenter à la Cour du Pacha.

2eme.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Admiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour ſervir le Padcha dans nos Armes & nos Grades reſpectifs.

3eme.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la Republique Françaiſe, ainſi qu' au nom

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Miſſion, anſwer to the firſt Queſtion,

1.

That the Governor General Malartic, repreſenting the French Republic, in his Government of the Iſle of France, has diſpatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has alſo Rear Admiral Sercey, to repreſent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have ſent us to ſerve the Pacha in Arms, according to our reſpective Ranks and Profeſſions.

3.

We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the

nom des Generaux qui la repreſentent à l'Iſle de France, & que nous repreſentons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu' avec ſon Dorbar, d'Alliance entre les deux Nations, qui doit ſervir de Baſe fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes choſes que nous aurons á propoſer, & que tous nos Traités généralement ſeront preſentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1er. Thermidor, l'an Sixiéme de la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, repondant au 20 de Juin 1798, Vieux Stile.

Les Generaux Françaiſe de la Republique,

(Signé) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

Generals, who repreſent the Republic in the Iſle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to ſerve as the fundamental Baſis for all the great Objects which we may have to propoſe; and all our Treaties ſhall be preſented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1ſt Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, correſponding with the 20th June 1798, *O. S.*

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Tranſlation.

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

☞ In the original, theſe queſtions were written in the Perſian language, in a ſeparate column, oppoſite to the French.

No. 20.

Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.

LE Commandant General Dubuc—2000 Roupies * par Mois, dont il laiſſera 500 Roupies au Sercar, qui lui ſeront payez au retour, & il reçevra 1500 Roupies par Mois.

Les Lieutenants - - - - -	Rs. 250
Les Enſeignes - - - - - -	200
Maitre de Port - - - - - -	150
Conſtructeur - - - - - -	125
Charpentier - - - - - -	50
Aſpirant Beſſiere - - - - -	50

* Dont Mr. Filletas, le Major, qui vient avec moi en Europe, aura 300 Rupees par Mois.

Arretté le 8 *Juillet*, 1798.

Le Commandant General,

(Signè) DUBUC.

I'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par Mois payable de Suite, avec la promeſſe du Pacha d'avoir les deux mille à mon retour d'Europe, apres avoir rempli la Miſſion dont il me charge.

le 8*e. Juillet*, 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,

(Signè) DUBUC.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 21.

No. 20.

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 Rupees * per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees, in the hands of the Sercar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.

Lieutenants - - - - - -	Rs. 250
Midſhipmen - - - - - - -	200
Maſter of the Port - - - -	150
Builder - - - - - - - -	125
Carpenter - - - - - - - -	50
The Marine Cadet, Beſſiere - -	50

* Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per Month.

Settled the 8*th July*, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the preſent 1500 Rupees per Month, payable immediately, with a promiſe from the Pacha, *to pay me* 2000, *on my return from Europe, after having executed the Commiſſion with which he charges me.*

The 8*th July*, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 21

No. 21.

J'ai reçu du Sercar Coudadad la ſomme de deux mille ſept centis quatre vingt une Pagodes Bader & cinque fanons, comme ſuit:

Savoir,

	Pagod.	Bader.
Pour huit Mois dues a Debay	171	
Pour ſix Mois d'avance -	128½	
Pour ſix Mois du General Dubuc	1928	1 fanon
Pour ſix Mois pour Filletas -	385	10 fanons
Pour un Mois de la Marine comme ſuit:		
Un Lieutenant - - - - -	53	8
Un Enſeigne - - - - - -	42	12
1 Maitre de Port - - - -	32	2
1 Conſtructeur - - - - -	26	10
1 Charpentier - - - - -	10	11
Total Ps. Bader	2781	5 fanons

Au Camp du Pacha, le 28 *Juillet* 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.

La Commandant General de la Marine.

Nota Bène, que ſi les Officiers & tout ce qui eſt attaché a la Marine, ne remplit pas exactement ſes devoirs avec intelligence ils ſeront deſtitués es envoyes.

DUBUC.

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

A True Copy,

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 21.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad, the ſum of two thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-one Behader Pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to ſay:

	Pagod.	Bader.
Eight Months due to Debay - -	171	
Six Months in advance - - -	128½	
Six Months to General Dubuc -	1928	1
Six Months to Filletas - - -	385	10
One Month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant - - - - - -	53	8
One Midſhipman - - - - -	42	12
One Maſter of the Port - - -	32	2
One Builder - - - - - - -	26	11
One Carpenter - - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas	2781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC.

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other Perſon belonging to the Marine, who ſhall not diſcharge his duty punctually and with ſkill, ſhall be diſmiſſed and ſent back.

(Signed) DUBUC.

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 22.

Le Sercar Coudadad au Directoire Executif repreſentant la Republique Frainçaiſe une et indiviſible, a Paris.

AU Nom de l'amitiè que le Sercar Coudadad et ſa Nation vouent a la Republique Françoiſe, laquelle amitiè et alliance dureront autant que le ſoleil et la lune brilleront dans le ciel, et ſeront ſi ſolides que les evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la deſunir.

Les Anglois, jaloux de la liaiſon et de l'amitiè que regnoient depuis long tems entre mon Sercar et la France, ſe ſont reunis aux Marattes, a Nizam

No. 22.

The Circar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, repreſenting the French Republic, one and indiviſible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendſhip, which the Sercar Coudadad, and the ſubjects of the Circar, vow to the French Republic, which friendſhip and alliance ſhall endure as long as the ſun and moon ſhine in the heavens, and which ſhall be ſo ſolid, that the moſt extraordinary events ſhall neither break nor diſunite them.

The Engliſh, jealous of the connexion and friendſhip which for ſo long a time has ſubſiſted between my Circar and France, ſome years ago united

zam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une guerre auſſi odieuſe qu' injuſte qui a durée pluſieurs années, et dont les reſultats ont eté ſi funeſtes pour moi, qu'il m'en a coutè mes plus belles provinces, et trois croureaux et trente lacs de roupies.

La Republique n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonſtances malheureuſes, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour diſputer pied a pied le pays que j'ai eté obligé de ceder a nos ennemis communs. Je n'aurois pas été forcé a des ſacrifices auſſi cruels ſi j'avois èté ſecouru par les François, mes anciens Allies, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway, Gouverneur General a Pondicherry, trame et ourdi avec Cambel, Gouverneur de Madras, l'evacuation de la place ou il commandoit. Elle voudra, ſans doute, en chaſſant les Anglois de leurs riches poſſeſſions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de ſon ancien Gouvernement.

Etant depuis long tems animé des memes ſentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de Iſle de France, par l'organe de deux Ambaſſadeurs, d'ou je viens de recevoir, a ma grande ſatisfaction, des reponſes telles que je les deſirois, ainſi que le drapeau republicain, par le Chef de Brigade Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles ſecours que les circonſtances ont permis au General Malartic et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en ſoldats et officiers.

Je garde pres de moi ce premier officier, et vous envoie le ſecond, en qualité d'Ambaſſadeur, pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offenſive et defenſive, obtenir des forces aſſez impoſantes, pour que reunis aux miennes, je puiſſe attaquer et aneantir a jamais nos ennemis communs en Aſie. Je vous remettra mon etendard, qui, reuni a celui de la Republique, ſervira de baſe a l'alliance que nos deux nations vont contracter, ainſi que le mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoins Sheek Abdoulraim, et Mahomet Biſmilla, me ſujets, qui ſont egalement chargés de me repreſenter aupres de vous.

Quelques ſoient deſormais les circonſtances ou puiſſent ſe trouver nos deux nations ſoit enſemble ou ſeparement, ainſi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la gloire, et l'avantage des deux en ſoient toujours le but, que leurs ſentimens reſpectifs ayant pour garant les aſſurances de fidelité et les ſermens uſités par chacune d'elles, et que le ciel et la terre

united againſt me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies; and declared a war as odious as unjuſt, which laſted ſeveral years, and of which the reſult was ſo fatal that it coſt me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my fineſt provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of theſe unfortunate circumſtances, nor of the many efforts I made to diſpute inch by inch the poſſeſſion of that country which at laſt I was obliged to relinquiſh to our common enemy. I ſhould not have been driven to ſuch cruel ſacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the Engliſh from their rich poſſeſſions in India.

Theſe ſentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Iſle of France through the organ of two Ambaſſadors, from whom I have had the great ſatisfaction of receiving ſuch an anſwer as I deſired, together with the republican flag, by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who alſo brought with them the inconſiderable ſuccour of officers and men with which circumſtances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to ſupply me.

I retain with me the firſt of theſe officers, and ſend the ſecond to you as my Ambaſſador, who, in requeſting your alliance, offenſive and defenſive, will, I truſt, obtain ſuch a reinforcement of troops as, joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common enemies in Aſia.

I ſend you my ſtandard (which, united with that of the Republic, will ſerve as a baſis for the alliance into which our reſpective nations are about to contract) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my ſubjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Biſmilla, who are equally authorized to repreſent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future ſtate of our two nations, whether blended or ſeparate; into whatever engagements they may reſpectively enter; may the proſperity, the glory, and the ſucceſs of both be ſtill the common object of each—may the ſentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual aſſurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens

and

terre ſe rapprochent et ſe reuniſſent, plutôt que de voir jamais notre alliance eprouver la moindre alteration.

Dans mon palais a Cherengampatnam, le 20 Juillet, 1798.

(Signé)

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Sec.

Note des demandes que mes Ambaſſadeurs doivent faire Directoire Executif a Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

Diz ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, infanterie, cavalerie, et artillerie.

ARTICLE 2.

Une armée navale, qui fera la guerre ſur la côte ou ſeront nos armées, pour les favoriſer, et les renforcer en cas de beſoin.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Sercard fournira toutes les munitions de guerre et de bouche aux armées de la Republique, ainſi que les chevaux, bœufs, charroix et tentes, qui leur ſeront neceſſaires, a l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe, qu'il n'a pas dans ſon pays.

ARTICLE 4.

On prendre pour toutes les marches et operations militaires quelconques les ordres du Roi.

ARTICLE 5.

L'expedition ſera derigée, dans un point de la côte Coromandel, et de preference a Porte Novo, ou s'effectuera le debarquement des troupes, ou ſe rendra d'avance, ou a point nommé, le Roi, avec toute ſon armée, ſon intention etant de debuter les premieres operations au ſein du pays ennemie.

ARTICLE 6.

Le Roi demande que la Republique lui donne avis par l'envoi à Mangalore, de deux corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de diſtance l'une de l'autre, du nombre des vaiſſeaux et de troupes, qu'elles lui envoye, enfin qu'il ſe mette en campagne auſſitot, et ſe trouve a meme d'etre maître de la côte Coromandel, avant l'arrivée des forces de la Republique, et etre a meme de pourvoir a tous ſes beſoins.

and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations ſhall ſuffer the ſmalleſt alteration.

In my palace at Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed)

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

A note of the propoſals to be made by my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

For ten or fifteen thouſand troops of every deſcription, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

ARTICLE 2.

A naval force to act on the coaſt where our armies may be, to favour and to reinforce them in caſe of neceſſity.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sirkar will furniſh all military ſtores and proviſions for the army of the Republic, as well as horſes, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other neceſſary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

ARTICLE 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be obſerved.

ARTICLE 5.

The expedition ſhall be directed to ſome point of the Coromandel coaſt, and in preference to Porto Novo, where the diſembarkation of the troops ſhall take place; *and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed*; *it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.*

ARTICLE 6.

The King deſires that the Republic will inform him, by diſpatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of ſhips and troops which are to be ſent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be maſter of the Coromandel coaſt before the arrival of the republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

ARTICLE 7.

Toutes les conquêtes que ſe feront ſur les ennemis, a l'exception des provinces que le Roi a été obligé de ceder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, à Nizam Alli Kan, ſeront partages également entre les deux nations, et d'apres les convenance reſpectives. Le meme partage aura lieu auſſi des vaiſſeaux ennemis, et des colonies Portugaiſe, indemniſer le Roi des depenſes de la guerre.

ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'éleve quelque difficulté entre les armées alliés, chacune d'eux auront la reſerve particuliere de leur juſtices, ſelon leurs loix et coutumes, et que toute diſcution, que y auroit rapport, ſeront traités par ecrit entre les deux nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque ſoit le deſire de la Republique, de donner la paix a l'Angleterre, ou de continuer le guerre, de vouloir bien le conſiderer pour toujours comme un ami et un fidelle allie, le comprendre dans tous ſes traites, et de le prevenir de toutes ſes intentions.

(Signé) ﷺ

ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les François quelconques, que ſont et viendront dans les Etats du Roi, ſeront traités comme amis et allies, ils pourront aller, venir, et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur ſoit fait aucun trouble, moleſtation, ou empechement, mais, au contraire, de recevoir toute aſſiſtance et ſecours au beſoin.

ARTICLE 11.

D'emmener a mon ſervice quatre fondeurs de canon de bronze, quatre fondeurs en fer, quatre papetiers, quatre etameurs de glace, quatre coulereirs de glace, quatre veriers, deux ingenieurs de marine, deux bon conſtructeurs.

Donné dans mon palais de Cheringuapatnam, ſous ma ſignature, et c'elle de mon premier Miniſtre, et revetu de ſceau de l'etat, le 20 de Juillet 1798. *(Signé)* ﷺ

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Sec.

ARTICLE 7.

All the conqueſts which may be made from the enemy, excepting thoſe provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the Engliſh, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, ſhall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their reſpective convenience. The ſame diviſion ſhall alſo be made of the enemy's ſhips, and of the Portugueſe colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expences of the war.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty ariſe between the allied armies, each ſhall obſerve juſtice according to their own laws and cuſtoms, and every diſcuſſion relating to them ſhall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the deſire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King truſts the Republic will always have the kindneſs to conſider him as a friend and faithful ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions. *(Signed)* ﷺ

ARTICLE 10.

All French whatever who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, ſhall be treated as friends and allies; they ſhall have the liberty of paſſing and repaſſing, and of trading, without any moleſtation or hindrance, on the contrary, they ſhall receive every aſſiſtance and ſuccour which they may want.

ARTICLE 11.

To procure for my ſervice four founders of braſs, and four founders of iron cannon, four paper-makers, twelve manufacturers of glaſs, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ſhip-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature, and that of my prime Miniſter, with the ſeal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798. *(Signed)* ﷺ

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 23.

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

AYANT une entiere Confiance dans le zele, et la fidelité envers la Patrie du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, Commandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay nommé, & nomme l'un de mes Ambaſſadeurs, aupres du Directoire Executif, à Paris: pour y remplir, ponctuèlement, les ordres, que je luy ai donné; luy donnant, á cet effet, toutes les Pouvoirs les plus etendus, & abſolument neceſſaires, au bien de la miſſion que je luy confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, de ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements que le Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire Executif a Paris: ainſi que envèrs les Artiſtes, et Ouvriers, que je l'ay charge d'emmener à mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam ſous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Miniſtre, & revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 *Juillet*, 1798.

A true Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

Lettre de Credit du Sercard Coudadad, pour la Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de Vaiſſeaux de la Republique Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, & Commandant General de ma Marine.

Ayant une entiére Confiance dans la fidelitè du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible, Commandant General de ma Marine, l'autoriſe par la preſente lettre de Crèdit, a ſe procurér, ſoit envers la Republique Françaiſe; ſoit avec des agens particuliers, tous les ſommes, qu'il pourra avoir beſoin pour remplir les ordres que je luy ai donné, pour divers âchats ou dépenſes, qu'il croira urgentes, & neceſſaires a l'avantage de ſa miſſion. Voulant que la ditte Lettre de Credit, euſt toute force & valeur m'obligeant de payer, ou faire payer, toutes les Traites que le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera ſur mon Sercard.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam, ſous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Miniſtre, et revetu de Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 *Juillet*, 1798.

A true Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

No. 23.

To the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifeſted by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpoſe, I give him all the moſt extenſive powers neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the miſſion which I have entruſted to him, promiſing and binding myſelf to the French Republic, one and indiviſible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artiſts and Workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my ſervice.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

Placing entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this preſent Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, ſuch ſums as he may require to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchaſes, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or neceſſary for the advantage of his miſſion.—Being deſirous that the ſaid Letter of Credit ſhould have full power and value, I hereby bind myſelf to pay or cauſe to be paid all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

9ieme. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decembre 1798, V. S.

Au Sercard Coudadad.

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

LES hommes ſont heureuſement arrives, mais il nous manque la choſe la plus èſſëntièlle, *les lettres* quils ont laiſſè en route, mais j'eſpere qu'elles arriveront ſous peu de jours, ils ont eu ſi peur, que voila quatre mois qu'ils ſont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la diligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leurs exactitude a vous ſervir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils ſe ſont attaches les jambes pendant trois mois et demi. Les Alcarates que je vous avais expediè le 11me du mois dernier, ſont de retour hier avec la reponſe de votre Majeſtè du 29me du meme mois; je me hatte de vous les renvoyer puiſque ſe ſont des gens tres fidelles, et que je vondrais qu'on recompenſat genereuſement. *La perſonne* qui doit fournir l'argent ne paroit pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de ſe faire payes, je penſe qu'il eſt tres indiſpenſablement neceſſaire que vous m'expediès l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui eſt chez *Mèrciére* tout de ſuite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de credit, comme je vous l'avois demandè ſur la Repubque: L'importance de ma miſſion eſt telle, et dont le reſultat doit etre ſi avantageux a votre Majeſte, que je ne ſcaurois trop le repeter, que l'argent doit etre compte pour rien lorſqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires; il faut que je pars, et pour cela il faut de l'argent: Dans tous les pays l'argent eſt le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre; ſi votre Majeſtè ne veut pas etre ruinè par les Anglois, et perdre le ſecours de vos bons et vrais amis les Francois, donnez moi donc une aſſez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arretera pas des *Socars* avec de l'argent ſur tout ſi c'eſt de Pagodes a l'Etoille, de la diligence a m'en envoyer, et je parterai tout de ſuite. Les Etoffes ne ſont pas arrivès, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande a votre Majeſte de m'autoriſer a prendre un An d'avance d'appointments, comme elle me l'a promis pour aſſurer a ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon abſence, puisque les ſix mois que j'ai recu ſont finis le 8me du mois prochain, et que j'ai etois forcè de depenſer tout ce que j'avois, et qu'il ne me reſte plus rien. Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaiſſeau et mon argent;

No. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S.

To the Sirkar Khodadad.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived ſafe, but their *letters*, the articles moſt eſſential, are ſtill wanting, having been left on the road: I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were ſo much afraid, that *they have been four months on their journey*; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your ſervice; for my own part, I believe they muſt have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrahs which I ſent to you on the 11th of laſt month have returned with your Majeſty's reply dated the 29th of the ſame month; I haſten to ſend them back, as they are faithful men, and I ſhould wiſh them to be liberally recompenſed. *The perſon* who is to furniſh the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I conſider it as indiſpenſably neceſſary, that you ſhould ſend me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requeſted by me; the importance of my miſſion is ſuch, and the reſult promiſes to be ſo advantageous to your Majeſty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be conſidered as nothing, when matters of ſuch conſequence are in agitation; I muſt ſet off, but to do this money is neceſſary: in all countries money is the ſinew of intrigue and of war. If your Majeſty does not wiſh to be ruined by the Engliſh, and to loſe the aſſiſtance of your good and faithful friends the French, ſhew me a ſufficient mark of your confidence, in ſupplying me with the means. They will not ſtop *Socars* on the road with ſpecie, eſpecially if it be in Star Pagodas; ſend me a ſupply with all expedition, and I will ſet off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to ſend perſons in ſearch of them. I requeſt your Majeſty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promiſe, to enable me to ſecure to my family the means of ſubſiſtence during my abſence; as the ſix months for which I received an advance will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the Engliſh having taken

gent; vous trouverez ma demande de toute juſtice, en ſongeant que ma famille eſt dans un pays etranger ou elle n'a aucun reſource, je reitere donc que votre majeſtè me donne plein pouvoir a cet egard, et que l'on me faſſe tenir des moyens tout de ſuite; Les Alcarates me promettant d'etre de retour dans trente jours, *je puis partir dans quarante.* Il ſerait bon d'avoir ici chez votre Ouaquil quatre paires d'alcarates, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande *le Ouaquil*, il n'eſt pas aſſez payè, et voila huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donnè, il lui faut auſſi un Palanquin, l'Envoyè d'un Grand Prince, auſſi noble et auſſi genereux que votre Majeſtè, ne doit pas aller a pied, comme un Couly. Ètes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous ſavez comme je vous ſuis attachè et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidelitè, je ſupplie votre Majeſtè de continuer vos bontes, et votre amitiè, a mon bon ami et collegue, le General Chappuis; voyez le ſouvent, plus vous le connoitres, et plus vous verrez qu'il merite de conſideration; c'eſt un homme d'honneur, vrai, & de bon conſeil.

J'ai apris que votre Majeſté a ecrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elle ſera l'iſſue de leurs reponſe? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, ſoyez pret a vous defendre, ou à attaquer; les preparatifs de la guerre ſe continuent avec un grande rapidité; l'armée de *Nizam* doit deja etre en marche, il faut l'arreter, les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouaquil, Sadaa Chide Varan, mais j'ai decouvert le complot, et il n'a pas reuſſi; il eſt neceſſaire que votre Majeſte ecrire tout de ſuite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courier, pour lui recommander et lui demander ſa protection immediate pour votre General en Chef Du Buc, ſon Major Felliettaz, et l'interprete Debay, et votre Ouaquil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal, et le General Clarke, doivent venir a la Cotte a la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des negociations avec votre Majeſté, qui ſi elles ne leurs ſont pas avantageuſes, elles leur feront vous declarer la Guerre, dont le reſultat doit etre, d'envahir votre pays et vous detroner; en vous ſubſtituant et aux Heretiers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabricque; votre Majeſte voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume: il faut travailler, et negocier ſur tout pour vous la maintenir juſques au moment au je pourrois vous la faire affermir pour toujours

taken both my veſſel and money; you will find my requeſt reaſonable, when you conſider that my family is in a ſtrange country and deſtitute of reſources. I again ſolicit from your Majeſty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furniſhed me. *As the Hircarrahs aſſure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty.* It will be adviſeable, that you ſhould ſtation here with your Vakeel, eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you; his pay is inſufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cuchery has given him nothing; he ſhould have beſides a Palenkeen: the Ambaſſador of ſo noble and generous a Prince as yourſelf ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you ſatisfied with me? Tell me in a word. You know my attachment to your perſon, and you ſhall have ſincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majeſty to continue your goodneſs and friendſhip to my true friend and colleague General Chappuy: ſee him often; the more you know him the more you will be ſatisfied that he merits your confidence. He is a man of the pureſt honour, faithful, and a ſound adviſer.

I have been informed that your Majeſty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the iſſue of their reply? Be on your guard againſt them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity: the Nizam's troops muſt by this time be on their march; they muſt be checked. The Engliſh attempted to carry off your Vakeél Sada Chide Varan, but I diſcovered the plot, and it has not ſucceeded.

Your Majeſty ſhould write inſtantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a Camel Courier, requeſting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coaſt at the end of this month, for the purpoſe of entering upon a negotiation with your Majeſty, which, ſhould it not be ſucceſsful, will be followed by a Declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; ſubſtituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majeſty muſt perceive that nothing leſs than your kingdom is at ſtake. *You muſt exert yourſelf, and in particular endeavour to preſerve it by negotiation, till the moment*

toujours et a vos auguſtes Enfans. Avec les intrigues que les Anglois entretiennent dans touts les Dobardes de l'Inde, il leurs eſt tres facile de cauſer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut etre vous detacher detoutes vos Allies; il eſt vraiſemblable qu'en faiſant une grande diverſion et des traites et qu'ils peuvent reuſſir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majeſté, il viendroit a bout enſuite de detruire la puiſſance Maratte, et a leurs enlever impunèment tout ce qu'il leurs auroit etè cedé par un nouveau traitè de paix. Il eſt donc evidamment de leurs interets, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie ſure et mutuelle dans une ligue puiſſante, dont chaque membre doit ſe reunir pour defendre les acquiſitions ou les ceſſions, que chacune a fait a la paix, que vous avez ſigne dans votre capitale, avec toutes le parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous ſoutenir, et ne pas vous laiſſer exposè a ſuccomber. La barriere que vous ſepare des premiers, doit ſubſiſter ſans que rien peut la briſer ou la rompre; vous devez compter ſur vos Allies autant que vos interets ſeront communes, et vous ſeriez abandonnè ſi ces intereſts ceſſes, ou a plus forte raiſon s'ils en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent a vous craindre. Le temps eſt court et precieux, it faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de viteſſe, mettre des obſtacles a leurs negociations a *Pona* pour en retarder, ou en empecher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjoncture les Marattes doivent faire valoir la foi des Traites, ne pas oublier a rappeler aux Anglois, les ſecours qu'ils leurs ont accordè, contre votre Majeſté, d'en exiger la reconnoiſſance, qu'ils ſont en droit d'en attendre; afin de concilier tous les interets reſpectifs, avec les circonſtances delicates ou chacune d'elle ſe trouve, pour etre a l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, ſur l'accompliſſement du traité de paix en entire ou en article ſeparé, alors ſi les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas reuſſir, il faut qu'il arment en diligence, qu'ils menacent la Nation infractante, et le cry arretera peut etre, toutes les reſolutions militaires et hoſtiles contre votre Majeſté. Sil en etoit autrement, il faut tirer l'epée, jeter le fourreau ſi loin, qu' on ne le trouve plus, et le fort des armes en decidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle aſſez intereſſante d'Europe, la Republique eſt continuellement victoireuſe ſur tous ſes Ennemis, et refuſant la paix a l'Anglettere. Scindia a deja pris Delhi, et je penſe qu'il doit avoir fini la conquete d'Agra; il ſera bon que votre Majeſté depeche des couriers, pour le prevenir tout de ſuite de la ſituation ou vous vous trouvez. Je ſupplie

when I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſecure it to you and to your auguſt Children for ever.

By means of the intrigues carried on by the Engliſh in all the Durbars of India, it is eaſy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies; it is very probable that by diviſion and negotiation, in the event of their ſucceeding in a new war againſt your Majeſty, they may accompliſh the deſtruction of the Mahrattah power, and ſeize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace; it is evidently then their intereſt to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may eſtabliſh a firm ſecurity for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquiſitions or ceſſions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital with the ſeveral contracting parties. The Engliſh threaten you, the Marrattas ought to ſupport you, and not allow you to be expoſed to deſtruction; the barrier that ſeparates you from the former ought to be preſerved, ſo that nothing may be able to break or deſtroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your intereſts are the ſame, but you will be abandoned if thoſe intereſts ſhould ceaſe to be mutual, or more certainly ſtill, if they ſhould be abſolutely at variance, or if your Allies ſhould begin to fear you. Your time is ſhort and precious; you muſt convince them of your good intentions, anticipate the Engliſh by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which ſhall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under ſuch circumſtances the Marattas ought to inſiſt on the faith of Treaties; to remind the Engliſh of the aſſiſtance they afforded them againſt your Majeſty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different intereſts of the parties with the delicate ſituation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if theſe means of conciliation fail, they muſt immediately arm and menace the Nation which ſhall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a ſtop to all the military and hoſtile proceedings againſt your Majeſty; if otherwiſe, the ſword muſt be drawn, the ſcabbard muſt be caſt away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war muſt decide the event.

We have not yet received any intereſting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refuſes peace

to

ſupplie votre Majeſté a bien lire ma Lettre, la franchiſe, la verité, et votre interet l'a ſeule dictée.

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majeſté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'etre avec reſpect,

Le General en Chef,

(Signé) DUBUC.

Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique Françoiſe, une & indiviſible.

* *Le Major Filetaz vous offre l'homage de ſon reſpect et ſon attachment avotre Majeſté.*

A true Copy,
C. Macaulay, Sec.

to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he muſt have completed the conqueſt of Agra. Your Majeſty will do well to diſpatch couriers to inform him immediately of the ſituation you are in.

I beg your Majeſty will read attentively my letter, which has been ſolely dictated by candour, truth, and a regard for your real intereſts.

I pray to God that every thing may ſucceed according to the wiſhes of your Majeſty. I have the honour to be, with reſpect,

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his reſpect and attachment to your Majeſty.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

De Cheringampatam le 2 Janvier, 1799.

LES Alcaras portants vôtre Lettre du ſeize dernier, ſont arrivès le trente—On leur a donne dix Roupies de preſent. Il faut faire vôtre poſſible pour partir tres vîte, car ça preſſe beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne ſont pas arrives, ſont revenues ici ſans ordre, je les ai fait repartir de ſuite: ſi elles n' arrivent pas bien vîte, que cela ne vous empeche pas de partir. La Lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez ſe trouve dans les Pacquets. J'eſpere que vous trouverez la Perſonne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous la regardons comme bien ſûre; mais ſi, par hazard elle vous manquoit: tachez moyennant vôtre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vîte. Vous ne devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma confiance, & que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis: Nous ſommes convenus enſemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire. Il eſt inutile & même dangéreux d'écrire encore, parceque les lettres ſe perdent, & ce qui m'intéreſſe le plus, c'eſt vôtre départ le plus vîte poſſible—vos Dépeches ont été interceptées une fois & ont fait connoitre vôtre deſtination, ce qui eſt trés facheux, & ſi vous ecrivez encore une fois, ne nommez perſonne, nous nous entendrons toujours,

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.

THE Hircharrahs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th Ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a preſent Ten Rupees. *You muſt make every exertion to depart with all poſſible expedition, for it is urgently neceſſary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have cauſed them to be returned again without delay, but ſhould they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you deſire, is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the perſon who ought to pay you the money: We conſider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he ſhould fail, you will endeavour by means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as ſoon as poſſible. You need not doubt that you poſſeſs my entire confidence, and that I conſider you as one of my very good friends. We have ſettled together every thing which you have to do. It is uſeleſs and even dangerous to write again, becauſe letters may be loſt, and what I am moſt anxious about is, that you ſhould depart as quickly as poſſible. Your diſpatches have already been once intercepted, and have furniſhed information of your deſtination, which is much to be regretted: If you ſhould*

jours, c'eſt ainsi que je vous ai toujours ecrit. Vous demandez que j'envoye de l'Argent d'ici, comment cela peut il ſe faire, puiſque les Lettres paſſent avec difficultè? Je vous autoriſe à prendre ſur la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez àpropos, pour vous, ainsi que pour les autres affaires—aprés le départ de cette Dépeche j'expedierai les hommes néceſſaires pour entretenir la correſpondance. Je compte uniquement ſur la Providence, et je penſe que je ſerai ſeul; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à boute de tout. On a envoyè à Poona, mais ce qu'il a de plus interreſſant pour moi & de plus preſſé, c'eſt vòtre départ, levez tous les obſtacles, & partez bien vîte.

(*Signè*)

Written on the Copy, in Perſian, to the following effect.

Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zaukree, anſwering to the 22d of Redjub 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud (correſponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or addreſs) from Dubuc.

A True Copy,
C. Macaulay, Secretary.

ſhould write again, menſion no names; we ſhall always underſtand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You aſk me to ſend Money from hence: How can this be done when Letters paſs with ſo much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the Letter of Credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourſelf, as well as for other purpoſes: after the departure of this diſpatch, I will ſend the neceſſary perſons to carry on the correſpondence. *I rely ſolely on Providence, expecting that I ſhall be alone and unſupported; but God and my courage will accompliſh every thing.* I have ſent to Poonah, but it is your departure which moſt intereſts me, and which is moſt preſſing. Overcome all obſtacles, and depart with ſpeed.

(*Signed*)

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble,
French Tranſlator.

Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patave.

Du Quans Republiquain, le Tridi de la 1cr. Decade de Prarial l'An 5eme.

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, l'Alliè de la Republique Français, et le bien aimé des Republiquain, ſes Enfans, Salus.

CITOYEN SULTÀN,

JAI reçu la Lettre que vous mavé fais l'amitie de mecrire je prans la Liberté de repondre Artique par Artique.

A cella que concerne M. Raimons, jai lus la lettre qu'il ecris au Cit. Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a laire detre une homme que veus etre Francais ou dumoins que l'on le Croilles telle, le tous pour ſavoir, vos intanſions, et celle de la Republiques votre ſeurs, il deſire que lon l'intruiſes de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit il

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (*Seringapatam*).

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1ſt Decade of Prairial, the 5th Year (May 23d, 1797).

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well-beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

CITIZEN SULTAUN,

I HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendſhip to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it, article by article.

With reſpect to that which relates to Monſieur Raymond, I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more ſubtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman; or who would at leaſt wiſh to be thought ſo; and this with a view to diſcover your intentions, and thoſe of the Republic, your Siſter

il quil a facrifie la majeurs partie de ſon biens pour prouvé et ſoutenir les Francais, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que ſon partie, s'apelle celui des Français, et qu'il en a toujours porté le pavillions.

Vous le connoiſe bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'Alie de ma Nation, ceſt par cette vois qu'il vous veux prouvé ſa ſincerité, il a aboré l'enciens pavillions Francais, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Francais que etais ſous vos ordre, il eſt au ſervice d'un Prince votre enemie et le notre, et ſindigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il eſt journellemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce ſervire de pareilles arme, il ne faudroir pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avè devoillé, ci vous voulé me parmaittre par lui Ecrire, je ferai ſi biens enforte de l'amené—pour qu'il reponde a vos defire: il faut en affaire politique ce ſervire du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maitre votre enemis, ors detas de nous nuire, ſoit par ces ecris ou ces actions, je vous le repaitre, vos intairais me ſont auſſi chaire que ceux de ma nation, et compté ſur la franchiſes de mon coeur, mais Raimons a laire de vous faire des avances ayé laire de repondre a cette confiances et permetté moi de joué un role, aupres de lui, il fera vos volontés ſoié en ſure, tous fin qu'il eſt, je le jure, et vous ſeré ſatisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui ſont au fers, ci ils avoit merité la mors, ſoie ſure qu'ils naurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et ſoié ſure que votre Quans ſera tenus, avec toute la dignité et le reſpect qui vous eſt dus, je ne le commande pas mais je ſui Republiquain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauche ni le vices, il faut qu'ils gagne l'argens que vous leurs donné et que partous en dans tous temps, qu'il ſoilles en etat de ſoutenir votre precieux noms, et votre gloire, il commances a mecouté, je les rendre digne de cette honneur, et ce neſt pa une petite tach a pres leurs abandons paſé.

Une Ordre de vous, ecrite au Cit. Dompars en ce terms ci inclus, fera le meilleur effais Votre volonté ſera executé Lundi apres midi ci vous le parmaité je ire avec Le Cit. Canoniérs, ſur votre place dexerciſes, por les faire tiré au Blanc;

Siſter:—He expreſſes a wiſh to be informed of our means and of our force, alledging that he has facrificed the greater part of his property to prove his attachment to the French, and to ſupport the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and ſtill better to France—He has made war—On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his ſincerity: he has erected the antient ſtandard of France: this was only to diſengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the ſervice of a Prince, who is both your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the Engliſh, with whom he is in conſtant habits of intercourſe.—But, my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we muſt make uſe of their own arms: you muſt not let him perceive that you have unmaſked him.—If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in ſuch a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter untirely into your wiſhes.—In politics we ſhould avail ourſelves of the arms of thoſe whoſe hands we ſhould be glad to ſee cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your intereſts are as dear to me as thoſe of my own nation; and you may rely on the frankneſs of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be aſſured that he will ſubmit himſelf to your pleaſure; ſubtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you ſhall be ſatisfied.

With reſpect to the men who are in irons, had they deſerved death, be perſuaded that they ſhould have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may reſt aſſured that your Camp ſhall be ordered with all the dignity and reſpect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they muſt earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they muſt be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to liſten to me. I will render them worthy of this honour; and this is no trifling attempt, after their late diſorderly behaviour. An Order from you to the Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing encloſed, would have the beſt effect. Your will ſhall be complied with: on Monday afternoon I will

Blanc; je leurs fait faire tous les jours ſes exerciſes en blanc—mes comme c'eſt l'uſage chè les republiquains a avoir une petite pieſſes de cannons avec chaque Compagnis de Enfantris pour les faire evolué, et favoriſé les ataques ou les retraite, ou les eſcaramouches des Cavaliérs, ceſt pourquoi je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite pieſſes a preté ſeulmans; ces pieſſes dans l'action ce manis a la bricole, vos volonté ſon des lois, je vous ſouaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,
(*Signé*) RIPAUD.

Je pris le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'inſtruire pour command: lui même les Republiquain Francais qui ſont ſous ces ordre, qu'il ordonne egalmans a ces officiers de ſinſtruire leurs même, enſi que les ſous officiers, je vous donne a tous un mois pour vous inſtruire, je jugeré moi meme des mouvemans militaire que vous feré executé a cette epoque. Pour etre Republiquain it faut etre inſtruis et avoir de lamour propre & merité l'eſtime de ceux qui nous Paiyes, juſqua ce jours vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honnette homme reparré ces enciens erreurs merité mon Eſtimé, vous feré faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et ſen aucune diſtinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercifes du Fuſils, et du Canons, ceux qui exercerons biens au Fuſils, et au Canons, ne ferons l'exercifes que tous les Lundis ſeulemans ſur ma places, ceux que ne paſſerons pas biens les temps, ſeront ſuivantes leurs ſciences deviſé en 2eme. et 3eme. claſes, ceux de la 2em. ferons l'exercifes trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la 3eme. tous les jours juſqua ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parvienne a etre de la premiere claſſes, tous au fuſils qu au cannons, il faut qu'il ſoilles tous fuſilliers et canoniérs, veillé que cette ordre ſoilles miſes a execution, vous men repondé donné auſſi l'ordre a votre cavaleris de s'inſtruire, il faut tous etre abile a ma volonté.

A true Copy,
H. St. G. Tucker.

will take out, with your permiſſion, the Citizen Gunners to your place of exerciſe, that they may fire at the mark. I make them practiſe daily firing at the mark. But as it is the cuſtom among the republicans, to attach a ſmall piece of artillery to each company of infantry, for the purpoſe of manœuvring, and to favour attacks or retreats, or the ſkirmiſhes of Cavalry, I had requeſted of you merely to lend me one of your ſmalleſt field pieces; theſe pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wiſhes are laws. I wiſh you all the happineſs you deſerve.

Your Citizen,
(*Signed*) RIPAUD.

I deſire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himſelf, that he may be able to command in perſon the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the ſame manner require his officers to qualify themſelves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practiſe, and I ſhall judge myſelf of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.—To be Republicans, it is neceſſary to be well informed, to poſſeſs a degree of pride, and to merit the eſteem of thoſe whoſe pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected theſe duties of honourable men—Repair your former errors, and merit my eſteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any diſtinction, except that of age, practiſe with the muſket and great guns.—Thoſe who perform their exerciſe well with the muſket and cannon, will practiſe only every Monday on my Parade; thoſe who will not make the moſt of their time, ſhall be formed according to their reſpective acquirements into ſecond and third claſſes: thoſe of the ſecond claſs ſhall exerciſe three times a week: thoſe of the third daily; until all your Citizens become qualified for the firſt claſs, both with reſpect to the management of the muſquet and of the artillery: they muſt all be equally expert at the muſket and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be anſwerable to me for it.—Iſſue orders alſo to your cavalry to inſtruct themſelves.—It is proper that all ſhould be perfect. Such is my will.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

This Letter eſtabliſhes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a Correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard

gard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps ſerved, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d of October 1798; they conſiſted of the Three-coloured Flag, ſurmounted by an emblem repreſenting the Ottoman Creſcent transfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.

The Originals of the following Tranſlations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilſon at Mocha; and the Tranſlations were by him tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY. *EQUALITY.*

Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indiviſible.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the moſt Magnificent SULTAUN, our greateſt Friend TIPPOO SAIB.

YOU have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army, full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of teſtifying to you the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mocha, as to your political ſituation.

I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent Perſon to Suez or Cairo, poſſeſſing your Confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increaſe your Power and deſtroy your Enemies.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

(Seal)

True Tranſlate from the French,
(Signed) *Francis Woppers*, Tranſlator.

Tranſlate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between thoſe places; and of the tranquillity which is eſtabliſhed among the inhabitants. Not a ſingle Mamaluke oppreſſor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themſelves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and, by the bleſſing of God, this will be daily increaſing, and the Duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be leſſened. The Duties on Merchandize are now the ſame as they were prior to their being raiſed by the Mamalukes: the Merchants have every aſſiſtance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and ſafe; there-

fore do you aſſure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their Goods to Suez and ſell them without dread or apprehenſion, and may purchaſe, in exchange for them, ſuch Articles as they may wiſh.

I now ſend you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

A true Tranſlation,

(*Signed*) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonſhee for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffe's 1ſt Vizier and 1ſt Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

THE

THE following pages, containing the Proceedings of a Jacobin Club *at* Seringapatam, *(mentioned in a note at page 4 of the preceding Review) were not received till after this work was ready for publication; yet are, altogether, of ſo curious and intereſting a nature, as to demand inſertion.*

THE Original of the following French Paper (atteſted by Captain MACLEOD) was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a Superſcription on the Cover, written in the Perſian Character.

Tranſlation of the Perſian Writing on the Cover of the Original:

"The Agreement written on Oath by Dumpar, &c. Europeans, on the "ſubject of making War, and of their (firm) attachment to the "Government of Khoodadaud *."

* This Title was aſſumed after the Treaty of 1792, and literally ſignifies, "The Gift of the Almighty."

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,
10th June 1799.

APPENDIX (B.)—*continued.*

Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, *formed at* Seringapatam *by the* French Soldiers *in the Corps commanded by* M. DOMPART.——Firſt printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the Engliſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, &c. &c. &c. dated Fort St. George, 12th Auguſt 1799.

Le Sextidi de la 2eme Decade de Floreale L'an 5eme de la Republique Francaiſe une et indiviſible.

LES Citoyens Francais qui ſont ſous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard a la Solde du Citoyen Tipou le Victorieux L'Alliè de la Republique Francaiſe; dènommée ci deſſous.

Salvadoſſe,	Contoir,	Queſtin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joſeph,	Marc,
Gaſpar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayſe,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroix,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeuneſſe,
Cholleſſe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Franciſque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Chriſtian,

au nombre de 59, etant jaloux de concurir de toute leur forces, et de tout leur pouvoir au miniſtre, et a l'affermiſſement de la Republique Francaiſe, et a connoitre leurs droits pour y parvenir ſe ſont raſſemble apres en avoir obtenu la Permiſſion du Chef Commandant; dans L'Egliſe paroiſſialé le dit Jour et an que cy deſous.

Le Citoyen Francois Ripaud, Lieutenant des Vaiſſeux de la Republique Francaiſe, a pris la Parole, et nous a dit.

" CITOYENS,

May 5th, 1797,
(5th Year of the French Republic.)

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the Pay of Citizen Tippoo, the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadoſſe,	Contoir,	Queſtin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard.
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambart,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joſeph,	Mare,
Gaſpar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayſe,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Erienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeuneſſe,
Cholleſſe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Franciſque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe.		Chriſtian—

—To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their ſtrength and with all their power, in the adminiſtration and eſtabliſhment of the French Republic, and to aſcertain their own rights; aſſembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permiſſion of their Commander, in the Pariſh Church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following ſpeech:

" CITIZENS,

" CITOYENS,

" Vous etes tous Francais, l'eloignement " de votre mere Patrie vous a privé juſqù a " ce jour de connoitre vos droits des citoyens " libre vous avez commencé a les connoitre, " en abatant l'indigne Pavillon blanc que la " nation avoit en execration et qui etoit en " apparence L'Idole de vois erreurs. Il vous " reſte un devoir a remplir, céſt d'arborer le " Pavillion Nationelle, et des vous inſtruire " ſur vos droits, de ſeavoir ce que vous devez " et ce qui vous eſt du. Il eſt un devoir d'un " Republiqain d' inſtruire de ſes foible lumi- " eres ſes concitoyens. Je vous preſente les " droits de l'homme, ceſt dans ce droits que " vous puiſſerez les vertus Republicains, qui " vous aideront a ſurmonter les defautes de " vos anciennes habitudes, et pour vous ai der " a y parvenir, je vous ſoumets des idèes con- " ſtitutionales, et comme vous vivez dans une " anarchie qui dois faire horreur a tout homme " de bien qui aime a reſpecter les loix je vous " ſoumets un projet de Loi pour etre diſcuté " article, par article, et que apres la promulgation " de la Loi, vos arreté auront force de Loi ; Je " vous obſerveré ſeulement que vous ne devez " nullement vous ecarter de la Loi Republi- " caine, n'y les affoiblir, ni les tranſgreſſer.

" Il eſt d'uſage quand le peuple ſa raſſemble " en Aſſemblée Primaire que le citoyen le plus " ancien dois etre nommèe preſident proviſioire, " l'on nomme deux Secretaires, et deux Mai- " tres de ceremonies. Le Preſident vous di- " rez le motif de la convocation, et vous prie " de nommer un preſident, ainſi que les officiers " que je vous a deſigné, pour vous éclairer ſur " vos droits et vous rapeller au reſpecte du au " Souverain duquel vous faites Partie ; a vous " rappeller a l'ordre, pour qu'un chacun a ſon " tour ai la Parole, et puiſſe parler librement " ſans etre interrompu ſur la queſtion ſeule- " ment qui eſt preſenté a la diſcution, ci un " citoyen avoit une idée heureuſe il demande- " roit la parole, pour un motion d'ordre tout " diſcution ceſſe apres que le citoyen qui a la " parole a fini et l'on ecoute le motif de la " motion, ſi elle eſt hors de la queſtion le pre- " ſident lui dit, et la diſcution recommence."

L'on a commencé par formér L'Aſſemblée Primaire, le Citoyen Contoir, comme plus ancien d'age, a été nommèe Preſident proviſ- ſoire, et les Citoyens Vreniére et Dachiret ont été nommés Secretaires Proviſore, et les Ci-

toyens

CITIZENS!

" Ye are all Frenchmen ; your ſeparation " from your Mother Country has deprived you " till this day, of the knowledge of your rights " as Free Citizens. You have begun to know " them in ſtriking the White Flag, which the " Nation held in execration, but which was " the Idol of your errors. There ſtill re- " mains a duty for you to fulfill, that is, to " hoiſt the National Colours ; and to inſtruct " yourſelves in your rights. To learn what " you owe, and what is owing to you. It is " the duty of a Republican to inſtruct his " Fellow Citizens from his own feeble lights ; " I preſent to you, the Rights of Man. It is " from thoſe rights that you will draw the Re- " publican Virtues which are to aid you in " ſubduing the defects of your former habits ; " to aſſiſt you in accompliſhing this end, I " ſhall ſubmit to you ſome conſtitutional ideas ; " and as you live in an anarchy which muſt " fill with horror every worthy Man who " loves and reſpects the Laws ; I ſubmit to " you, a Plan of Laws, to be diſcuſſed Arti- " cle by Article, and which, after being pro- " mulgated by your decree, ſhall have the full " force of Law. I have only to obſerve, that " you ſhould never depart from the Repub- " lican Laws, nor weaken them, nor tranſgreſs " them.

" It is cuſtomary, when the People are " met in a Primary Aſſembly, to nominate the " Eldeſt Citizen, Proviſional Preſident ; to " appoint two Scrutineers ; two Secretaries ; " and two Maſters of the Ceremonies. The " Preſident then explains the motives for the " Meeting, and deſires that a Preſident may be " appointed, with the ſeveral Officers already " mentioned, to enlighten you as to your " rights, and to recall you to the reſpect due " to the Sovereignty of which you compoſe a " part ; to preſerve order, that each may ſpeak " in his turn, freely and without interruption, " on the ſubject only which is offered for de- " bate. If a Citizen has a happy thought, he " will aſk leave to ſpeak, on a motion for or- " der, all debate will ceaſe ; after the Citizen " ſhall have finiſhed his Speech, and the ground " of the Motion been heard, if it is foreign to " the Queſtion, the Preſident will tell him ſo, " and the diſcuſſion will be renewed."

Buſineſs was begun, by forming the Pri- mary Aſſembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldeſt in Years, was named Proviſional Preſident ; The Citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret, Secre- taries : Citizens Dompard and Provoi, Tellers,

and

toyens Dompard et Provoie, Scrutateurs proviſore, et les Citoyens Ivon et Abraham, Maitres de ceremonies. Le preſident a dit que la motif de la convocation du peuple, etoit pour s'inſtruire ſur les principes conſtitutionelles, et pour ſe donner des loix conforme au loy Republiquaine, que l'on alloit commencer par la nomination d'un preſident: en faiſant l'appel nominal, Le Citoyen Francois Ripaud a été nommée a la pluralité, preſident; il a pris place, et a donné le baiſſer de paix et de fraternité au Citoyen Conroy. On a paſſé a la nomination de deux Secretaires Les Citoyens Vreniere et Dachiret ont été élus, de ſuite on a paſſe a la nomination de deux Scrutateurs, Les Citoyens Quettin et Julien, ont obtenu les ſuffrages et ont été elus, de ſuite on a paſſé a la nomination des deux Maitres de ceremonie, les Citoyens Dompard et Charrier ont obtenu les Suffrages, et ont été elus.

Le Preſident a ouvert le Sceance par nous rappeller a nos devoirs, a l'amour que nous devions a la Patrie, et a une reforme prompte ſur nos ancienne habitudes, et par la lecture des droits de l'homme, et ſuivi par la lecture des principes Republiquaines, et un project de loy, les un et les autres ont été accepté avec joie et avec acclamation. A la projet de loix l'on a arretè l'ajouremen de la preſente aſſemblée au Octodi de la preſente decade de mois de Floreale a 3 Heures après midi, pour relire les principes conſtitutionelles, et diſcuter le Projet de loix article, par article, ſeront l'ordre du Jour.

Le Citoyen Thouvenir a demandé la Parole, et a dit,"

CITOYENS!

" Je parle au nom de mes freres, oui Cito-
" yens, nous etions dans l'erreur nous ne con-
" noiſſions pas nos devoirs et nos Droits, n'y le
" pavillion que la nation portoit, nos avions
" fait nos reclamation et addreſſé nos doleance
" au citoyen L'Eſcalie qui ne nous a pu rendre
" de reponſe, les intereſts politiques du citoyen
" Tipou ne nous a pas permis auſſi de changer
" de couleurs, voila le motif de cette erreur,
" qui ne pourra pas paroitre criminel aux yeux
" de la Nation mais preſentement nous y ſe-
" rions bien criminal s'y nous aborions d'autre
" couleurs que celles de notre cher patrie, nos
" cœurs lui ſont entierement voué, et nous
" jurons de mourir pour la ſoutenir en defen-
" dant les droits ſacrés des citoyens, et de la
" conſtitution, nous demandons a bruler tous
" ce qui a rapport a la royauté, et a l'ancien
" Regime,

and Citizens Jvon, and Abraham, Maſters of the Ceremonies.

The Preſident announced the Motive for Aſſembling the People, to be, for inſtruction on Conſtitutional Principles, and for framing Laws conformable to the Laws of the Republic; and that it was neceſſary to begin by the nomination of a Preſident by Vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been choſen Preſident by a Majority, took his place, and gave the kiſs of Peace and Fraternity, to Citizen Contoir. The election of Secretaries then followed; and Citizens Vreniere, and Dichiret, were choſen. The choice of Tellers, fell on Citizens Queſtin and Julian; thence proceeding to the election of Maſters of the Ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Charrier were choſen.

The Preſident opened the Sitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to our Country; and recommending a ſpeedy reform of our old habits. He then read the Rights of Man, which was followed by a lecture on Republican Principles, and by a Plan of Laws; all which was received with Joy and Acclamation. It was reſolved to adjourn the preſent Aſſembly, to the 7th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, in order to read again the Principles of the Conſtitution; and the diſcuſſion of the plan of Laws, Article by Article, to be the order of the Day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requeſted leave to ſpeak, ſaid:—

CITIZENS!

" I ſpeak in the name of my Brethren—
" Yes, Citizens, we have been in error,—
" We knew not our duties, nor our rights,
" nor the Standards which our Nation diſ-
" played; we have made our recantation, and
" expreſſed our ſorrow to Citizen L'Eſcalie,
" who was unable to anſwer us; and the po-
" litical intereſts of Citizen Tippoo, did not
" admit of changing our Standard: This is
" the real cauſe of our error, which cannot
" therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the
" Nation; But it would now be highly cul-
" pable to diſplay any Colours, but thoſe of
" our dear Country; to which our hearts are
" entirely devoted, which we ſwear we will die
" to ſupport, and to defend the ſacred rights of
" Citizens, and of the Conſtitution. We call
" for the burning of every thing that relates

" Regime, c'eſt le veu de tous mes freres " d'armes."

L'Aſſemblée a arretè que tout ce qui a rapport a la Royauté et a l'ancien Regime ſeroit brulè, le Jour que l'on arboroit le pavillion Nationale, et que l'on preteroit les ſermant a la Nation. Le Preſident a la remerciè le frere Thouvenir de ſon ardeur patriotique, et l'a engagè a continuer ce zele qui fait gloire a tout homme libre, et avons levè la Scèance, la dit Jour et An, et l'avons terminè par des Hymne a la patrie, en foi de quoi, avons ſignè le preſent pour ſervir ce que de raiſon après lecture fait.

(Signe)	F. Ripaud,	Preſident,
Caſtel,	Vreniere,	Seretaire.
D'yvon,	Julian,	Scrutateur.
Debay,	Queſtin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	M. de Ceremo-
Pompart,	Dompart,	nie.
Salvador,	Gaudron,	
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt.	
A. Mc Neal,	Collie,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

Le Octody de la 2me decade de Floreal, l'an 5me de la Republique Françaiſe une et indiviſible a l'iſſue de la Meſſe parochiale, les citoyens compoſans le Partie Francaiſe près Pattane, ce ſont reunis pàiſſiblement et ſans Armes dans L'Egliſe, ſuivant la convocation de l'aſſemblee primaire, de Sextidi de la preſente decade, en de même mois, le Preſident a ouvert le Sceance par la lecture du proces verbal que nous avons tous ſigne, un citoyen a demandé la parole et a dit.

" Citoyen Ripaud, nous ſommes penetrè de " reconnoiſſance des bonnes inſtruction que " vous nous donne; vous comblé nos ceurs " de ſatisfaction, recevè les remerciemens et " faites nous preter les ſermens civiques que " tous nos Freres les Republicains François " ont prononcé, nous venir de nous èclairer ſur " nos droits, mais helas nous n'avons rien " promis a notre mere patrie depuis la Revo- " lution, comme nos cœurs ſont éntierement " pour elle, nous voulous le jure."

Tous

" to royalty and to the ancient Government; " this is alſo the deſire of our Brethren in " Arms.

The Aſſembly decreed, that every thing which related to royalty, and to the ancient Government, ſhould be burned on the day on which the National Flag ſhould be diſplayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The Preſident, thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requeſted him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Aſſembly then roſe, and was cloſed on the Day and Year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In proof of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents after having heard the ſame read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	Preſident.
Caſtle,	Vreniere,	Secretary.
D'yvon,	Julian,	Tellers.
Debay,	Queſtin,	
Ledale,	Charoix,	Maſters of the
Pombart,	Dompart,	Ceremonies.
Salvador,	Gaudron,	
de Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menau,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. M'Neil,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May, 1797 (the 5th Year of the French Republic) after having heard Maſs, the citizens compoſing the French party near Seringapatam; aſſembled peaceably and without weapons in the church; in conformity to the reſolutions of the Primary Aſſembly, of the 6th inſtant; the Preſident opened the ſitting, by reading the proceedings of the laſt, which we had all ſigned; and a citizen having aſked leave to ſpeak, ſaid:—

CITIZEN RIPAUD!

" We are filled with gratitude for the good " inſtruction which you have given us; you " have filled us with ſatisfaction; receive our " acknowledgments, and adminiſter to us the " civic oaths which our brethren the French " Republicans, have pronounced; you have " enlightened us regarding our rights, but alas, " we have promiſed nothing to our mother " country ſince the revolution, as our hearts " are devoted to her, we wiſh to ſwear it.

All

Tous les citoyens ſe ſont leve avec acclamation, et ont appuyè la motion avec un elans de coeur vraiment patriotique.

Un autre citoyen a demandé la parole, et a priè le citoyen Ripaud de leur donner un mode pour des loix de l'egalite. " Qu a utille," dit, " nous allons jurez le reſpect au loix il faut en " avoir pour les reſpectè ; nous vivons dans une " anarchie qui faite fremir l'homme de bien, il " nous faut des loix pour nous gouverner."

Le citoyen Ripaud a quitte le fauteuil, et a remis le bonnet a citoyen Contoir, comme plus ancien d'age, a demandé la parole, et a dit :

" CITOYEN,

" Le zele patriotique que vous manifeſte " comble mon cœur d'un ſentiment de joye " bien difficile a exprimè ; rien de plus ſublime " que ce ſentiment de joye que vous manifeſte ; " cy vous etes les derniers Francaiſes a jurer a " la patrie de la defendre, l'ardeur que vous " montre me fait paroitre ce pensè que vous " ne ſerez pas les dernieres a porter des coups " aſſuré a ſes ennemies ; votre demande eſt auſſi " juſte que legitime, pour vous faire gouverner " par des loix il en faut au Francois qui ont " jurè de n'avoir d'autre maitre que la Loi " qu'ils ont fait eux memes, te vois travailler a " vous ſatisfaire, perſuade que je n'aurez pas " affair a des ingrats, qui obſerverent ponctu- " ellement ce qu'ils vont jurer, vous vouler " faire votre bonheur puis je vous le refuſer, " puiſque je vous eſtime et vous aime je vais " vous aide de mes foible lumiers."

Il a repris le fauteuil et a prononce devant l'hotel, et ſous le drapeau nationale, le ſerment :

" Je jure, devant la portion du peuple Fran- " coiſe qui eſt aſſemblee de ſoutenir la conſti- " tution Republiquaine, de la defendre ainſi que " la patrie de toutes mes forces, de tout mon " pouvoir, et de me ſoumettre aux loix decrete " par la convention et celle que nous ferons de " legalite, ou de mourir a mon poſte, les armes " a la main en defendant les droits ſacré du ci- " toyen, de vivre libre, ou mourir."

Ci de ſuite faite venir les citoyens les un apres les autres, et ont prononce individualement chacun le ſerment, ſuivant l'appel nominal.

Les citoyens Dompard, Gontoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rouſſelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge,

All the citizens aroſe with acclamations, and ſupported the motion with a burſt of feeling truly patriotic.

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requeſted citizen Ripaud to give them ſome form of the laws of equality. " Of what uſe is it," ſaid he, " to ſwear to reſpect the Laws. It " is neceſſary to have laws, in order to reſpect " them. We live in an anarchy that muſt " make a man of worth ſhudder, we muſt have " laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to citizen Contoir, as the moſt ancient in years ; demanded to be heard, and ſaid :

CITIZENS !

" The patriotic zeal which you have ſhewn, " fills me with a joy difficult to be expreſſed. " Nothing can be more ſublime than the ſen- " timents of joy which you have manifeſted. " Though you are the laſt Frenchmen who " have ſworn to defend your country, the ar- " dour you have ſhewn convinces me, that you " will not be the laſt to ſtrike home at her " enemies. Your requeſt is as juſt, as it is " lawful ; in order to be governed by the laws, " it is neceſſary for Frenchmen to ſwear to " own no ſuperior but the law which they have " made themſelves. I have laboured to ſa- " tiſfy you, being perſuaded that I ſhall not " meet with ingratitude ; the punctual obſer- " vation of what you are about to ſwear, will " form your happineſs. Can I refuſe you ? " As I eſteem and love you, I am ready to " aſſiſt you with my feeble lights :"

He then reſumed the chair, and pronounced before the hotel, and under the national ſtandard, this oath :

" I ſwear, before the portion of the French " people here aſſembled, to ſupport the Re- " publican conſtitution, to defend it, and my " country, with all my ſtrength and with all " my powers ; to ſubmit to the laws decreed " by the convention, and to thoſe which we " ſhall frame, or to die in arms at my poſt, in " the defence of the ſacred right of a citizen, " to live free, or periſh !

Upon this the citizens were called upon in ſucceſſion, and pronounced individually, the oath according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rouſſelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge,

Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Queſtin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaſpar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaiſſe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine André, Govitte, Francagre, Chriſtian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouilleſame, Mecriſé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleſſon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Eſtienne, Juddicque, Couiſſe, Cholleſſe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Franciſque Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Caſtelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joſephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

Apres que tous les Citoyens ont eu prononcé le ferment, les uns apres les autres, et que le Preſident leur a donné le baiſſer fraternelle; il nous a dit :

" CITOYENS,

" Le ferment que vous venez de prononcer, " et la baiſſer que je vous ai donné, et celui de " tout la France entiere; malheur a celui que " ſeroit parjuré! Vous vous etes repairy et " rallié a tous vous freres les Francois, comme " ils ce ſont liés a vous par mon organe. Vous " etes leurs ſoutien comme ils ſont le votre, " rapellé vous que votre union fera votre force, " que toute haine, que toute reſſentimen ſoit " aneanty—Vous ne devez dorenavant ne fait " plus qu'une famille des freres—L'amour de " la Patrie doit etre le mobile de toutes vos " actions—alors vous ſerez vraiment digne du " ferment que vous venez de prononcer. Vous " m'avez demander un Projet de Loi. Le voici. " Vous ſerez libre d'accepter ou de rejetter " les Articles qui vous conviendrons, mais ra- " pellez vous, que les Articles que vous aurez " accepté, que vous ne pourrer les enfreindre, " parceque par votre adeſſione vous leurs avez " donné force de loi, comme elle n'a rien au " deſſus d'elle vous ne devez avoir au deſſous " de vous, que vice et crime, et audeſſus, que " la Loy, qui characterife vos vertus! Attendu " qu'il eſt midi, avons adjourne la preſente " ſceance a deux heures apres midi de ce jour, " pour diſcuter les Articles de la Loi pro- " poſé."

A deux heures etant reſſemblé, le Preſident a annoncé que l'on alloit commencer par l'article premier, qui a été accepte a l'unanimité de voix par concert ou de couvert.

PRELI-

Cerge, Ouibé, Lafeuil, Queſtin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaſpar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaiſſe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine Andre, Govitte, Francagre, Chriſtian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D' Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyne, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouilleſame, Mecriſe, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleſſon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Eſtienne, Juddicque, Couiſſe, Cholleſſe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Franciſque Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blancher, Manuelle, Joquy, Caſtelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joſephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the Citizens had taken the oath, and the Preſident had given them the fraternal embrace; he ſaid :

" CITIZENS,

" The oath which you have juſt pronounced, " and the kiſs which I have given, are thoſe of the " whole French Nation. Evil to him who " ſhall be perjured! You are now returned to " and reconnected with your brethren the " French, as they are united to you through " my organs: They are your ſupport, as you " are theirs. Remember that your ſtrength " will conſiſt in your Union. That all hatred, " all anger muſt be annihilated. Henceforward you muſt become a family of brethren. " The Love of your Country muſt be the firſt " principle of all your actions, then will you " be truly worthy of the oath which you have " taken.

You have requeſted a Form of Laws—Behold it—You are at liberty to adopt or to reject the Articles as you may deem proper; but remember, that thoſe Articles which you may adopt, it will be beyond your power to infringe, becauſe, by your adoption, you will have given them the force of Laws. As the Law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and nothing above you but that Law which is the characteriſtic of your virtues.—Seeing that it is now noon, we will adjourn the ſitting until two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, for the diſcuſſion of the propoſed Articles of the Law.

Being re-aſſembled at two o'clock, the Preſident announced that the diſcuſſion would begin by reading the firſt Article, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

PRELI-

PRELIMINAIRE DES LOIX.

PEINE MILITAIRE.

A prononcer par le Conſeil de Diſcipline. Le Conſeil de Diſcipline eſt compoſé de ſept Citoyens de tous grades. Quatre Voix contre trois, ſuffir pour faire mettre le Loi a execution ſoit quelle protege ou quelle puniſſent.

LOI.

ARTICLE 1.

Tout Chef qui ne fait pas executer la Loi a la lettre, qui voudroit l'eluder ou le tranſgreſſer ou qui ne mettroit pas a execution la ſentence rendu par le Conſeil de Diſcipline, eſt indigne de commander; il eſt caſſé et ſuſpendu de ſes fonctions de Citoyen pendant deux Ans. En cas de reſidive ils ſubira cinq ans de fer, et eſt indigne d'occuper aucun charge.

De ſuite paſſé a l'Article 2e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 2.

Tout Citoyen de quel grade qu'il puiſſe être appellé au nom de la loy, doit obeir ſur le champ; ou faute de ce, il ſubit 48 heures d'arret, ſans pour cela l'excepté de la puniſſion qu'il auroit du ſubire, pour le delit qu'il auroit commis, et ſyil reſidoit, huit jours de fers, et en quas de la moindre rebellion, ſans voy de faitte a la loi trois mois de fers.

De ſuite paſſé a l'Article 3eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 3.

Nul Citoyen ne peut etre jugé que par un Conſeil de Diſcipline eſtablis; et, que deux temoins n'ayent conſtaté le delit duquel il eſt accuſé.

De ſuite paſſé a l'Article 4eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme les Loix n'a que des peines ſtrictemens neceſſaires, tous Citoyens dans n' importe quels poſitions qu'ils ſe trouvent, doit obeir a ſon ſuperieur ſans replique, ou faute de ce, il ſera punis ſuivant la rigueur des Loix.

De ſuite paſſé a l'Article 5eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimite des voix.

ARTICLE 5.

Toute ſuperieure qui mal traitera ſon inferieur a mauvais propos, ſera punis pour la premiere fois de huit jours d'arret; pour une ſeconde de quinze jours; et pour une troiſieme* de deux mois d'exemtion d'aucun ſervice, pendant

* Cét loi a été modifié; au lieu de deux mois d'exemtion de ſervice et de paye, 8 jours de fers.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

To be inflicted by the Council of Diſcipline. The Council of Diſcipline is to be compoſed of ſeven Citizens of all ranks. Four Voices againſt three are ſufficient to warrant the execution of the Law, whether it be for protection or for puniſhment.

THE LAW.

ARTICLE 1.

Every Chief who ſhall not execute the Law ſtrictly according to the letter, who ſhall evade or tranſgreſs it, or who ſhall not execute the ſentence pronounced by the Council of Diſcipline, is unworthy of command. He ſhall be caſhiered, and ſuſpended from all the functions of a Citizen for two Years. In caſe of refractorineſs, he ſhall ſuffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The ſecond Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 2.

All Citizens, of whatever rank, muſt pay immediate obedience when called upon by the Law, or be ſubject to forty-eight hours impriſonment, over and above the puniſhment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Reſiſtance ſhall be puniſhed by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

The third Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 3.

No Citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of Diſcipline, and there muſt be two witneſſes to eſtabliſh the crime ſet forth.

The fourth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 4.

As the Law has no puniſhments but what are abſolutely neceſſary, every Citizen, in whatever ſituation, muſt obey his ſuperior without reply, or incur the penalty of the Law.

The fifth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 5.

A ſuperior who ſhall ill treat his inferior, ſhall, for the firſt offence, be put in arreſt eight days; for the ſecond, fifteen days; for the third, *two months ſuſpenſion from the ſervice, from command, and from pay.

The

* This Law has been modified, from two months ſuſpenſion, to eight days in irons.

dant laquel peine il ſera privé, Premiere, de commandemant, Seconde de Paye.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 6e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 6.

Tout inferieur que n'obeira pas ſur le champ a ſon ſuperieur, quand le ſuperieur lui parlera au Nom de la Loi, ſera: Premiere, puni pour le delit qu'il aura commis. Seconde pour la deſobeiſſance a la loi de 48 heurs de fers au pied. Si le deſobeiſſance et accompagné de murmure, injure, ou menace, le delinquant ſubira trois mois de fer.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 7e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 7.

Tout ſuperieur qui menaceroit de frapper ſon inferieur, et que l'execution n'aura pas lieu, le ſuperieur ſera caſſé et privée du droits de Citoyen pendant un an ſeulement.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 8eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 8.

* Tout inferieur qui menaceroit ſon ſuperieur de le frapper et que le menace n'auroit pas lieu, ſubira un an de fers.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 9e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout ſuperieur qui frapperai un inferieur ſera condammé a ſubira un an de fers, et ſera declaré indigne d'occuper aucune charge Militaire ny Civile.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 10e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 10.

Tout inferieur que frapperoit ou levroit la main ſur ſon ſuperieur ſera condamné a mort.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 11e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 11.

Tous les delits qui ne ſont pas de la compaitante du Conſeil de Diſcipline, et qui ſont dans la Claſſe de la Police correctionale ſont de la compaitance du Major Commandant la Place, qui ordonne la Priſon au nom de la loi, pour les delits denonces ci apres, 24 heures ny plus ny moins.

1re. Les delits contre les bonnes mœurs.

2e. Le

* Cette loi a été adopté avec la modification d'un An ce ſera trois mois.

The ſixth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 6.

Every inferior who ſhall not inſtantly obey his ſuperior when commanded by him in the name of the Law, ſhall firſt be puniſhed for the crime of which he may be guilty; and ſecondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his diſobedience to the Law. Should his diſobedience be attended by murmurs, abuſe or threats, the delinquent ſhall be kept in irons for three months.

The ſeventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 7.

Every ſuperior who ſhall threaten to ſtrike his inferior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall be caſhiered and deprived of the rights of a Citizen for one year.

The eighth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 8.

* Every inferior who ſhall threaten to ſtrike his ſuperior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall ſuffer one year's impriſonment in irons.

The ninth Article was next conſidered and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 9.

Every ſuperior who ſhall ſtrike his inferior, ſhall be confined one year in irons, and ſhall be held unworthy of any Civil or Military Office.

The tenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 10.

Every inferior who ſhall ſtrike or lift his hand againſt his ſuperior ſhall be condemned to death.

The eleventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 11.

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Diſcipline, and are claſſed under the correctional Police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the Place, who ſhall inflict the puniſhment of twenty-four hours impriſonment for the crimes hereafter ſtated, viz.

1ſt.—For offences againſt good manners.

2d.—For

* This Law was modified to three months, inſtead of one year.

2e. Le trouble apporté publiquemen a l'exercise d'une culte religieux quelconques, ou insultes faite a ses ministres.

3eme. Les insultes, et la violence grave entre les personne, telles que les coups en voi de faite, que ne punit pas le Conseil de Discipline.

4eme. Les troubles apporté a l'ordre sociale, et a la tranquilité publique, par la mendieité, par les tumultes, ou la provocation des tumultes, ou bruit fait a des heures indus sans permission.

De suitte passé a l'Article 12e, qui a été accepté par l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 12.

Tout Citoyen qui tiendra des propos indecens sur la constitution, qui aura l'air d'etre partizan de la royauté, ou de l'ancien regime, sera traduit devant le Conseil de Discipline, ou il sera puni de dix jours de fers pour la premiere fois, la 2e, il subira six mois de fers, pour la 3e, banni et chassé, comme indigne d'etre Français, et si ses projets tendoit a rapeller la contre Revolution il seroit mis a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 13e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 13.

Tout Citoyen qui en presence de l'ennemi montroit de la foiblesse, et chercheroit par ses propos, a affoiblir le courage de ses concitoyens, et les detourner d'en venir a l'action seroit mis a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 14eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 14.

Tout Conspirateur, ou Traitre a sa Patrie, sera condamné a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 15eme, qui a éte accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 15.

Tous Suborneurs, Debaucheur, Enrolleur, Deserteur, et qui auroit liason avec les Ennemis de la Republique, qui seroit arreté, seroit mis a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 16e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 16.

Toute lachété, foiblesse, qui seroit commis en presence de l'ennemie, et qui porteroit prejudice a la gloire de la Patrie, seroit punis par dix ans de chaines sur les travaux publiques. Cette loi et applicable au Commandant, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, Volontaires, et Matelots.

De suitte passé a l'Article 17e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 17.

2d.—For disturbing any religious ceremony, and insulting its ministers.

3d.—Ill language and blows between individuals.

4th.—Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours, without permission.

The twelfth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 12.

Every Citizen who shall hold unbecoming language on the subject of the constitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of Discipline, and for the first offence be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be counter revolutionary, he must be put to death.

The thirteenth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 13.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the enemy, or who shall endeavour to inspire his fellow Citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, shall be put to death.

The fourteenth Article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 14.

All Conspirators and Traitors to their country shall be put to death.

The fifteenth Article was next considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 15.

All Trepanners, Enlisters, and Deserters, assisting the Enemies of the Republic, who may be seized, shall be put to death.

The sixteenth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 16.

All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to Commanders, Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The seventeenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

Tout Citoyen en temps de Guerre, qui deſerte ſon Pavillon pour aller dans un Nation Enemi, et qui eſt arrété, ſerois mis a mort.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 18eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 18.

Tout Citoyen qui s'émigre avec ſon bien, qui eſt arrété, eſt enchainé pour vingt ans ſur les travaux publiques.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 19e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 19.

Tout ſuperieur qui commanderoit des Republiquains Français, qui ce rendroit lachement a une ennemis meme plus fort que lui, ſeroit mis a mort, et tous ceux qui ſeroit ſous ſes ordres, ſeroit punis ſuivant les rigueurs de la loi.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 20e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 20.

Tout Citoyen ont la droit de faire convoquer par Citoyen Commandans, le Conſeil de Diſcipline, ſans etre obligé de leur dire le motif de la convocation, et les Commandan ſont obligé ſur la requiſition d'un ſeul Citoyen de convoquer le Conſeil ſur le champ, ou il encoura la rigueur de la loi lui meme.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 21e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 21.

Tout Citoyen qui convoqueroit le Conſeil de Diſcipline, et qui n'auroit pas de preuve, n'y de temoin a alleguer a la loy, ſeroit puni de huit jours de fer au pied.

De ſuitte paſſé a l'Article 22e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 22.

Tout Citoyen qui traiteroit un autre Citoyen de lache ou de coquin, et qui n'aura pas de preuve, ſeroit puni de trente jours ce fers au pied.

Quand le Conſeil de Diſcipline a formé ſon reſultat, il en previenne le Commandant (qui néſt j'amais preſent au jugement) et qui fait mettre ſur le champ, la ſentence a execution, et rentrer avec lui dans la ſalle d'audience, la tous les Citoyens compoſant le Conſeil de Diſcipline ſe leve debout, et a decouvers, leve la main, et le Preſident dit: "Nous jurons "ſur notre conſcience et notre honneur, que "apres avois obſervé ſcrupuleuſement dans nos "deliberations, les regles qui nous etoit pre-"ſcrite par la loy, nous avons trouvé qu'un

§ "telle

ARTICLE 17.

Every Citizen deſerting his colours in war time, and joining the Enemy, ſhall, when ſeized, be put to death.

The eighteenth article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 18.

Every Citizen emigrating with his property, ſhall, when ſeized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

The nineteenth article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 19.

Every ſuperior commanding French Republicans, who ſhall baſely ſurrender to an enemy, even of ſuperior force, ſhall be put to death; and thoſe under his orders, ſhall be puniſhed with all the rigour of the law.

The twentieth article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

ARTICLE 20.

Every Citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Diſcipline through the Citizen Commandant, without being under the neceſſity of aſſigning his motives for the convocation; and the Commandant muſt comply on the ſpot with ſuch requiſition by a ſingle Citizen, or incur the rigour of the law himſelf.

The twenty-firſt article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 21.

Every Citizen who ſhall convoke the Council of Diſcipline, and ſhall not produce proofs or witneſſes in ſupport of the charge, ſhall be confined in fetters eight days.

The twenty-ſecond article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

ARTICLE 22.

Every Citizen who ſhall charge another Citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, ſhall be puniſhed by thirty days confinement in fetters.

When the Council of Diſcipline have formed their deciſion, it muſt be notified to the Commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations) and who is to ſee the ſentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the Citizens compoſing the Council of Diſcipline are to riſe up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the Preſident will ſay aloud:

"We ſwear upon our conſcience and our "honour, that having ſcrupulouſly adhered in "our deliberations to the rules preſcribed to

"us

" telle accuſé de telle fait, n'en etoit pas cou-
" pable.—Ou bien, Qu'un telle accuſé de telle
" fait, en etoit coupable, mais excuſable: Ou,
" qu'un telle accusè de telle fait, en etoit con-
" vaincu, mais non criminel: Ou, qu'un telle
" en etant convaincu de telle crime, la loi le
" condamne a - - - - - - - - - "

Les Jugemens du Conſeil de Diſcipline ſe font publiquement. Tout Citoyen a le droit d'y aſſiſter, la decence y eſt maintenu comme le reſpecte au loix.

Tous Militaires, de tous grades, meme des Troupes de Ligne et de Marine, ſans etre du Corps du delinquant, a la loy, peut etre membre du Conſeil de Diſcipline.

Le Conſeil de Diſcipline ſe forme auſſitot la loi promulgué par les Citoyens qui ſe ſont ſoumis la majorité des ſuffrages des Citoyens, fait et donne force de loi, tout le monde doit y etre ſoumis ſans exception. Le Conſeil ſe releve tous les ſix mois; c'eſt au Citoyens a bien choiſer leurs Juges.

De ſuite on a paſſè a la nomination des membres compoſans le Conſeil de Diſcipline; le ſcrutain depovillé Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, et Kerodicq, on eté nommé a la majorité abſolu ont accepté.

Nous Citoyens et Republiquains Français compoſant le Parti qui eſt ſous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard, apres avoir entendu les preſente Loix nous nous y ſommes ſoumis volontairement pour etre Jugé; reglé, dorenavant par les principes et les Loix de l'Egalité que nous avons fait; en foi de quoi avons ſigné le preſent reglement pour ſervir en valoire ce que de raiſon. Au camp Français, pres Pattane, le Decadi de la premiere Decade de Floreal, le an 5e. de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible.

Un Citoyen a demandè la Parole, et a dit:

" CITOYENS,

" *Pour term iner une ſi glorieuſe journèe, je*
" *demande que l'infame pavillon blanc ſoit brulé,*
" *et que nous chantons la Hymne a la Patrie, en*
" *ſigne de joie du bonheur que nous reſentons au-*
" *jourdhui.*"

Tous d'une voix unanime ont dit, Oui! Alors le Preſident a leavé la Sceance, et ajourn èe a Dimanche prochaine, Quintidi de la 3e. Decade du mois de Floreal. L'an 5eme. apres l'iſſu de la meſſe Paroiſſielle.

(Signè)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Dachiret, Jullian,

" us by the Law, We have found ſuch a one
" accuſed of ſuch an act, not guilty: Or, that
" we have found him guilty, but pardonable:
" Or, that we find him to have committed the
" act, but that it is not criminal: Or, that we
" have found him guilty, and that the law con-
" demns him - - - - - - - - - "

The Judgment of the Council of Diſcipline ſhall be given publicly; every Citizen has a right to be preſent, whilſt behaving with decency and reſpect towards the laws.

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the Line, or belonging to the Marine, provided he is not of the ſame Corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a member of the Council of Diſcipline.

The Council of Diſcipline ſhall be formed as ſoon as the laws propoſed ſhall have been, by the majority of the votes of the Citizens, eſtabliſhed as exiſting laws; when every Citizen muſt ſubmit to them without exception. This Council will be renewed every ſix months: it is for the Citizens to be careful in their choice of their Judges.

The aſſembly then proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Diſcipline; the ballot being cloſed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodicq, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans forming the Party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having underſtood the propoſed Laws, do voluntarily ſubmit ourſelves to be judged according to them; and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the Laws of Equality which we have made. In atteſtation of which, we have ſigned theſe regulations, that they may have full force and validity; in the French Camp near Seringapatam, the 16th of May 1797. The fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

A Citizen demanded leave to ſpeak, and ſaid,

" CITIZENS,

" *I deſire that the infamous white flag may be*
" *burnt, and that we may ſing the Hymn to our*
" *Country, as a mark of our ſenſe of the happineſs*
" *we have enjoyed this day.*

The motion being unanimouſly approved, the Preſident adjourned the Sitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797. The fifth year of the French Republic, at the concluſion of Maſs.

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Dachiret, Jullian,

lian, Kedoricq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Caſtel, A. Mc Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

Le Quintidi de la 3eme. Decade du mois de Floreale, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible.

Jour memorable pour tous les Citoyens qui compoſerez le Parti Français commandè par le Citoyen Dompard, chez le Prince Tippoo, l'Allie de la Republique, d'apres avoir recu ſes ordres obtenu a la ſolicitation de tous les Citoyens compoſans le Parti, d'arborer le Pavillon Nationale, il a été arborè a ſix heures du matin au ſon de toute l'Artillerie et Muſquetrie du Camp. Apres cette auguſte ceremonie, le Citoyen Ripaud, Repreſentant du Peuple Françaiſe aupres du Prince Tippoo, et le Citoyen Vreniere, Officier, avec huit Citoyens de l'Artillerie, ſe ſont tranſporte ſur la Place d'Armes de la Ville de Pattane, ou le Citoyen Prince les attendoit, auſſitot leur arrivè, il fait faire un Salve de deux mille trois cens coups de Cannons, et cinq cens Fouguettes, de tout ſa Muſquetrie, et le Fort de Pattane a tirè cinq cens coup de Cannon. Le Prince a dit a Citoyen Ripaud,

" *Voila l'aſſurance du Pavillon de votre Patrie*
" *que m' eſt chere, j'en ſuis l'allie, il fera tou-*
" *jours ſoutenu dans mon pays auſſi qu'il a ètè dans*
" *la Republique ma Scur; allez finir votre*
" *Fete!*"

Le Citoyen Ripaud a repondu tout ce que ſon cœur lui ſuggeroit de la vive reconnoiſſance qu'il reſſentoit au temoignage de l'amitié qu'èprouvoit le Prince a la Republique. Le Citoyen Dompard lui a fait part des ſentimens de ſon cœur et de l'aſſurauce de l'amitié que tous les Citoyens du Camp lui portoit, et ils ſe ſont retirè, a leur arrive au camp; la Troupe, et la Garde National, les attendoit ſur la place d'armes ou ils ſe ſont rendu, l'on a envoye chercher trois Drapeaux Nationels qui etoit a la Hotel de la Place, gardè par un Piquet. Les Drapeaux etant arrivèe le ſilence a regnè l'on a plantè l'arbre de la Liberté ſurmontè du Bonnet de L'egalité, et le Citoyen Ripaud a prononcè le diſcours ſuivant:

" Citoyens Francais, Hommes libres, mes
" freres, mes amis.
" Cet bien aujourdhui que vous devez re-

' mercier

lian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitre, Milleton, Heritier, La Vuielle, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Caſtel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The 15th of May 1797, (the fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.) A memorable day for all the Citizens, forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, ſerving with the Prince Tippoo, the Ally of the Republic, who having obtained his orders by their joint ſolicitations, for hoiſting the National Flag, diſplayed it accordingly, as ſix o'Clock in the morning, to the ſound of all the Artillery and Muſquetry of the Camp. After this auguſt ceremony, Citizen Ripaud, Repreſentative of the French People, with the Prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, Commandant; Citizen Vrenier, an Officer; with eight Citizens Artillery men, repaired to the Parade of the City of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a Salute of two thouſand three hundred Cannon, five hundred Rockets, and all the Muſquetry; and the Fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred Cannon. The Prince then ſaid to Citizen Ripaud,

" *Behold my acknowledgment of the Standard*
" *of your Country, which is dear to me, and to*
" *which I am allied; it ſhall be always ſupported*
" *in my Country, as it has been in that of the Re-*
" *public, my Siſter! Go, conclude your feſti-*
" *val!*"

Citizen Ripaud replied, in ſtating all that his heart ſuggeſted on the gratitude which he felt in thus witneſſing the Prince's friendſhip for the Republic. Citizen Dompard alſo declared the ſentiments of his heart, and the aſſurances of friendſhip which all the Citizens of the Camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the Parade, where the Troops and the National Guard waited for them; on their arrival, three ſtandards were brought from the French Hotel, under a Piquet Guard, and ſilence being obtained, the Tree of Liberty was planted, ſurmounted by the Cap of Equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following diſcourſe:

" French Citizens! Free Men! My Bre-
" thren! My Friends!
" Well may ye on this day return thanks to

" Pro-

" mercier la Providence et l' Etre bienfaiſant
" de la grace de vous avoir faite voir le Pavillon
" Nationale et l'arbre de la Liberté, ſurmonté
" du bonnet de légalité, cheri et adopté de tous
" les hommes libres, les Republiquains Fran-
" cais, vos frere vos appuy, et vos amis que
" céſt gloire pour vous O ! Francais de la
" voir arboré aſſuré, et juré de la ſoutenir ou
" de mourir les armes a la main pour le de-
" fendre et ſeutenir votre liberté et vos droits,
" enfin ce que vous avez de plus cher, votre
" Patrié—O ! Francais mes freres, mes amis,
" ne ſentez vous pas comme moi cette joie qui
" s'empare de vos cœurs et qui vous entraine
" vers ce Drapeau, et cette arbre cheri que 25
" Millions d'hommes ont juré comme vous de
" de mentenir, ne ſentez vous pas dis je, ce
" penchant de la Virtu qui n'eſt connu que
" par les Hommes libres qui vous portê a lui
" jurer cette amour ardente qui caracteriſe les
" Guerriers Republiquains, oui, cher, mille
" fois cher a mon cœur, je te ſoutiendrai Dra-
" peau et abre cheri, juſqu' a la derniere goutte
" de mon ſang, et ſi je ſuis parjuré a mon
" Serment je prie la Divinité de me reduire en
" cendre de m' aneantir meme ſ'y j'en a voit la
" pensée, comme tu es l' objet des mes plus
" chers ſentimens je jure de te defendre ou de
" mourir pour toi, oui, je, le jure ! *apres t'avoir
" promis tout ce que je te dois pardonne, cher
" digne gloire de mes ſentimens, ſ'y je vais
" rendre hommage au manes de vos freres qui
" ont peris pour te defendre. Que dis je ?
" Pour ſoutenir ta Gloire.

" Quel ſenſible horreur ſ'emprre de moi !
" Une religieuſe ſenſibili me domine ! Quoi !
" Je tombe a genoux, mon ſang ſe glace, et
" j'entre voi dans l'ombre milles guerrieres
" magnanime les pérs Deſenſeurs de nos Droits,
" qui crient a nos cœur de les venger !

Je vois le cemble de la barbarie et celui de l'atrocité—Diéu ! J'en femis d'horreur ! Quoi ! Je vois ece Victime de la ferocité Anglois qui ont été ſcié entre deux Planchés ! des femmer victimes de leur brutalé eſt aſſaſſiné au meme moment. Oh ! comble d'horreur ! mes cheveux ſe redreſſe ! Que vois Je ! Des Enfans encore a la mamelles, je les voi tient du ſang de leurs meres infortunes. Je vois ces malheureux enfants expiré de la meme mort que leur malheureuſe meres. Oh ! Comble d' horreur et de ſcelerateſſe que d' indignatlon tu inſpire. Soyé perſuadé, ame infortun, que nous vous yengerons. O perfide et cruelle Anglais tremble.

Il

* Et tous les Citoyens ont repété, oui, nous les jurons.

" vidence, and to that benevolent Being,
" who has conferred on you the bleſſing to be-
" hold the National Flag, and the Tree of
" Liberty ſurmounted by the Cap of Equality,
" cheriſhed and adopted by all free men, by
" the French Republicans your Brethren, your
" Supporters, and your Friends.—What Glory
" to ye, O Frenchmen, to behold it diſplayed,
" reſolved and ſworn to ſupport it, or to die
" in Arms in its defence, and that of your
" Liberty, your Rights, and what is moſt dear
" to you, your Country. O Frenchmen, my
" brethren, do ye not feel with me that pure
" joy which fills the heart, and leads you to-
" ward thoſe ſtandards, and that cheriſhed Tree,
" which Twenty-five Millions of Men have,
" like you, ſworn to maintain. Do ye not
" feel, I ſay, that virtuous inclination known
" alone to Freemen, which leads you to ſwear
" that ardent love characteriſtic of the Re-
" publican Warrior. Yes! dear, a thouſand
" times dear to my heart, I ſwear to ſupport
" thee O Standard, and thou cheriſhed Tree, to
" the laſt drop of my blood, and if I prove
" perjured may the Divinity conſume me ;
" may he annihilate me, if I even harbour the
" thought. As ye are the ſole objects of my
" warmeſt ſentiments, I ſwear to defend ye,
" or to die for ye. Yes, I ſwear it *. Having
" promiſed ye all the duties which I owe ye,
" pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed to
" pay homage to the Manes of our Brethren
" who have periſhed in your defence ? What
" do I ſay ? In ſupporting your Glory.

" What horrors ſeize me! A religious ſen-
" ſibility overawes me! My Knees fail! My
" Blood freezes ! I behold the ſhades of thou-
" ſands of gallant Warriors, the proud De-
" fenders of their Country, crying to us for
" vengeance !

" *I behold the meaſure of barbarity and atro-*
" *city filled. O God ! I tremble with horror.*
" *What? I behold thoſe victims of the ferocious*
" *Engliſh, ſawn in pieces between planks. Women,*
" *the victims of their brutality, murdered in the*
" *ſame moment. O extreme o fhorror ! My hair*
" *briſtles up ! I ſee Babes at the breaſt ſtained with*
" *the blood of their unfortunate mothers. I ſee the*
" *wretched Infants expiring with the ſame wounds*
" *as their unhappy mothers, O extremes of hor-*
" *ror and villany, what indignation do ye excite !*
" *But be perſuaded, unhappy Souls, that we will*
" *revenge you. Perfidious and cruel Engliſh, re-*
" *member there is a God, the avenger of guilt,*
" *who*

* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we ſwear it !

Il eſt un dieu vengeur du crime qui nous inſpire de laver dans ton ſang les atrocités que tu as commis envers nos peres et leur malheureuſe compagne. Apaiſſer vous, ame plaintif, de l' innocence, nous jourons de vous venger. (Oui je le jure!)

Citoyens, mes freres que d' horreur doit vous inſpirer tous les ſupports de la tyrannie. Ce ſont eux, ce laches, ce faux Francais, qui avoit inſpiré tout ces ſceleratesſes. En France L' Armeé de la Vende été celle de Jeſur, le Pavillon Blanc, les Fleurs de Lys, le chrette a la main et le Poignard a l'autre, ont aſſaſſiné, maſſacré, comme les infame Anglais, vos plus fiers defenſeures de vos droits. Vengé nos feres, victimes de leur patriotiſme. Que tout ce qui a rapport a l'ancien regime ſoit ſur le champ brulé ſi nous ne ſommes pas a meme de nous venger ſur eux, que ce ſoit ſur leur Idole cheri, leur Pavillon, et quils tremble en apprenant que dans L' Inde, dans le milieu du terre, quil y a des Republiquains qui ont juré de les exterminer. Ils fremirons n' en doutte pas, ces laches, au ſeul nom des Francais. Paliſe de terreur, et auſſitot qu'ils les voyent, ils ſont a trois quarts vaincus. Pour y parvenir il faut avoir ce virtu Republiqain il faut ſcavoir vaincre ou perir pour la Patrie.

Il faut avoir ce maintien d'homme libre, (Je parle au Commandant,) vous etes notre Chef, votre devoir et de vieller a notre ſureté, a notre bonheur, et au maintien de nos droits. Vous n'etes plus faites pour vivre dans un'apathie qui ne convien nullemen a la nouvelle charge que vous occupé. Il faut ſurmonter vos anciens habitudes, et ſi vous aviez des differences il faut les aneantir, et fait votre bonheur du maintien du au Loi. Par cette ameaité qui eſt dans votre cœur, par la honté de votre ame, vous avex des riches qualités, vous etes digne d'etre Republiquaine. Votre bravoure eſt connu. Mais vous avez de la foibleſſe, defaite vos de cet ennemi de vous meme, attachè vous a connoitre vos droits, et vous ſentire qu'il eſt bien glorieux de commander a vos Egaux et de braves Republiquains.

Je parle aux Officiers et au ſous Officiers. Ce n'eſt pas le tout d'etre brave, il faut de l'amenitè, et tenir ſon Rang, quoique vous avez le bonheur de commander a vos Egaux, il faut toujours que le maintien ſoit obſervè, les loix vous la preſcrivent imperieuſement. Il faut vous inſtruire, et inſtruire nos freres d'armes, les plus qu'il eſt poſſible, pour les mettre a meme de defendre leur droits, leur liberté, notre Patrie, il faut vons vaincre, ſi

" who inſpires us to waſh out with your blood the " atrocity you have committed upon our brethren, " and their unfortunate companions. Let thy " innocence be thy conſolation, O plaintive ſoul, " we ſwear to revenge you. (Yes, I ſwear it.)

" Citizens! my Brethren! with what horror " the ſupporters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is " thoſe cowards, thoſe falſe Frenchmen, who have " cauſed all the crimes in France. The Army of " La Vendèe, and that of Jeſus, who with the " white Flag, and their Lilies, the hoſt in one " hand, and the dagger in the other; have, like " the infamous Engliſh, aſſaſſinated and maſſacred " the boldeſt defenders of your rights. Revenge " our Brethren, the victims of their own patriot- " iſm. Let every thing that has the leaſt relation " to the old conſtitution be burnt on the ſpot. If we " cannot be revenged on them, let us be ſo on their " cheriſhed Idol, the white Flag. Let them trem- " ble at diſcovering, that in India, in the midſt of " the world, there are Republicans who have ſworn " to exterminate them. They will tremble, no doubt, " at the name alone of Frenchmen. Pale with " affright, when they behold them, they will be " three-fourths beaten. To accompliſh this, it is " neceſſary to poſſeſs the republican virtues, to " know how to conquer, or to die for our Country, " and to poſſeſs the conduct of Freemen. You, our " Commander! It is your duty to watch over our " ſafety and our happineſs, and to maintain our " rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy " which ill ſuits the new ſtation you fill. You " muſt overcome your former habits.—You muſt " vanquiſh every fault, and place your happineſs " in ſupporting the Laws, in the benevolence of " your heart, and in the goodneſs of your mind. " You poſſeſs great qualities, and are worthy to " be a Republican. Your courage is well known, " but you have a weakneſs; get rid of this ene- " my to yourſelf, endeavour to know your rights, " and you will learn how glorious it is to command " your Equals and brave Republicans.

" I addreſs the Officers, and the Subalterns. " Courage is not alone ſufficient; mildneſs, " yet with the preſervation of reſpect, is requi- " ſite. Though you have the happineſs to " command your equals, the Laws muſt be " ſupported, and they imperiouſly preſcribe it. " You muſt inſtruct yourſelves and your Bre- " thren, in arms, as much as poſſible; to ena- " ble them to defend their Rights, their Liberty; " and our Country. If you have faults, you " muſt

vous avez des defauts ; alors vous deviendrez de vrais Republiquains digne de nous commander.

Je parle au defenſeurs de la patrie, Citoyens, ſi vos ſuperieurs a des devoirs a remplir envers vous, vous n'en avez pas moins a remplir envers eux ; vous leur devez obeiſſance et reſpecte, ſi vous voulez, Citoyens, devenir toujours victorieux, ce n'ſt que par ces moyens que vous y parviendra. L'obeiſſance fait la gloire des Republiquains Francais, vous avez un grand devoir a obſerver. Glorieux d'etre l'egale de ceux qui vous commande, glorieux d'être libre, glorieux d'avoir un Drapeau et un arbre qui a toujours terraſſé les ennemies quil, attaque, ou qui ont oſé l'attaquer, je le remets pur et ſons tache entre vos mains, votre gloire eſt de le maintenir auſſi pure qu'il a toujours ètè, vous venez de jurer de mourir pour lui, Rapeller vous ſans ceſſe qu'il et la trace de votre bonheur le plus parfait, que cet le Drapeau de la Nation le plus victorieux, qui commande et donne des loix meme a ſes ennemies. Treize Nations l'ont oſé attaquer, onze ont recu ſes loix ou ſa protection—Les deu autres ne tarderont pas a ſucoomber deſſous ſon puvoir irreſiſtible. La France la jure, cela ſeul ſuffit, elle ſera obei, ſes fiers defenſeurs ne ſont jamais ſourds a ſa voix, etant tres ſoumis et tres reſpectueux a ſa volontè, elle commande, elle ſera deja ſatisfait—Je vois deja l'ardeur qui me domine paſſer dans tous vos cœurs—que le voix de la patrie eſt ſublime—que l'amour ardent qu'il inſpire eſt grande—Dieu puiſſant—Cher Divinité—Ou tu lis dan mon cœur, tu le vois bien glorieux de cet journée, je me ſatisfais dan tous les points. O Francais ? Que vous me rendez heureux, votre amour pour ce que j'ai de plus cher, notre patrie, ſe manifeſte dans tous votre contenances ; venir avec moi planter L'arbre cheri de nous et de tous nos forces, c'eſt le ſymbole de la conſtitution, de nos devoirs, de nos droits ; qu'il ſoit ceſſe preſenté a votre memoire, et vous ne vous ecarterez jamais de ce que vous devez a vous meme, et vous ſera reſouvenir ce que vous devez a vos freres !!

De ſuite a fait prononcer a Chaque Citoyen individu, les uns aupres les autres, Le Serment,

Citoyens, jurer vous haine aux Rois, exceptant, Tippoo Sultan le victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Françaiſe. Guerre aux tirans ; et amour pour la patrie et celle de Citoyen Tippoo ! ! !

" muſt conquer them, then you will become " genuine Republicans, worthy to command " us.

" I addreſs you, ye Defenders of our Coun- " try:

" Citizens, If your ſuperiors have duties to " fulfil towards you, you have not leſs to fulfil " towards them. You owe them obedience " and reſpect. If, Citizens, you wiſh to be- " come always victorious, it is by theſe means " alone you can attain it. Obedience con- " ſtitutes the glory of a French Republican. " You have an important duty to fulfil.

" Proud of being the equals of thoſe who " command you, proud of being free, proud " of poſſeſſing a Flag, and a Tree, which have " overthrown all who have attacked you, I com- " mit them pure and ſpotleſs into your hands. " It will be your glory to preſerve that purity. " You have juſt ſworn to die for them. Call " conſtantly to mind that the moſt perfect ſign " of your welfare, is the Flag of that Victorious " Nation, which commands and gives Law to " her Enemies. Thirteen Nations have aſſailed " her. Eleven of theſe have accepted her Laws " or her protection. The other two, will ſoon " ſink under her irreſiſtible power. France " has ſworn : it is ſufficient : ſhe will be " obeyed. Her proud Defenders are never " deaf to her Voice, and are ſubmiſſive and re- " ſpectful to her Will. She Commands—She ſhall be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour which poſſeſſes me, communicated to your hearts. How ſublime is the voice of our Country. How noble is the ardent Love which it inſpires, Great God ! Yes ; thou readeſt in my heart the Glory of this day. I am entirely ſatisfied. Oh Frenchmen, how happy ye have made me by your love for that which is deareſt to my heart, our Country. It is diſplayed in your countenances, come with me, plant the Tree cheriſhed by us, and by all our Brethren. It is the emblem of our conſtitution, of our duties, of our rights. May it be ever preſent in your remembrance, and you owe it to yourſelves, to call to mind what you owe to your Brethren.

He (Ripaud) then proceeded to make each Citizen pronounce the Oath, as follows :

" *Citizen, Do you ſwear hatred to all Kings,* " *except Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of* " *the French Republic—War againſt all Ty-* " *rants, and Love towards your Country, and* " *that of Citizen Tippoo.*".

Tous

All

Tous a l'unanimitè ont criè, Oui! Nous jurons de vivre libre ou mourer!

Pendant le ferment ou a falvè du toute l'artillerie 84 coups de cannon; et apres le ferment ou ſe remis avec cipailles qui avoit prettè le Serment, deux Drapeaux a leur garde par un Garde d'honneur. De Suite l'on a ſignè le Proceſs Verbal du Octodi de la 2eme. decade du preſente mois. De ſuite l'on a ètè ſur la Place d'Armes, ou l'on chantè alentour de l'arbre et du Pavillon, des Hymnes a la patrie; Quand l'on eſt venu a chanter "Amour ſacrè de la Patrie." L'on a fait un ſalut de tout l'Artillerie, et la journée s'eſt paſſè en joie, et par un Bal, qui a durè tout la nuit. En foi du quoi nous avons ſignè le preſente le dit jour et an que deſſus.

(Signè)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
		Queſtin,
		Major,
	Dompard,	Jullian,
	Eſſitte,	Scute,
	Charroix,	Dachiret,
	Queredic,	Thouvenir,
	Guadron,	Jacques,
	Pembart,	Menaud,
	Debay,	Schuhen,
	Vincent,	Mariano,
	Barnard,	A. De Souſa,
	Lahaye,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Caſtel,
	Collier,	Etienne Fabiere.

Le Duodi de la premiere Decade du Mois du Prairial l'an 5e. de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible, a dix heurs du Matin, les Citoyens Dompard, et Francois Ripaud, Ladale, Bompard, Debay, Menaud, Citoyens Gardes Nationneaux, tous ſe ſont aſſemblèes, dans l'Egliſe Paronſeille, a l'iſſu de la grande meſſe, pour s'inſtruire ſur les principles Republiquains et deliberer ſur nos droits. La Sceance etant ouverte, l'on a commencè la lecture du Proceſs Verbal de la derniere Sceance, apres qu'il a ètè finis, le Preſident a demandé ſi' l'on avoit rien a dire ſur les contenus. La ſilence ayant ete pris pour conſentement, il a ete claux, et chacun individument l'ont ſigne ou ont fait leur Marque ordinaire. Un Citoyen a demande la Parole, et a dit: Qu'il y avoit un Drapeau quit etoit dit dans la Dernier

All exclaimed unanimouſly, "Yes! We ſwear "to live free or die!"

During the taking of the Oath, a ſalute of 84 Cannon was fired, and when it was finiſhed, two Standards were committed to the care of Sepoys who had taken the Oath, and that of the Europeans was ſent to the French Hotel, under an honorary guard.

The Arms were piled, and the people repaired to the Church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the preſent Month were ſigned, they then returned to the Parade, and ſung round the Tree and the Flag, the Hymn to our Country. At the Paſſage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a ſalute of the whole Artillery was fired. The day was paſſed in feſtivity, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In atteſtation of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
	Dompard,	Queſtin,
	Eſſitte,	Major,
	Charroix,	Jullian,
	Querodic,	Scute,
	Gaudron,	Dachiret,
	Pembart,	Thouvenir,
	* *Debay*,	Jacques,
	Vincent,	Menaud,
	Barnard,	Schuhen,
	Lahaye,	Mariano,
	A. De Souſa,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Collier,
	Caſtel,	Etienne Fabiere.

On the 22d of May 1797 (The fifth year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, the Citizens compoſing the French Party, commanded by Citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompart, *Debay*, Minaud, Citizens of the National Guard, being all aſſembled in the Pariſh Church at the concluſion of High Maſs, in order to be inſtructed in Republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights. The Sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the laſt Sitting were read, which being concluded, the Preſident deſired to know, if any perſon wiſhed to make remarks upon them; the ſilence which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were cloſed and ſigned by each Individual with his name or cuſtomary mark. A Citizen having obtained leave to ſpeak, obſerved, that the Proceedings ſtated, that the Flag was

* This Perſon accompanied the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter; reference is made to him in No. 18, of the Tranſlated Perſian Papers, as having been a Witneſs to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag at Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, 1797.

nier Proces verbal qu' il etoit gardè par un garde d'honneur, que cela n' etoit pas, et qu' il demandoit que cela fus. Tous les Citoyens a l'unanimite et a l'envie les uns des autres ont tous appuye la Motion, et ſur le champ le Commandant a ordonne une Garde. Un autre Citoyen a demande la parole pour preſenter deux nouveaux Citoyens a etre admis au ſermens. Le Preſident a fait obſerver que ces propoſes ne connoiſſait pas l'uſage Republiquain, et qu'il falloit leur donner le temps pour s'inſtruire, L'Aſſemblee a arret que l'on leur donne le temps de huit jours—Le Preſident a engage tous les freres a l'amenite, et a vivre en bon union, a demande ſi perſonne n'avoit rien a propoſer. L'on a ajourne la ſceance a dimanche prochaine. L'on l' a termine par des Hymnes a la patrie—Le dit jour un que deſſus.

(*Signé*) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etiene Febre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodiaq, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queſtion, Prevon, Caſtel, Julian, Sentre, Deſene, Marq, Arch. M'Neil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, Vincent, La Haye.

Proces verbal de Aſſemblee Primaire au jours hui Nonodi 1e. Decade du mois Prairial l'an 5eme de la Republique Francaiſe, une et indiviſible, a 10 heurs du Matin les Citoyens compoſans le party Republiquain Francaiſe a Pattane, ſe ſont tous aſſemble au lieu ordinaire de leur ſceance a l'iſſu de la grande Meſſe dans l'Egliſſe Paroiſſiale, paiſiblement at ſans armes, pour deliberer et connoitre leur droits, le Preſident a fait cuvrier la ſceance par la lecture du proces verbal de duodi 1ere Decade de preſente mois, apres lecture finì le Preſident a mis au voix s'il ſeroit claux, et ca éte. Un Citoyen a demande la parole, diſant qu'il ne parleroit que pour s'inſtruire. " Mais," dit il Citoyens! eſt ce que quand on fait " la benediction du Drapeaux, le commandant " ne droit pas s'y trouver; ne devoit il pas " jurer de les maintenir pure et ſans tache, ne " devoit il pas etre premier a nous monter " fermete Republiquain de vivre libre ou " mourir. Eſt ce par procuration que l'on " fait ſes devoir aujourd hui, n'eſt ce pas un " ancien germe du vieux regime qui fermente " chez lui—eſt ce par le conduite qu'il tienne, " qu'il veut nous mèner a la bonheur a la " gloire—Ou nous ramener a l'anarchie, ou " il n'y a que hier que nous en ſommes ſor- " tis!"

Tous

was kept by a Guard of honour, that this was not the caſe, but that he deſired it might be ſo. This motion was ſupported unanimouſly, and the Commandant ordered a Guard accordingly.

Another Citizen then requeſted leave to preſent two new Citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the Oath. The Preſident obſerved, that the propoſed Citizens were not verſed in Republican cuſtoms, and that ſome time was neceſſary for their inſtruction; the Aſſembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The Preſident then recommended to the Brethren to live in friendſhip and harmony; and having aſked if any one wiſhed to ſpeak, he adjourned the Sitting to the next Sunday, and it was cloſed by patriotic Hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

(*Signed*) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicq, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queſtion, Prevoi, Caſtel, Julian, Sentre, Deſene, Marq. Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Aſſembly, held this day the 22d of May 1797 (*the 5th year of the French Republic*) at ten o'clock in the morning, of the Citizens compoſing the French Republican party at Puttun. (*Seringapatam.*)

All being aſſembled at the uſual place of the Sittings, at the concluſion of high maſs in the pariſh church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the Preſident opening the Sitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May; the lecture being finiſhed, the Preſident put the queſtion whether it ſhould be cloſed, which being done, a Citizen demanded to be heard, declaring that he ſpoke only to be inſtructed. " What, ſaid he, " Citizens, is it on the benediction of the " Standards that the Commandant ſhall be ab- " ſent; ought he not to ſwear to preſerve them " pure and ſpotleſs; ought he not to be the " firſt amongſt us to exhibit the republican " reſolution to live free or to die; and is this " the day on which his duties are to be per- " formed by proxy. Is it not rather the ſeeds " of ancient habits ſtill fermenting in him. Is " ſuch the conduct by which he is to lead us " to happineſs and to glory, or to ſink us again " in that anarchy from which we emerged but " yeſterday!"

The

Tous les Citoyens ont applaudit et ont marque leur juſte indignation. Mais tous a la voix du Preſident, ont ſenti leur tort de juger un Citoyen ſans l'entendre, il leur a dit, que, comme eux, il avoi été indigne de la conduite du commandant, que perſuadè de leu reclamation, il s'étoit aſſurè du motif, et qu'il l'avoit vue couchè dans ſon lit. Alors les eſprits ſont revenus dans leur aſſieſte ordinaire.

Le Preſident a fait un diſcours ſur les mœurs Republiquain, ſur le relachmen au principe, ſur le deſordre et l'anarchie qui avoit l'air de vouloir dominer les principes Republiquains.

Chaque Citoyen a applaudi a ſon diſcours, l'on a faiter preter le ſerment au deux Citoyents, Antonie Joſeph, et Franciſque Eſcavaille, et ils ont pris places—Le Citoyen Marc eſt venu, pour preter le ſermen L'aſſemblèe l'a renvoye a l'huitaine pour faire reflection s'y il ſeroit admiſſible.

Sur un rapelle au devoir, que le Preſident a fait a des Citoyens, d'avoir delibre etant ſous les armes, et d'avoir eutrave l'ordre d'un des Chefs ſuperieurs, et qu'il n'avoit que des Citoyens que ne ſavoit pas leurs droits qui ſe fut permis de pareil ſorti—Le Citoyen Thouvenir a avouè ce tout, a dit que ſon ignorance etoit la cauſe de ſon delit, ſi il y en avoit un que cela ne lui arriveroit plus—Toute l'Aſſemblée, ſentant la beautè de cette action, d'avourer ce tort, pour s'en corriger, et de donner des lecons des vertu a ſes concitoyens, l'on a applaudi vivement a ce devouement vraiment de Republiquain. La Scèance a terminè par des Hymnes a la Patrie et l'on l'ajournè a dimanche prochaine pour faire lecture des loix et des principes conſtitutionelles et des interets general pour ameliorer le ſort des indigeur s'y il y en avoit. Arretè le dit jour et an que ci deſſus.

Cloture du Proceſs Verbal contenus en l'autre part.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niel,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

The Citizens applauded the ſpeaker, and ſhewed a proper indignation, when the voice of the Preſident at once awakened in them a ſenſe of their error, in condemning a Citizen unheard: he ſaid, that like themſelves he had felt ſome indignation at the conduct of the Commandant; that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wiſhed to aſcertain the cauſe, and had found him laid on his bed: their minds then reſumed their ordinary courſe.

The Preſident pronounced a diſcourſe on Republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the diſorder and anarchy which had aſſumed an air of controlling the Republican principles.

Every Citizen applauded his diſcourſe. The oath was adminiſtered to two Citizens, Antony Joſeph and Francis de Eſcavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marck being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admiſſion might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the Preſident, of thoſe Citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and diſobeyed the orders of a ſuperior officer, which none but Citizens ignorant of their priviléges could be guilty of. Citizen Thouvenir confeſſed his fault, ſtating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and ſhould not again occur.

The whole Aſſembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpoſe of ſelf correction, and giving a leſſon of virtue to fellow Citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgment ſo truly Republican.

The ſitting was cloſed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and conſtitutional principles; and taking into conſideration the general intereſts, and improving the condition of the poor, ſhould there be any ſuch. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niell,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Julhan,
Barnard,	J. Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq.	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

Le Quintidi de la 2eme Decade du mois de Prairiale l'an 5eme de la Republique Francaiſe une et indiviſible. A la requiſition du Citoyen le Grand le Conſeil ſe'ſt aſſemble a ſept heures et demi du matin, le Preſident ayant le motif de la convocation en a fait ſon rapport au Conſeil qui a delibere a renvoye le Citoyen le Grand a ſe pourvoir au benefice de l'Article 11eme de la loi, que le delit dont il etoit mention n'etoit nullement de la compatence du Conſeil, qui ſe diſſont ſur l'heure deſigne avous ſigne le preſent, le dit jour et an.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator.

On the 4th of June, 1797. (The fifth year of the French Republic) at the requiſition of Citizen Le Grand, the Council was aſſembled at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning, when the Preſident having learned the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the Council, who having deliberated, referred Citizen Le Grand to the proviſions of the 11th article of the law, as the miſdemeanour in queſtion was in no way cognizable by the Council; by whom theſe preſents are ſigned at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

APPENDIX.

Paper (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between TIPPOO SULTAUN and the GOVERNMENT GENERAL.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late diſturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the ſubmiſſion of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the exiſtence of thoſe diſturbances ſeveral letters were preſented to the Company's Officers, who were ſent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal, aſſerted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the Diſtrict of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am ſatisfied, that if theſe letters had been written with your ſanction, they would have been tranſmitted to me in the uſual manner, and as the dictates of friendſhip require.—Although I can therefore have little doubt, but theſe letters were fabricated by the adviſers of the Rajah in queſtion; in the hope of obtaining his own purpoſes, by exciting a miſunderſtanding between the two States; it being equally the intereſt of both States that the views of ſuch ſhort-ſighted perſons ſhould be expoſed and defeated, and that meaſures ſhould be adopted to prevent ſimilar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprize you of the above circumſtances, and at the ſame time to aſſure you that in the event of your having any claims on the Diſtrict of Wynaad, I have every diſpoſition to attend to them; and for that purpoſe, if neceſſary, to direct well-informed and reſpectable perſons, to be deputed from Bombay to the ſpot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States, that may be concerted as moſt convenient, to meet perſons on your part to ſettle the right of the reſpective States to that Diſtrict, or to any places on the Boundary between Malabar and your Territories, the right to which may be unſettled. I need not add the fulleſt aſſurances that this Government will moſt readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am ſatisfied that you will be actuated by the ſame ſentiments of juſtice and good faith.

APPENDIX.—Paper (C).

Conſidering the above as a proof of my ſincere deſire to maintain the friendſhip which has been ſo happily eſtabliſhed between the two States, I truſt you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

A True Copy. *(Signed)* JOHN SHORE.

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April*, 1798.

I HAVE been favoured with your Letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the Office of Governor General, in whom the ſame diſpoſition would be manifeſted with yourſelf to cultivate and improve the friendſhip and good Underſtanding ſubſiſting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the Engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well; you muſt impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between us, and conſtantly favour me with letters, communicating your health and welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Iſle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your Letter (vide that written 7th of March) and have underſtood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (ſpelt Wynaur) is the name of a ‡ Kurreea in my Territory, in the midſt of a Foreſt of Trees, with an inconſiderable number of habitations upon it; the Inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reaſon, a ſmall Fort was long ago erected there, which is garriſoned by my Troops.—They have always been diſorderly and turbulent, and there has been conſtant occaſion to chaſtiſe them.—The ſaid Kurreea is ſituated on the Table land near Tambacherry.—All the Talooks ceded to the Company were particularly ſpecified in the Treaty of Peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations.—I did not cede a ſingle Talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any Concern there. I havn no doubt, but that in conſequence of the repreſentation of ſome intereſted perſon, you have written with a view to have ſuch deſigning repreſentations

‡ The ſame as Moza. The term *Village* does not anſwer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which ſignifies not only the Village itſelf, but the lands belanging to it.

tions expoſed, and therefore I write thus particularly.—Juſt now no one in that Kurreea has excited any diſturbance or commotion. My ſubjects do not frequent the Country below the Table land, which has long conſtituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my ſubjects. There are mountains ſituated between. This matter does not require inveſtigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart diſpoſed to pay every regard to Truth and Juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your Welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17th May, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter *, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington, (vide that written 20th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your conſtant diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeas † below the Ghauts and Woods, where they commit violence and injure the Ryots; an Officer with a ſmall detachment was therefore ſent to bring them to reaſon, but they will not hear reaſon, and only want to excite diſturbance.—I have written this for your information, leſt any perſons ſhould repreſent the circumſtance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You muſt write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and inſiſting on his quitting thoſe two Kurreeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me ſolicitous for the good tidings of your Welfare, I hope you will conſtantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, ſtating, that ſome people of the Coorgah Country

having deſcended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their reſidence in the villages of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee, &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

Sir Alured Clarke has alſo communicated to me your anſwer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, reſpecting the claims of the Company and of your Highneſs to the diſtrict of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my ſincere deſire to maintain the good underſtanding which had ſo long ſubſiſted between your Highneſs and the Company, I made it one of the firſt objects of my attention to examine all the Papers exiſting on the Company's Records, as well reſpecting Wynaad as the Diſtrict of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee are ſituated.

From theſe Papers I find that not only the right to the Diſtricts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but alſo to the Diſtrict of Amerah, and Erſawaraſeemy, and to ſome other inconſiderable Territories on the ſide of Malabar.

Your Highneſs is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace, to bring all conteſted points of this nature to a ſpeedy determination.

A ſeaſonable and temperate diſcuſſion of thoſe differences of opinion, which muſt occaſionally ariſe between Powers of the moſt pacific diſpoſition, tends to prevent quarrels between their ſubordinate Officers, and to obviate the miſrepreſentations, which each party is apt in ſuch caſes to make to the reſpective Governments. This is the moſt friendly as well as the moſt prudent courſe, and will always defeat the views of intereſted and deſigning perſons who may wiſh to foment jealouſy and to diſturb the bleſſing of Peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Paiſhwah Pundit Perd'haun, wiſely provided in the Treaty of Peace concluded with your Highneſs at Seringapatam, by eſtabliſhing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjuſtment, with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any queſtions which might hereafter ariſe between your Highneſs and any of the Allies, reſpecting the boundaries of your adjacent Territories.

I am perſuaded that it is your Highneſs's diſpoſition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every Article of the Treaties ſubſiſting between us. On this occaſion therefore it is my intention to depute a reſpectable and diſcreet perſon, to meet upon your Frontier ſuch of your Officers as your Highneſs may pleaſe to name, for the purpoſe of conferring together, of diſcuſſing the grounds of the reſpective claims, and of ſatisfying each other on all points reſpecting which any doubts may be entertained on either ſide.

It would not be conſiſtent with your Highneſs's high reputation for juſtice and good faith, to refuſe to enter into this candid inveſtigation; I therefore entertain no doubt, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully underſtood the nature of this repreſentation, you will afford every facility to the conduct of the neceſſary enquiries, and will uſe your endeavours to bring them to a ſpeedy determination; and for this purpoſe that you will without delay direct your Officers at Korial Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with thoſe deputed by the Managers of the Honorable Company's Affairs on the Coaſt of Malabar. The reſult of the conferences will be communi-

municated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable diſpatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular diſcuſſion ſhall have taken place, according to the eſtabliſhed law of Nations, and to the practice uniformly obſerved on every occaſion of diſputed boundary which has ariſen between your Highneſs and the Allies ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, I will not ſuſpend for one moment the full acknowledgement of whatever ſhall appear to be your juſt right.

In the mean time, as the Diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the poſſeſſion of the Coorgah Rajah for ſeveral Years, your Highneſs will no doubt ſee the propriety and juſtice of recalling the Troops ſent into the Neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that until I have been ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never ſuffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whoſe Country and Intereſts I conſider to be in every reſpect the ſame as thoſe of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of Territories, of which they have ſo long held poſſeſſion: With the moſt cordial diſpoſition to maintain the intercourſe of friendſhip with your Highneſs, I truſt that I ſhall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highneſs did not immediately reſort to the eſtabliſhed channels of peaceable Negotiation, in place of ſtationing a Military force upon the Frontiers of the Territory poſſeſſed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highneſs, upon a full review of all the circumſtances of the caſe, will be equally inclined with myſelf to conform to the dictates of juſtice, I am ſatisfied that after our reſpective Officers ſhall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we ſhall have no difficulty in terminating theſe long depending queſtions to our mutual ſatisfaction,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10th July, 1798.

YOUR Lordſhip's friendly letter* containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's Affairs, reached me at the happieſt of times, and afforded me a degree of pleaſure and ſatisfaction that cannot be adequately expreſſed upon paper.—May the Almighty proſper to your Lordſhip this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendſhip and harmony between the two States, are in full ſtrength. To adhere to the obligations of exiſting Treaties, is a conſtant object with me.—Your Lordſhip is from your heart a friend and well wiſher, and I am confident will hold in mind the obſervance of Union and Concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

From

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

(Dated 1ſt Suffer 1213, or 18th July).

Received 2d Auguſt, 1798.

IN happy time I had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's letter, which afforded me great ſatisfaction, and its friendly contents have been underſtood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

Since the time that the Country of Nuggur and Koriaul was firſt ſubjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Souleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Çoloorbajee are ſituated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this proved and confirmed by the records of a Century—The names of the perſons who paid the collections of thoſe Talooks to the Officers of Koriaul, of thoſe who collected the Revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purpoſes of cultivation, are contained in thoſe records, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mohummed, they have been attached to the Country of Koriaul.—The Coorga people have had no concern in them—Indeed, between the above Taalooks and the Coorga Country vaſt Hills interpoſe—By the Treaty of Peace, the Taalooks of Ahmednuggur, otherwiſe called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreah (or Village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacherry paſs—The Territory of the Company is below that paſs, and the Hills form a Barrier between.

Your Lordſhip has written that "ſubordinate Officers are naturally inclined to "make miſrepreſentations to their reſpective Governments in ſuch trivial caſes, and "to foment jealouſies and diſturbances."—It is certain then, that in plain and ſimple caſes, the repreſentations of intereſted people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordſhip—Nevertheleſs as your Lordſhip is deſirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been iſſued to the Officers of Koriaul to confer with the perſons who may be appointed from the Malabar ſide; and fairly to aſcertain and remove all doubts, a perſon of Rank ſhall alſo be deputed by me for this buſineſs.

* *By the favour of God the Bonds of Friendſhip and Union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the laſt degree diſpoſed to give additional ſtrength to the beneficial ſyſtem of Amity and Peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordſhip's Welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Iſle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, ſoliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the Britiſh power in India, and tranſmitting the ſpecific conditions of an offenſive alliance, bear date two days ſubſequent to the date of this letter—vide French Correſpondence.

TO

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th Auguſt, 1798.

YOUR Highneſs's Letter gave me great ſatisfaction; at the ſame time that it reached me, I received from the Commiſſioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the ſubject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumſtance relating to your rights and to thoſe of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highneſs.—As it never will be my wiſh to conteſt the ſmalleſt particle of your Highneſs's rights, I have directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of the juſtice of your claim to Wynaad, which diſtrict you will occupy whenever it may ſuit your pleaſure.

As ſome doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Paſs be not included in the ceſſions made to the Company, by the Treaty of Peace, I have directed the Officers of the Company to confer on that ſubject, with the perſon to be appointed by your Highneſs. All queſtion between your Highneſs and the Company with reſpect to Wynaad, is now brought to a happy concluſion:—The right to the Tambercherry Paſs, and to the Taalooks of Amerah and Souleah and Erſawaraſeemy ſtill remains for diſcuſſion. You will find me ſincerely diſpoſed to conſider the ſeveral queſtions relating to theſe Diſtricts, with the ſame impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highneſs an unequivocal teſtimony in the final ſettlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool awul 1213 Hedjiree, or 2d September 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commiſſioners upon the ſubject of Wynaad; after a full examination of every circumſtance that your Lordſhip was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me—That therefore you had directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of my claim to that Taalook—But that ſome doubts yet remained with reſpect to the Paſs (vide letter written 7th Auguſt 1798.)

Tambercherry, which is below the Ghauts, by the Treaty of Peace came into the Company's poſſeſſion—above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which conſiſted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been deſolate—The Ghauts are ſituated between, and alſo belong to me—It (Wynaad) conſiſts of nothing but foreſts and heaps of ſtones—Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under occular inſpection at

the time when meaſures were taken for the ſettlement of the Malabar diſtricts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head, will be ſolved by a reference thereto—In like manner the right to the Taalooks of Ameera and Soulea, which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inſerted the names of the Collectors and Defrayers of the Land Tax—Nay, a Copy of the parts of thoſe records ſhall be ſent, when by referring thereto the circumſtances reſpecting Ameera and Sowlea, Erſerawaraſeemy, &c. will be aſcertained and laid open. Miſchief-makers, by ſtarting empty diſputes and altercations, hope to accompliſh their own purpoſes—But by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two ſtates poſſeſs too much purity and clearneſs to be ſullied by the devices of ſelf intereſted perſons.

Continue conſtantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordſhip's welfare.

P. S. * Sewaraſemy alſo belongs to me—The Taalooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the Treaty of Peace—I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Tranſlation.

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* This probably ſtands for Erſerawaraſeemy.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Sowlea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are ſituated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-ſix years ago a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in the ſervice of the State, and ſome villages in the Talooks abovementioned, yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a ſhort time to be aſſigned for their pay, but ſince ſix-and-thirty years *that* even has ceaſed. This trivial affair can only be aſcribed to the turbulent diſpoſition of intereſted men, who, by nature, are ever ſeeking opportunities of ſowing the ſeeds of diſſenſion; of this, I am confident your Lordſhip muſt be well convinced.

The Perſon who is now in Coorga is not of the poſterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different Stock.

Conſtantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two perſons of integrity and ability, from among the Civil Officers (Talookdars) on the coaſt of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will ſhortly arrive; orders have been iſſued from my Sircar alſo, nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud dien and Meer Mohummed Ally, perſons of integrity

tegrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and aſcertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November 1798.

YOU have doubtleſs received information of another exceſs of that unjuſtifiable ambition and inſatiable rapacity, which have ſo long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a Country, from which they were in no danger of moleſtation, and from whoſe Government, they could not even pretend to have received the ſlighteſt provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the Treaties ſubſiſting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, ſo long eſtabliſhed in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expoſe their total diſregard of every principle of Public Faith and Honour than this unprovoked and unjuſtifiable aggreſſion; and it will no doubt afford ſatisfaction to every friend to juſtice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the Britiſh Nation, to hear, that by the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's Arms, the French have already ſuffered for their injuſtice and temerity. Certain intelligence has juſt been received, that thirteen Sail of the Line, which had been employed in the expedition againſt Egypt, mounting 1024 Guns, and carrying about 10,000 Men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Roſetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannick Majeſty's Fleet; an engagement took place, which terminated in the capture of nine Ships of the French Line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 Guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their eſcape from the valor and ſkill of the Britiſh Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the Troops who have landed in Egypt muſt in all probability periſh, either by famine or by the ſword.

This very ſignal Victory is to be aſcribed to the Juſtice of the Britiſh cauſe, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our Forces and puniſhing the injuſtice and impiety of our Adverſary. On the ſame aſſiſtance I rely with confidence for a continuation of ſimilar Succeſſes, and for the final triumph of His Majeſty's Arms, over a Nation, who have ſhewn themſelves the general enemy of Mankind.—Confident from the union and attachment ſubſiſting between us, that this intelligence will afford you ſincere ſatisfaction, I could not deny myſelf the pleaſure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 8th November, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me—(Recite the ſubſtance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me ſincere ſatisfaction to learn that you have nominated two perſons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the Deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the queſtion regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable diſcuſſion, that ſuch queſtions can be adjuſted among independent Powers. My determination in the cauſe of Wynaad was dictated by thoſe principles of juſtice and moderation, which always direct the Company's Government; nor ſhall my ſcrupulous adherence to the ſame principles be leſs manifeſt in my deciſion on your claim to the Diſtricts at preſent in queſtion; the poſſeſſion of which ſhall not be withholden from you for an inſtant, if after full inveſtgation I ſhall be ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the moſt ready to reſpect the juſt rights of others, are the moſt vigilant and reſolute to maintain their own.

I have underſtood your ſentiments concerning the "turbulent diſpoſition of intereſted men, who, by nature, are ever ſeeking opportunities of ſowing the ſeeds of diſſenſion." For the happineſs of mankind it is to be lamented, that theſe authors of confuſion are too numerous, aſſiduous, and ſucceſsful, in all parts of the World. In no age or country were the baneful and inſidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs, as they are at preſent by the French Nation. I ſincerely wiſh that no impreſſion had been produced on Your diſcerning mind by that dangerous people: but my ſituation enables me to know, that they have reached your Preſence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wiſdom of your Councils and to inſtigate you to war againſt thoſe, who have given you no provocation.

It is impoſſible that you ſhould ſuppoſe me to be ignorant of the intercourſe which ſubſiſts between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjuſt war with the Britiſh Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the tranſactions which have paſſed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear neceſſary or proper that I ſhould any longer conceal from you the ſurprize and concern with which I perceived you diſpoſed to involve yourſelf in all the ruinous conſequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to ſubvert the foundations of friendſhip between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confuſion, to ſhake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your ſubjects, and to deſtroy the Religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your Correſpondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great ſatisfaction, that, in all your letters, you conſtantly profeſſed a diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, eſtabliſhed between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleaſure from reading your laſt letter to Sir John Shore, in which you ſignified your "amicable deſire, that he ſhould impreſs me with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity, ſo long ſubſiſting between the two States." Your

ſubſequent

ſubſequent letters to me have abounded with profeſſions of the ſame friendly nature.

Combining theſe profeſſions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have conſtantly given of their ſincere diſpoſition to maintain the relations of friendſhip and peace with you; and adverting at the ſame time to your reputation for wiſdom and diſcernment, it was natural for me to be extremely ſlow to believe the various accounts tranſmitted to me of your negociations with the French, and of your Military Preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit ſuch reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence; and theſe have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have obſerved. The Britiſh Government and the Allies wiſhing nevertheleſs to live in peace and friendſhip with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the leaſt incompatible with their reſpective engagements, and looking to no other objects, than the permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of their own dominions and ſubjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonſtation of theſe pacific diſpoſitions.

The Peſhwah and his Highneſs the Nizam, concur with me in the obſervations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration. But as I am alſo deſirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all Parties, I propoſe to depute to you, for this purpoſe, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the ſole means, which appear to myſelf and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton; and as ſoon as your friendly letter ſhall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Preſence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer to this letter, with an earneſt hope that it may correſpond with the pacific views and wiſhes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better conſult your true intereſt, than by meeting with cordiality the preſent friendly and moderate advance to a ſatisfactory and amicable ſettlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have ariſen in the minds either of yourſelf or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written December 10th 1798.

I had the honour of addreſſing a friendly Letter to your Highneſs on the 8th of November laſt; in which I ſtated a variety of important points, to which your High-

neſs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceſſity of giving your earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration—I particularly hope, that your Highneſs will have been ſenſible of the advantages likely to reſult, to all parties, from the conciliatory meaſure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propoſed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleaſure of finding your anſwer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of ſetting out from Calcutta—I hope to arrive at Madras about the ſame time that this letter reaches you; and ſhould any circumſtances hitherto have prevented your anſwering my letter of the 8th November, I aſſure myſelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, diſpatch a ſatisfactory reply to it, addreſſed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone.
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy ooſſaunee (or 20th Nov. 1798). Received 15th Dec. 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from Report, that in conſequence of the talk of intereſted perſons, Military Preparations are on foot. Report is equally ſubject to the likelihood of being true or falſe. I have the fulleſt confidence that the preſent is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace eſtabliſhed (between us) have obtained the utmoſt degree of ſtrength and firmneſs. Under the circumſtances of their having been firmly obſerved and adhered to, of the daily encreaſing union and friendſhip, and of the conſtant intercourſe of correſpondence, it (the report) cannot poſſibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of ſuch reports excites my ſurprize—My friendly pen writes this—I hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to gratify me by writing of it—From a deſire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give encreaſe to friendſhip—and my friendly heart is to the laſt degree bent on endeavours to confirm and ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordſhip always continue to gratify me by gladdening Letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide thoſe written 4th and 8th November.)

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

The particulars which your Lordſhip has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the Engliſh Fleet over that of the French, near the ſhores of Egypt; nine of their Ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleaſure than can poſſibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I poſſeſs the firmeſt hope that the leaders of the Engliſh and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith, and are the well-wiſhers of mankind, will at all times be ſucceſsful and victorious—and that the French, who are of a crooked diſpoſition, faithleſs, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depreſſed and ruined.—Your Lordſhip has written to me with the pen of friendſhip, "that in no age or country were the baneful "and inſidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs as they are at "preſent by the French nation—Would to God that no impreſſion had been pro-"duced on my mind by that dangerous people; but, that you Lordſhip's ſituation "enables you to know, that they have reached my Preſence, and have endeavoured "to pervert the wiſdom of my councils, and to inſtigate me to war againſt thoſe "who have given me no provocation.

"That it is impoſſible that I ſhould ſuppoſe your Lordſhip ignorant of the inter-"courſe which ſubſiſts between me and the French, whom I know to be the in-"veterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjuſt war with "the Britiſh Nation; and that I cannot imagine your Lordſhip indifferent to the "tranſactions which have paſſed between me and the enemies of the Engliſh."

In this Sircar, * (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and Land. Their Agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and, having loaded her with Rice, departed with a view to traffic—It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were Artificers, and the reſt Servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came here in ſearch of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the Gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wiſh of my heart and my conſtant endeavour to obſerve and maintain the Articles of the Agreement of Peace, and to perpetuate and ſtrengthen the baſis of Friendſhip and Union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peſhwah Bahauder, and His Highneſs the Nahob Aſuph Jah Bahauder. And I am reſident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amuſing myſelf with hunting, at a ſpot which is uſed as a pleaſure ground.—In this caſe, the alluſion to "War," in your friendly letter, and the following paſſage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence," have given me the greateſt ſurprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your Lordſhip is deſirous of "communicating to me on the behalf of the Company and their Allies, a plan cal-"culated

* *Khood-a-daud*—This Title, ſignifying literally *God-Given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1792, and has conſtantly been uſed by him ſince that time.

See the account of the tranſaction here deſcribed by Tippoo in the ſubſequent letter from the Governor General, and in the French and Perſian papers found at Seringapatam.

"culated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all Parties, your Lordſhip "propoſes to depute to me for this purpoſe, Major Doveton, who formerly waited "upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the ſole means "which appear to your Lordſhip and the Allies, to be effectual for the ſalutary pur-"poſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and "good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations: that therefore your Lord-"ſhip truſts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to "receive Major Doveton."—It has been underſtood. By the bleſſing of the Almighty, at the concluſion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were ſo firmly eſtabliſhed and confirmed, as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than theſe can be adopted, for giving ſtability of the foundations of Friendſhip and Harmony, promoting the ſecurity of States, or the welfare and advantage of all Parties.

In the view of thoſe who inſpect narrowly into the nature of friendſhip, peace and amity are the firſt of all objects, as indeed your Lordſhip has yourſelf written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the ſecurity and tranquillity of their own Dominions, and the eaſe and comfort of their Subjects. Praiſe be to God, that the ſum of my views and the wiſh of my heart are limited to theſe ſame points. On ſuch grounds then, a juſt and permanent obſervance of exiſting treaties is neceſſary, and theſe, under the favor of God, daily acquire new ſtrength and improvement, by means of amicable correſpondence—Your Lordſhip is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who reſtores juſtice and order to the world, and you poſſeſs an enlightened judgement—I have the ſtrongeſt hope that the minds of the wiſe and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be ſullied by doubts and jealouſies, but will conſider me from my heart deſirous of harmony and friendſhip.

Continue to allow me the pleaſure of your Correſpondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more ſhall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 *of the Hegirah, (18th Dec.)*

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN purſuance of the intention, which I had the honor of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the ſame month, and on the 31ſt following arrived at this place.

Previouſly to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy ooſſaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

My

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

My Letter to your Highneſs, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highneſs the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever ſince the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in anſwer to my two Letters, addreſſed to your Highneſs on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this Letter, your Highneſs has been pleaſed to admit "That the Engliſh Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of "ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith; and that they are the well-wiſhers of man-"kind." This declaration is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me in the preſent moment, becauſe I am perſuaded that a Prince of your Highneſs's diſcernment would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleaſure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony, on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion, that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh Government.

In anſwer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention "that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile "Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and Land: That their Agents "purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel; and having loaded her with Rice, departed with "the view to traffic: That it happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence "forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were Artifi-"cers, and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the Ship, came to your Country in "ſearch of employment: That ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained; and "the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sircar (the Gift of God:) and "that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage "of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds "of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's Letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe, which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts, to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſactions of which I complained had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connection between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have reſorted to thoſe meaſures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highneſs's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly ſtate to your Highneſs, the circumſtances to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonſtrated againſt the tendency of your intercourſe with the French.

Although I had been, for ſome time paſt, apprized that your Highneſs had engaged with ſeveral powers of Aſia in various negociations of the moſt hoſtile tendency, towards the Intereſts of the Company, and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations correſponded with the ſpirit of your negociations; I ſtill hoped

hoped that a ſenſe of your own intereſts and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquiſh projects of aggreſſion, ſo inconſiſtent with your own profeſſions, with your real intereſts, and with the character of your wiſdom and diſcretion. But I had ſcarcely formed that deciſion on your Highneſs's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unqueſtionable teſtimony of my diſpoſition to render impartial and ample juſtice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highneſs) when I received from the Iſle of France an authentic Copy of the Proclamation; a Perſian Tranſlation of which accompanies this Letter.

In addition to this Proclamation, I poſſeſs full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors during their reſidence in the Iſle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exerciſing the powers delegated to them by your Highneſs; and of your Highneſs's conduct, ſince the return of your Ambaſſadors.

From the whole Evidence in my poſſeſſion, the following Facts are inconteſtibly proved.

Your Highneſs diſpatchd two Ambaſſadors from your Preſence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Iſle of France; and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. The Ship, on which your Ambaſſadors were embarked, hoiſted your Highneſs's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Oueſt in the Iſle of France; your Ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, under a ſalute of Cannon, and every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland by the French Government at the public expence.

Previouſly to the arrival of your Ambaſſadors on the Iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there of any aid to be furniſhed to your Highneſs by the French; or of any proſpect of a war between your Highneſs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambaſſadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranſlation, was fixed up, in the moſt public places, and circulated through the Town of Port Nord Oueſt.

Your Ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation, held without reſerve, in the moſt public manner, the ſame language which it contains, with reſpect to the Offenſive War to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India: and they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſes.

In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that your Highneſs would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion; and your Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the execution of the Proclamation by making promiſes, in the name of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of inducing Recruits to enliſt in your Service; Your Ambaſſadors propoſed to levy Men to any practicable extent, ſtating their Powers to be unlimited, with reſpect to the Numbers of the Forces to be raiſed in your Highneſs's name for the purpoſe of making War on the Company.

The Ambaſſadors entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements, in the Name

of

of your Highneſs, according to the tenor of the proclamation (ſee the note *) with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others who entered into your ſervice, particularly with Monſieur Du Buc, whom the Ambaſſadors engaged in your Highneſs's name, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Engliſh in India.

The Proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your Ambaſſadors. It originated in their arrival at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations; and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked at Pord Nord Oueſt, on board the French Frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in your Highneſs's name.

This French Frigate, with your Ambaſſadors, and with the Troops raiſed in the Enemy's Country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your Dominions; and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your Ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French Officers, and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and diſtinction; and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed, for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts the following concluſions reſult.

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors, diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France, did propoſe and actually did conclude an offenſive Alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Allies, the Paiſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company, (and conſequently againſt the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highneſs, with the Enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your Ambaſſadors; ſuffered the French force raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the Allies to be landed in your country; and finally, admitted the ſaid force into your army.

Fifthly.

* Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les Citoyens, qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux que ſeront fixès avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs, qui s'éngageront en outre an nom de leur ſouverain, à ce que les François qui auront pris parti dans ſes Armées, ne puiſſent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

Fifthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France; and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements, according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highneſs has, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the Enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highneſs was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual ſuccour which you had ſolicited through your Ambaſſadors.

Eighthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral acts, has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and ſuch are the motives which now compel the Allies to ſeek relief from that ambiguous and anxious ſtate, in which they have been placed for ſome years paſt, by the conduct of your Highneſs. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hoſtile negociations and offenſive alliances with the Enemy, continually expoſe the Allies, during a period of ſuppoſed peace, to all the ſolicitude and hazard, and much of the expenſe, of war.

Even under all theſe circumſtances of provocation, the Allies entertain the moſt earneſt deſire to eſtabliſh with your Highneſs a real and ſubſtantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourſe and good offices uſual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highneſs, on ſuch conditions as ſhall preclude the continuance of thoſe jealouſies, which muſt ſubſiſt ſo long as a final and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all cauſes of ſuſpicion ſhall be delayed.

Your Highneſs is pleaſed to ſay, "That you cannot imagine how means more "effectual than the exiſting Treaties, can be adopted for giving ſtability to the "foundations of friendſhip and harmony, or for promoting the ſecurity of the States "and the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this ſentiment I entirely concur with your Highneſs; and if your Highneſs's wiſdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due obſervance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be neceſſary "for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip and harmony, or for pro-"moting the ſecurity of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indiſpenſable, in conſequence of your Highneſs's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highneſs to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards an amicable ſettlement of every ground of jealouſy and danger.

Had your Highneſs received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained

plained to your Highneſs, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highneſs, I once more call upon your Highneſs, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to aſſent to the admiſſion of Major Doveton, as a meaſure which I am confident would be productive of the moſt laſting advantages to all parties.

I truſt that your Highneſs will favour me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I moſt earneſtly requeſt that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter ſhall reach your Preſence. Dangerous conſequences reſult from the delay of arduous affairs.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTÈ. EGALITÈ.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Une & Indiviſible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Governeur-general des Iſles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etabliſſements Francais, a l'Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis pluſieus années votre zèle & votre attachment pour les interèts & la gloire de notre République, nous ſommes tres empreſſés & nous nous faiſons un devoir de vous donner connaiſſance de toutes les propoſitions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambaſſadeurs qu'il nous a dépéchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particuliéres á l'Aſſembléè coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui ſont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous á adreſſé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offenſive et défenſive avec les Français, en prepoſant d'entretenir à ſes frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il ſe trouve abſolument dénué.

3°. Il aſſure que tous les préparatifs ſont faits pour reçevoir les ſecours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officers trouveront toutes les choſes necèſſaires pour faire une guerre a laquelle les Européens ſont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront a ſon ſecours, pour dèclarer la guerre aux Anglais, deſirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chaſſer de l'Inde.

Comme il nous eſt impoſſible de diminuer le nombre des ſoldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde ſoldée du Port de la Fraternitè, a cauſe des ſecours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invirons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à ſe faire inſcrire dans leurs municipalités reſpectives, pour aller ſervir ſous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince deſire auſſi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & neus invitons tous ceux qui voudrent aller ſervir ſous ſes drapeaux, a ſe faire auſſi inſcrire.

Nous

Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les citoyens qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui ſeront fixes avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armèes, ne puiſſent jamais ye tre retenus quand ils vondront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord Oueſt, le 10 pluvióſe, l'an ſix de la Républlique Françaiſe, une and indiviſible.

MALARTIC.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to tranſmit, for your Highneſs's notice, a Perſian tranſlation of the Manifeſto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their unprovoked invaſion of Egypt; as being a paper of importance, in as much as it developes, with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithleſs conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even, when it ſerves their own ambitious purpoſes, towards thoſe with whom they are connected by the the ſtrongeſt ties of Friendſhip and Alliance; and as it ſhews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare war againſt them.—I ſhall only add, that the original of the paper in queſtion has been circulated throughout Europe, and publiſhed in all the gazettes both there and in India.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213; *or 2d January* 1799. *Received 11th January* 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordſhip's two * letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereeta, in reply to your Lordſhip's former friendly letter, has been written and diſpatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received; and the ſincerity of my friendſhip and regard, together with proofs of my ſolicitude for tranquillity and peace, (my friendly heart being bent upon their increaſe) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejcice me with happy letters.

A True Tranſlation;
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Original and duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

TO

APPENDIX.—Paper (C).

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highneſs has already been furniſhed by Lord Clive with a tranſlation of the declaration of war, iſſued by the Sublime Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their having violated the ſacred obligations of Treaty with the Grand Seignior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the Law of Nations. You have alſo received form me a tranſlation of the manifeſto, publiſhed by the Porte on the ſame occaſion, expoſing, in juſt colours, the overbearing and arrogant ſpirit, as well as the treachery and falſehood, which the French have diſcloſed in their conduct towards all mankind, and eſpecially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, juſtly outraged by an aggreſſion ſo atrocious and unprecedented as the invaſion of Egypt, has now united in a common cauſe with the Britiſh Nation, for the purpoſe of curbing the intemperance of the French; and the Grand Seignior, having learnt the unfortunate alliance which your Highneſs has contracted with his enemies the French, againſt his friends and allies the Britiſh Nation, his Highneſs reſolved, from motives of friendſhip towards you, as well as towards the Britiſh Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion; and to exhort you to manifeſt your zeal for the Muſſulman faith, by renouncing all intercourſe with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggreſſor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter (the teſtimony of friendſhip, and the fruit of wiſdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the Miniſters of the Porte, under the Grand Seignior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the Britiſh Miniſter reſident at Conſtantinople, by whom it was tranſmitted to the Honourable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive. The day before yeſterday this letter reached Madras, and a tranſlation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable leſſons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highneſs. You will read and conſider it with the reſpectful attention which it demands: there you will find the ſame friendly admonitions reſpecting the dangerous views of the French Nation, which I have already ſubmitted to your conſideration.

When your diſcerning mind ſhall have duly examined this reſpected letter, you will no doubt draw the following concluſions from it:—

Firſt.—That all the maxims of public law, honour, and religion, are deſpiſed and profaned by the French Nation, who conſider all the thrones of the world, and every ſyſtem of civil order and religious faith, as the ſport and prey of their boundleſs ambition, inſatiable rapine, and indiſcriminate ſacrilege.

Secondly.—That the French have inſulted and aſſaulted the acknowledged Head of the Mahomedan Church; and that they have wantonly raiſed an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Muſſulman as the repoſitory of the moſt ſacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly.—That a firm, honourable, and intimate alliance and friendſhip now

ſubſiſts

ſubſiſts between the Grand Signior and the Britiſh Nation, for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing a barrier to the exceſſes of the French.

Fourthly.—That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourſe and connection unhappily eſtabliſhed between your Highneſs and the French, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Nation; that he offers to your Highneſs the ſalutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery, and deceit; and that he admoniſhes you not to flatter yourſelf with the vain hope of friendly aid from thoſe who (even if they had eſcaped from the valour and ſkill of the Britiſh forces) could never have reached you until they had profaned the tomb of your prophet, and overthrown the foundations of your religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith diſpoſe your mind to the pacific propoſitions which I have repeatedly, but in vain, ſubmitted to your wiſdom! And may you at length receive the Ambaſſador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the allies, and to ſecure the tranquillity of India againſt the diſturbers of the world!

A True Copy, *(Signed)* MORNINGTON.

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TRANSLATION.

Letter from Sultan Selim, to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultaun, dated Conſtantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, &c.

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majeſty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with moſt of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part againſt them, but, regardful of the antient amity exiſting with that nation, adopted a ſyſtem of the ſtricteſt neutrality, and ſhewed them even ſuch acts of countenance, as have given riſe to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly diſpoſed towards them, and repoſing a confidence in thoſe ſentiments of friendſhip which they appeared to profeſs for us, we gave no ear to many propoſitions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to ſide with the Belligerent Powers; but, purſuant to our maxims of moderation and juſtice, we abſtained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly obſerved the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this poſture of things, when the French having witneſſed the greateſt marks of

of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their ſide, when no cauſe exiſted to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they, all of a ſudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a ſketch:

They began to prepare a fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with moſt extraordinary myſtery; and, when completely fitted out and ready for ſea, embarked a large body of troops; and they put alſo on board ſeveral people verſed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before: They gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who firſt went to the Iſland of Malta, of which he took poſſeſſion; and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria; where, being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a ſudden landed his troops, and entered the town by open force, publiſhing ſoon after, manifeſtoes in Arabic among the different tribes, ſtating in ſubſtance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war againſt the Ottoman Port, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for inſults nnd injuries they had committed againſt the French Merchants in time paſt; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent; that thoſe of the Arabs who ſhould join would meet the beſt treatment, but ſuch as ſhewed oppoſition would ſuffer death; with this further inſinuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain courts at amity with us, that the expedition againſt the Beys was with the privity and conſent of the Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falſity. After this they alſo took poſſeſſion of Roſetta, not heſitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman troops, who had been detached from Cairo to aſſiſt the invaded.

It is a ſtanding law amongſt all nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilſt they are ſuppoſed to be at peace. When any ſuch events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives ſo tending are previouſly made known between the parties, nor are any open aggreſſions attempted againſt their reſpective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilſt therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the ſmalleſt ſymptom of miſunderſtanding, appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct ſo audacious, ſo unprovoked, and ſo deceitfully ſudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the moſt extreme inſult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is conſidered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Muſſulmen, (*the point of the compaſs to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the ſacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our Bleſſed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both theſe ſacred cities deriving from thence their ſubſiſtence.

Independant of this, it has been actually diſcovered from ſeveral letters which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republics; to attack the whole Mahomedan Sect in its religion and country; and, by a gradual progreſſion, to extirpate all Muſſulmans from the face of the earth.

It is for theſe cogent motives and conſiderations, that we have determined to repel this enemy, and to adopt every vigorous meaſure againſt theſe perſecutors of the

the faith; we, placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the ſource of all ſuccour, and in the interceſſion of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that, in addition to the general ties of religion, the bonds of amity and good underſtanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majeſty, ſo juſtly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once ſuch public acts of friendly attention have been practiſed between us, as to have cemented the connection ſubſiſting between the two countries; we therefore ſincerely hope, from your Majeſty's dignified diſpoſition, that you will not refuſe entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every poſſible aſſiſtance, by ſuch an exertion of zeal as your firmneſs and natural attachment to ſuch a cauſe cannot fail to excite.

We underſtand, that in conſequence of certain ſecret intrigues, carried on by the French in India (after their accuſtomed ſyſtem) in order to deſtroy the ſettlements, and to ſow diſſenſions in the provinces of the Engliſh there, a ſtrict connection is expected to take effect between them and your Majeſty, for whoſe ſervice they are to ſend over a corps of troops by the way of Egypt.

We are perſuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the preſent days eſcape your Majeſty's penetration and notice; and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful inſinuations on your ſide: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggreſſions, conſequently the French are enemies to both; and ſuch a reciprocity of intereſts muſt exiſt between thoſe Courts, as ought to make both parties eager to afford every mutual ſuccour which a common cauſe requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all ſects and religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themſelves profeſſing no other belief, but that of *Dehrees (Epicureans, or Pythagoreans)* that they have not even ſpared the territories of the Pope of Rome; a country, ſince time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wreſted and ſhared with others the whole Venetian State, notwithſtanding that fellow Republic had not only abſtained from taking part againſt them, but had rendered them ſervice during the courſe of the war; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of hiſtory.

There is no doubt that their preſent attempt againſt the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior deſigns (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conqueſt of that country (which may God never ſuffer to take effect) and to expel every Muſſulman from it, under pretence of annoying the Engliſh. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develope what really lies in their hearts, juſt as they have done in every place where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a nation whoſe deceitful intrigues and perfidious purſuits know no bounds; they are intent on nothing but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on perſecuting religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majeſty's knowledge, it is ſincerely hoped that you will not refuſe every needful exertion towards aſſiſting your brethren Muſſulmans, according to the obligations of religion, and towards defending Hindoſtan itſelf againſt the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your court and that nation, we hope, that by weighing preſent circumſtances as well as every future inconvenience which would reſult from ſuch a meaſure, your Majeſty will beware againſt it; and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving againſt Great Britain, you will lay ſuch reſolution aſide. We make it our eſpecial requeſt, that your Majeſty will pleaſe to refrain from entering into any meaſures againſt the Engliſh, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exiſt any ſubject of complaint with the former, pleaſe to communicate it; certain as you may be of the employment of every good office on our ſide to compromiſe the ſame. We wiſh to ſee the connection above alluded to exchanged in favour of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon conſideration of all that is ſtated in this communication, and of the neceſſity of aſſiſting your Brethren Muſſulmans in this general cauſe of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majeſty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to aſſiſt the common cauſe, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good underſtanding, ſo happily exiſting between our Empires.

Certified Tranſlation and Copy,

A True Copy, *(Signed)* SPENCER SMITH.

(Signed) *J. A. GRANT*, Sub-Secretary.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received * *13th February* 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters; the firſt brought by a Camel-man, the laſt by Hircarrahs, and underſtood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in ſtation like Jumſheid; with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the ſtars; the ſun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving ſplendour to the univerſe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the ſea and the land; the King of Room; (*i. e. the Grand Seignior*) be his empire and his power perpetual!—addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh Envoy, and which you tranſmitted, has arrived.—Being frequently diſpoſed to make excurſions and

* On the 7th of February Du Buc, the agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar to proceed on his embaſy to France. *Vide French and Perſian tranſlated papers found in the palace of Seringapatam.*

and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion. You will be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton (about whoſe coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) ſlightly attended *(or unattended.)*

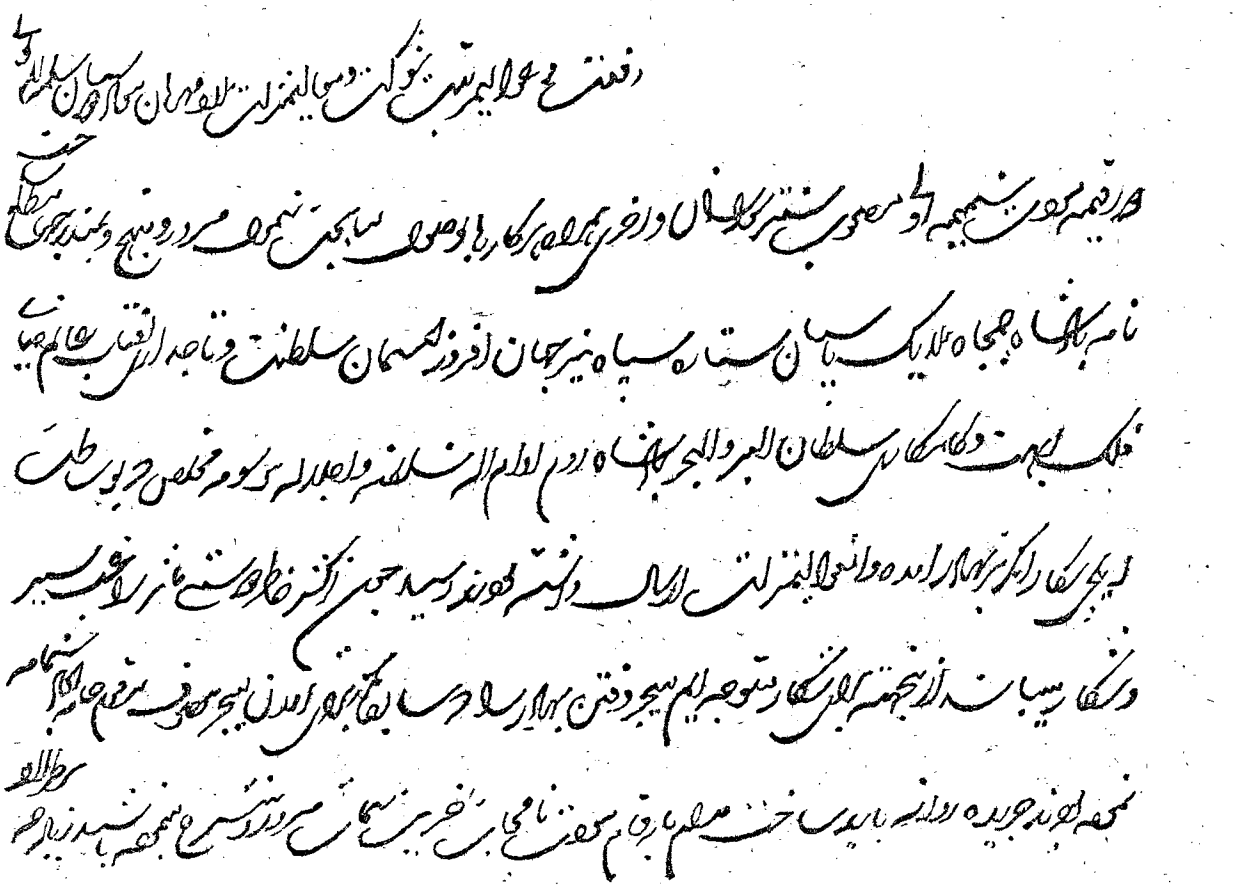
Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

COPY OF THE PERSIAN ORIGINAL OF THE FOREGOING.



A true Copy of the original of the foregoing Translation.

N. B. Edmonstone

P. T. to the Govt.

APPENDIX.—Paper (C).

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the Britiſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, and the Allies of the ſaid Company, their Highneſſes the Nizam and the Peſhwah.

A SOLEMN treaty of Peace and Friendſhip was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Aſoph Jah and the Peſhwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hoſtility ceaſed. Since that day, the three allied ſtates have invariably manifeſted a ſacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform diſpoſition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever differences have ariſen with regard to the limits of the territory of Myſore, have been amicably adjuſted, without difficulty, and with the moſt exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the ſtipulations of treaty. Such as has been the ſolicitude of the Allies for the preſervation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for ſome years paſt, various embaſſies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency ſo evidently hoſtile to the intereſts of the Allies, as would have juſtified them not only in the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the Britiſh Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit, by the moſt unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his juſt rights, and by the removal of every cauſe of jealouſy which might tend to interupt the continuance of peace. Theſe pacific ſentiments have been moſt particularly manifeſted in the Governor General's recent deciſion on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the diſtrict of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordſhip, with regard to the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah. In every inſtance, the conduct of the Britiſh Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural reſult of thoſe principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, which the Legiſlature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the Eaſt India Company, have firmly eſtabliſhed as the unalterable rule of their intercourſe with the native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific diſpoſition of the Allies, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been diſputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to alledge even the pretext of a complaint againſt their conduct, he has conſtantly acknowledged their juſtice, ſincerity, and good faith; and has profeſſed, in the moſt cordial terms, his deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midſt of theſe amicable profeſſions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the Britiſh Government had iſſued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that the Allies diſcovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own moſt ſolemn and recent proteſtations of friendſhip towards the Allies.

Under the maſk of theſe ſpecious profeſſions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun diſpatched Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, propoſed and concluded, in his name, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Peſhwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military ſuccours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared view of proſecuting the intended war.

When the Ambaſſadors returned, in a French ſhip of war, from the Iſle of France, Tippoo Sultaun ſuffered the Military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpoſe of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army;—by theſe perſonal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambaſſadors.

This military force, however, was not ſufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpoſe of attacking the Company's poſſeſſions; but in the mean while he advanced his hoſtile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual ſuccours which he had aſſiduouſly ſolicited from that nation.

But the Providence of God, and the victorious arms of the Britiſh Nation, fruſtrated his vain hopes, and checked the preſumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiouſly expected their arrival on the coaſt of Malabar.

The Britiſh Government, the Nizam, and the Peſhwa, had not omitted the neceſſary precaution of aſſembling their forces, for the joint protection of their reſpective dominions. The ſtrict principles of ſelf-defence would have juſtified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun. But even the happy intelligence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious deſire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun,—they attempted, by a moderate repreſentation, to recall him to a ſenſe of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy: and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With theſe ſalutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th of November 1798, in the name of the Allies, propoſed to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of renewing the bonds of friendſhip, and of concluding ſuch an arrangement as might afford effectual ſecurity againſt any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordſhip repeated the ſame propoſal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evaſions and ſubterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies; and he manifeſted an evident diſpoſition

to

to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by ſuddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with reſpect to the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourſe between his ſubjects and thoſe of the Company on their reſpective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging circumſtances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with encreaſed earneſtneſs, the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's anxious deſire to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expreſsly ſolicited the Sultaun to return an anſwer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no propoſition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honour of the Sultan, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or ſubſtance, it could not require a longer conſideration. The Governor General waited with the utmoſt ſolicitude for an anſwer to the reaſonable and diſtinct propoſition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun however, who muſt have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained ſilent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous conſequences would reſult from delay. In the mean while the ſeaſon for military operations had already advanced to ſo late a period, as to render a ſpeedy deciſion indiſpenſable to the ſecurity of the Allies.—Under theſe circumſtances on the 3d of February (*twelve days having elapſed from the period when an anſwer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January) his Lordſhip declared to the Allies, that the neceſſary meaſures muſt now be adopted, without delay, for ſecuring ſuch advantages as ſhould place the common ſafety of the Allies beyond the reach of the inſincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view the Governor General, on the 3d of February, iſſued orders to the Britiſh Armies to march, and ſignified to the Commander of his Majeſty's ſquadron, that the obſtinate ſilence of the Sultaun muſt be conſidered as a rejection of the propoſed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun ſignifies to his Lordſhip, "that being frequently diſpoſed to hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion," adding "that the Governor General would be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phraſes of this letter; but it muſt be evident to all the States of India, that the anſwer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the ſeaſon, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by inſidious delays, from the benefit of thoſe advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to ſecure;—on thoſe advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumſtances of that Prince's offenſive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The

Letters from Seringapatam have been received at Madraſs in four days.

The Allies cannot ſuffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own ſtudied and ſyſtematic delay, nor to impede ſuch a diſpoſition of their military and naval force, as ſhall appear beſt calculated to give effect to their juſt views.

Bound by the ſacred obligations of public faith, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, and undiſturbed in the poſſeſſion of thoſe dominions ſecured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happineſs, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obſtinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that ſuccour which he had eagerly ſolicited for the proſecution of his favourite purpoſes of ambition and revenge: diſappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conqueſt, he now reſorts to ſubterfuge and procraſtination; and by a tardy, reluctant, and inſidious acquieſcence in a propoſition which he had ſo long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to fruſtrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until ſome change of circumſtance and of ſeaſon ſhall revive his expectations of diſturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.—The Allies are therefore reſolved to place their Army in ſuch a poſition, as ſhall afford adequate protection againſt any artifice or inſincerity; and ſhall preclude the return of that danger, which has ſo lately menaced their poſſeſſions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embaſſy which Tippoo Sultaun may diſpatch to the Head Quarters of the Britiſh army; and to concert a treaty on ſuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent Peace.

Fort St. George, 22d February, 1799.

By Order of the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 22d February 1799.

I HAD the honor on the 13th inſtant to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January; informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excurſion, and deſiring me to diſpatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

I lament moſt ſincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on Your diſcerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to ſo late a period of the ſeaſon. Your long ſilence on this important and preſſing occaſion, compelled me to adopt the reſolution of ordering the Britiſh forces to advance, in concert with the armies of the allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the ſeaſon rendered the advance of the army abſolutely neceſſary to the common ſecurity of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable propoſal of ſending an Ambaſſador to your Preſence.

Under the preſent circumſtances, to ſend Major Doveton to you could not be attended with thoſe advantages which would have reſulted from his miſſion at a proper ſeaſon.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the Britiſh troops, has been empowered to receive any embaſſy which you ſhall diſpatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will alſo authorize ſuch perſons as he may think proper to concert, in communication with your Ambaſſadors, a new Treaty of friendſhip with your Highneſs, founded on ſuch conditions as appear to the Allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (anſwering to 16th February 1799.) Received 3d April 1799.

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte *(titles omitted)* addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh Envoy, and which you tranſmitted to me, is ſent—let it be forwarded to Conſtantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my anſwer is encloſed for your peruſal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.—What more need I write?

TRANSLA-

APPENDIX.—Paper (C.)

TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 10th Ramzaun, or 16th February 1799. Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

PRAISE to the SUPREME KING of Kings, who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mohummed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance!—Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that Leader, by the aid of whose prophetic mission the benignant channels of the Faith retain their course—and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated Person whose Divine Mission is the pride of the followers of Islaum, and to his illustrious offspring and companions; every one of whom was the extirpator of Heretics, and of those who know not the way of the Lord!—After this, it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence; the Seat of Justice, expanded as the Heavens, resplendent as the Sun; to the luminous Star of the Firmament of Dominion; the bright Planet of the Empyreum of Glory and good Fortune; the bloom of the bower of greatness; the refresher of the Spring of Supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendor; the Support of the seat of happiness and prosperity—with troops numerous as the Stars; with Angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the Ray of the Benignity of God, the Sultan of the Sea and Land; may the Vessels of his State continue to traverse the Seas of Success and Prosperity, Unperishable! And may the Effects of his Justice continue to pervade every Corner of the Earth! The August and Gracious Letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh-oo-Sauny 1213 Hidj. *(answering to 23d September 1798,)* which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless Honor and Distinction, the Foundations of Concord and Attachment acquired new Strength from its Contents, and the Fabric of Friendship obtained renovated Firmness by the Gracious Expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, those objects of the Divine Anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated Region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance, of long subsisting amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—Of the views of that irreligious turbulent People—of their denial of God and his Prophets—of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that Nation of Rebels—and desiring me, for the sake of the whole Body of the Faith and Religious Brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Musselmans; support our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the Region of Hindostan from the machinations and evils of these enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the

Engliſh may have given me, when by the Divine Aid and the intervention of your good offices, all differences will be compromiſed, and oppoſition and eſtrangement be converted into cordiality and union—This Gracious Communication I have underſtood.

Through the Divine Favour and Prophetic Grace, all the Votaries of Iſlaum are united in Brotherhood by the ties of Religion—Eſpecially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good Gift of God; for the foundations of friendſhip and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifeſted—Both in word and deed are they aiding and aſſiſting to each other.—This Labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highneſs's world-ſubjecting will—There is abſolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of, and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind propoſes for the proſperity and due ordinance of the Faith and its Followers, and the aid of God will alone enſure ſucceſs—As the French nation are eſtranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be ſaid to have rendered themſelves the enemy of all the Followers of the Faith, all Muſſulmans ſhould renounce friendſhip with them, *(Quotation from the Koraun)* "Conſider not Hereticks as friends, conſider none ſuch but Muſſulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correſpondence between the two States may be always open, and the ſentiments of our friendly minds be diſcloſed to each other—May the Sun of Dominion and Proſperity be reſplending in the Eaſt of Greatneſs!

Dated the 10th of Ramzaun the bleſſed 1213 Hedgiree, (anſwering to 16th February 1799.)

True Tranſlations,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

GENERAL INDEX.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (A.)

COPY and Tranſlation of the Proclamation iſſued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Iſle of France, in conſequence of the arrival of the Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Sultaun at that place, on the 8th of January 1798.

EXTRACT from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th Auguſt 1798, containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the meaſures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpoſe of forming an Offenſive and Defenſive Allianee with the French, againſt the Britiſh Empire in India; with the arguments and concluſions drawn by the Governor General from that information.

The following are Tranſlations of PERSIAN PAPERS found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

No. 1.—MEMORANDUM Book, containing various memoranda in Tippoo Sultaun's handwriting, principally regarding his connection with the French—Memoranda of the meaſures to be taken preparatory to his embaſſy to the Iſle of France in 1797—Of the queſtion to be propoſed reſpectively to the ſeveral departments of his Government, relative to the conditions that ſhall be ſtipulated with the French; and an abſtract of what appears to be the reſult of deliberations upon the ſubject.

No. 2.—REPLY of the Meer Meraun *(or Military Department)* to the queſtion mentioned in the foregoing.

No. 3.—REPLY of the Meer Aſſofs *(or Revenue Department.)*

No. 4.—REPLY of the Meer Yem *(or Head of the Marine Department.)*

No. 5.—REPLY of the Meer Suddoor *(or Heads of Departments connected with Forts and Garriſons.)*

No. 6.—REPLY of the Meer Khauzin *(or Treaſurer.)*

No. 7.—REPLY of the Mullick-oo-Toojar *(or Heads of the Commercial Department.)*

No. 8.—OBSERVATIONS ſubmitted by the five departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the ſubject of the negociations propoſed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with the rough draft of the propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.

No. 9.—QUERIES by the perſons appointed to proceed on an embaſſy to the Iſle of France; with anſwers to the ſame.

Contents of—Paper (A.)—*continued.*

No. 10.—MEMORANDUM, in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing, of his projected embaſſy to the Iſle of France and Europe, and of the articles of his propoſals for an Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance with the French, againſt the Engliſh. Draft of letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Iſle of France and the Directory; and copy of Tippoo Sultaun's inſtructions to his Ambaſſadors, dated 2d April 1797.

No. 11.—COPY of the fictitious Inſtructions to the Ambaſſadors, adapted to their aſſumed character of Merchants.

No. 12.—QUESTIONS propoſed by the ſix departments to Ripaud, with a view to aſcertain from him the diſpoſition of the French, both at the Mauritius and in France, to receive the Ambaſſadors, and afford the ſuccours applied for.

No. 13.—ORIGINAL letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, to General Malartic, &c. leading perſons at the Mauritius, notifying the deputation of four Ambaſſadors.

No. 14.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power in France, and the Iſle of France, dated 2d April 1797, ſtating, that he had ſent Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation, containing his propoſitions for the purpoſe, and the terms on which he was deſirous of being furniſhed with a French force; comprized in fourteen Articles.

No. 15.—MEMORANDA of Intelligence reſpecting the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Engliſh; together with the draft of four letters to the Iſle of France, dated 9th October 1798, notifying the deputation of Meer Yoofuf Alli and Ripaud, and account of the poſtponement of the former embaſſy.

No. 16.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors, written from Mangalore, on their return from the Iſle of France—They give a minute account and deſcription of the French officers, artificers, and troops, they have brought with them—Intimate their having fixed the rate of daily allowance for them—communicate the application which the French officers have made for Palankeens, horſes, &c. deſire Tippoo Sultaun's orders, with reſpect to the departure of the French officers, &c. for Seringapatam, and for the conveyance of their baggage—notify their having brought and forwarded the plants commiſſioned by the Sultaun, and ſend letters to his addreſs from Chapuis, Dubuc, &c.

No. 17.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Ambaſſadors, in reply to the foregoing; giving them directions upon the points referred to him, and deſiring them to draw up a detailed report of their voyage and proceedings, from their departure for the Iſle of France until their return.

No. 18.—NARRATIVE of the proceedings of the Ambaſſadors, from their embarkation for the Iſle of France until their return to Mangalore; containing, an account of their negotiations at the Iſland, and of all the occurrences both there and on their voyage, by Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

No. 19.—NARRATIVE of the proceeding of the embaſſy to the Iſle of France, by Mohummud Ibrahim, one of the Ambaſſadors.

No. 20.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, dated 20th July 1798—Written on occaſion of the Sultaun's deputing Mr. Dubuc and two Ambaſſadors to France, for the purpoſe of obtaining military aid againſt the Engliſh.—In this letter the Sultaun ſtates the loſſes which he was compelled to ſubmit to, at the termination of the war in 1792: A war which he aſcribes to his friendly connection with the French—He urges the Directory to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his revenge againſt the Britiſh nation in India—He notifies the deputation of his ambaſſadors, the preceding year, to the Iſle of France, and the arrival of Meſſrs. Chapuis, Dubuc, &c. To this letter alſo are ſubjoined the terms on which

Contents of—Paper (A.)—*continued.*

which he is desirous of forming an Alliance with the French Nation, and of being furnished with a French force; comprized in 11 Articles—In the same memorandum book, and following this letter, are inserted memoranda of money disbursed for the expences of the ambassadors, and of jewels, khelauts, &c. sent by the Sultaun as presents to the five members of the Executive Directory of France.

No. 21.—INSTRUCTIONS from Tippoo Sultaun to his Ambassadors dispatched to the Court of Zemaun Shah.

No. 22.—PROPOSED plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—apparently intended to be submitted to the latter by the Ambassadors of the former.

No. 23.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, sent by the Ambassadors of the former—Commences with the highest praises of Zemaun Shah, on account of the zeal he shews for the propagation of the faith; adding, that in return for that, Tippoo Sultaun's subjects meet weekly in his Mosques, to pray for the prosperity and success of Zemaun Shah—Complains of the prevalence of the Infidels over Hindostan, to the exception of his own dominions—expresses the highest degree of attachment to Zemaun Shah—Notifies his deputation of Ambassadors—Referring him for certain points of importance to their verbal communications—expressing a wish to station two Ambassadors permanently at Zemaun Shah's Court; and transmitting presents.

No. 24.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers, acknowledging receipt of his letter,—Returning him thanks for the exertions he had successfully used to impress Zemaun Shah with a favorable opinion of Tippoo Sultaun—Expressing his great satisfaction at the good understanding thus established between the Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—Notifying the deputation of Ambassadors for the purpose of cementing the connection more closely, and requesting Moolla Ghuffar Khaun's good offices to obtain for the Ambassadors an opportunity of representing certain points of an important nature to Zemaun Shah.

No. 25.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah—Substantially to the same effect as the foregoing.

No. 26.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated 7th of February 1799—Complimenting the Shah for the fame he has acquired by his exertions to subdue Heretics, and to propagate the Mussulman Faith—Stating, that this circumstance had suggested to his mind, the eligibility of a co-operation between the two States, for exterminating Infidels from the country of Hindostan—Intimating that Tippoo Sultaun's subjects assemble weekly at the Mosques, and pray for the subversion of Heretics—That in reward of his own religious zeal God has enabled him to protect his own dominions from the power and influence of Heretics, by whom his country is surrounded—Adverting to his former deputation of Ambassadors—Expressing his hope that they will have had an opportunity of submitting to Zemaun Shah, the important points which were confided to their verbal communication—and referring also to the representations of Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun.

No. 27.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers; dated 7th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his letter accompanied by others from Zemaun Shah's Ministers Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and Ameen-ool-Mulk *(Noor Mohummud Khaun)*—Expressing satisfaction at Abdool Ghuffar's good offices *(as intimated in Wuffadar Khaun's letter)* in impressing upon the mind of Zemaun Shah, the contents of the Sultaun's letter—at the Shah's having authorized his Ministers to address letters to him, and at the Shah's declared intention of proceeding to Hindostan; intimating, that the sum of his wishes, is, a mutual co-operation for the extirpation of Infidels; referring to the former deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, charged with the communications of certain points of importance, and lamenting the faded splendor of the Mahomedan religion in Hindostan.

No. 28.

Contents of — Paper (A.)—*continued.*

No. 28.—ORIGINAL letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun—Acknowledging the receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter (No. 23) and recapitulating its contents;] expreſſing his determined reſolution to proceed to Hindoſtan to exterminate the Infidels; agreeing to the permanent reſidence of Ambaſſadors on the part of the Sultaun; acknowledging to have been made acquainted with the verbal communications entruſted to the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors; and tranſmitting preſents.

No. 29.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in reply to the foregoing, which was brought by the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors on their return from their Embaſſy to Zemaun Shah's Court; recapitulating the contents of the letter from Zemaun Shah—Expreſſing his ardent hope that the Infidels of Hindoſtan may be exterminated by their mutual exertions; ſtating, that the Engliſh have taken up arms againſt him, in conſequence of their having heard of the Sultaun's Embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, aſſerting that the Governor General has expreſsly written to him that it is the intention of the Britiſh power to ſubvert the religion of Mahomed; declaring his reſolution to carry on a holy war againſt them; adding, that he now deputes the former Ambaſſadors a ſecond time to Zemaun Shah to communicate affairs of great importance, and entreating the Shah to join him in repelling the Infidels.—[N. B. This letter was forwarded by the Ambaſſadors in queſtion.]

No. 30.—DRAFT of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the grand Seignior dated the 10th of February 1799, being a reply to the grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun dated 23d September 1798, of which a tranſlation appears in the Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General (*diviſion C.*) Recapitulates the contents of the grand Seignior's letter; expatiates on the union ſubſiſting between them as members of the ſame religion; deſires the grand Seignior to point out to him what meaſures he propoſes to adopt in order to promote the intereſts of the Mahomedan faith; intimates that the French having become the enemies of the grand Seignior, are thereby rendered the objects of enmity to all the followers of the Faith; expreſſes his confidence in the grand Seignior's exertions to exterminate all Infidels, and his hope that this object will be accompliſhed with the utmoſt facility; ſtating the prevalence of the Chriſtians in Hindoſtan, obtained by treachery and deceit, and in elucidation thereof, gives a long account of the riſe and progreſs of the Britiſh power in India, interſperſed with anecdotes of equal treachery and violence, on the part of the French, and of the atrocities alledged to have been committed by the Engliſh in their dealings with the native powers; imputes the war in which he was engaged with the Engliſh in 1790, 1791, and 1792, to their enmity in conſequence of his having deputed Ambaſſadors to the Sublime Porte, and notices the ſacrifice of treaſure and territory which he was compelled to make upon that occaſion; aſſerts that the Engliſh have formed a reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hindoſtan, and to ſubvert the Mahomedan religion; adding, that the Governor General had written to him the latter intention in expreſs terms; proceeds to notice the aſcendancy of the Mahrattahs at the Court of Delhi; expatiates upon his own zeal for the ſupport of the Mahomedan Intereſts; inſtances his having converted near five hundred thouſand of the inhabitants of Calicut, &c. and his having written to Arabia, his deſign to ſend a force to ſubdue the ſceptic Abdool Wahaub; and ſtates, that he now deputes Ambaſſadors to Conſtantinople with the preſent letter, charged with the communication of various points of importance.

GENERAL INDEX.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (B.)

The Letters in this diviſion (the two laſt excepted) *are in the French language, and accompanied by Tranſlations.*

No. 1.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, April 2d 1797—Stating, that he had ſent Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation:—Alſo, Letter from the ſame, of the ſame date, to the Repreſentatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and La Reunion—Containing his propoſitions for an Alliance with the French, and the terms on which he was deſirous of being furniſhed with a French Force.

No. 2.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic; dated 2d April 1797—Requeſting that his propoſitions may be taken into conſideration, and that he may be furniſhed with Troops—He encloſes Copy of the Propoſitions to the Repreſentatives of the People.

No. 3.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to General Mangalon; dated Seringapatam, 21ſt April 1797—Giving him an account of the diſaſtrous ſituation of his different Enemies, and pointing out that the preſent is the critical moment for the French to invade India.

No. 4.—LETTER from the ſame to the Citizen Repreſentatives, of the ſame tenor and date.

No. 5.—LETTER from the Ambaſſadors Huſſun Alli Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; dated Iſle of France, 20th January 1798, to General Malartic—Requeſting that all the Officers and Men may be aſſembled for the purpoſe of taking an Oath of Fidelity to the two Nations.

No. 6.—COPY of Propoſitions from the Ambaſſadors offering to ſupply the French Army with neceſſary Proviſions and Stores.

No. 7.—LETTER from the Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France to Tippoo Sultaun—Adverting to his propoſals for eſtabliſhing an intimate connection with France, and promiſing to make every effort in their power to promote his wiſhes.

No. 8.—LETTER from the Ambaſſadors to General Malartic; dated Iſle of France, 21ſt February 1798—Stating the terms on which they will take the Recruits.

No. 9.—LETTER from General Malartic to the Ambaſſadors; dated Iſle of France, 27th February 1798—Expoſtulating with them on their objections to the allowances fixed by him for the Recruits, and declaring that he will not allow them to ſerve unleſs his demands be acceded to.

No. 10.—LETTER from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 8th March 1798—Recommending Citizen Pitcher as a proper perſon to be employed in the Factory which the Sultaun propoſes to eſtabliſh in the Iſle of France.

No. 11.—LETTER from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Stating his inability to afford any immediate aid, but promiſing every aſſiſtance in his power on his receiving Reinforcements from France—Sends Monſ. Dubuc and others to ſuperintend the Sultaun's Marine.

Contents of—Paper (B.)—*continued.*

No. 12.—LETTER from General Coſſigny to the Ambaſſadors; dated 5th of March 1798—Mentioning that he had forwarded the Sultaun's Diſpatches to France, and aſſuring them of the favourable diſpoſition of the French towards him.

No. 13.—GENERAL Mangallon to Tippoo Saib; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Expreſſes his concern that the ſtate of the French Force in India will not admit of his proceeding in perſon to participate in the glory of the Sultaun's Arms in his conteſt with their common Enemy.

No. 14.—LETTER from M. Deſcomber to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 5th March 1798—On the ſubject of the propoſed Alliance with France, the ſupply of a Military Force, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors—Offers the Sultaun general advice on the means of accompliſhing his great object, the extirpation of the Engliſh.

No. 15.—LETTER from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 7th March 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of his propoſitions, and informing the Sultaun of the meaſures taken by him in conſequence—Sends liſts of the Recruits and ſtatement of their allowances—Expreſſes his intention of ſending further Reinforcements as ſoon as it may be in his power.

No. 16.—LETTER from Captain L'Hermite, commanding the Preneuſe Frigate, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 25th April 1798—Announcing his arrival with the Ambaſſadors and Troops, and his intention very ſhortly to return—Requeſts the Sultaun's commands for the Iſle of France.

No. 17.—LETTER from General Chapuis to Tippoo Sultaun—Announcing his arrival, and giving an account of the detachment under his command, and the favourable reception he had met with at Mangalore.

No. 18.—LETTER from Captain Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 28th April 1798—Reporting his arrival, and giving an account of the perſons who accompany him—Mentions the favourable reception of the Embaſſy at the Iſle of France, and ſtates that he has been deputed to renew and ſtrengthen the friendſhip between the French and the Sultaun.

No. 19.—COPY of the Queſtions put to the French Generals by the Chiefs of the Sirkar, on the object of their Miſſion, with the Anſwers of the former.

No. 20.—TABLE of the Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine, under the ſignature of Dubuc.

No. 21.—RECEIPT under the ſignature of Dubuc, for Pags. 2,781. 5. advanced on account of the Pay of his Detachment.

No. 22.—FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory; dated Seringapatam, 20th July 1798—Communicating his Propoſals for an Alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the French; and the terms on which he is deſirous of receiving a Force to aſſiſt him in his operations againſt the Engliſh.

No. 23.—FULL Powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Captain Dubuc, conſtituting him his Ambaſſador to the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, 29th July 1798. Alſo, Letter of Credit from the Sirkar Khoodadaud in favour of Citizen Dubuc.

No. 24.—COPY of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Tranquebar, 16th December 1798—Requeſting a ſupply of Money, recommending meaſures to be adopted by Tippoo for the purpoſe of gaining time and bringing over the Mahrattas to his party.

No. 25.—LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc; dated Seringapatam, 2d January 1799—Urging him, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to depart as ſoon as poſſible.

LETTER

Contents of—Paper (B.)—*continued.*

LETTER from Ripaud to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Republican Camp, 23d May 1798—Pointing out the line of conduct which he adviſes the Sultaun to obſerve towards Monſieur Raymond, and ſuggeſts an order to be iſſued to Monſieur Dampers, reſpecting the Diſcipline of the Troops.

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun; dated in January 1799—Notifying his arrival with a large Force in Egypt, and his intention of affording effectual Military Succours to Tippoo Saltaun, for the purpoſe of ſubverting the Britiſh Power in India, and requeſting Tippoo Sultaun to depute an Ambaſſador to him at Cairo or Suez.

INTERCEPTED Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca; received at Judda 17th of February 1799—Deſcribing the tranquillity which he has eſtabliſhed in Egypt, and ſending his Letter to Tippoo Sultaun to the care of the Shereef, for the purpoſe of being forwarded.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF DIVISION

APPENDIX—Paper (C.)

LETTER from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 7th March 1798—Noticing the termination of the Diſputes with the Cotiotte Rajah—Intimating that Letters had been preſented to the Company's Officers on the Coaſt of Malabar, ſtating a claim to the diſtrict of Wynaad—Expreſſing a diſpoſition to diſcuſs any claim which the Sultaun may have to that diſtrict, and propoſing a meeting of the Deputies for the purpoſe.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of the Governor General's Letter notifying his intended return to Europe, and the nomination of the Earl of Mornington as his ſucceſſor—Expreſſing his deſire to cultivate the exiſting harmony between the two States, and requeſting the Governor General to impreſs the Earl of Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the two Powers.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore Bart. received 26th April 1798—In reply to the Governor General's Letter of the 7th of March, on the ſubject of Wynaad—aſſerting a claim to that diſtrict, deſcribing its ſituation, and profeſſing friendſhip.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clark, K. B.—Acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Letter of 26th March 1798, notifying his having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington—Complaining of the encroachments of the Coorga Rajah on his Territories, and requeſting that his Excellency will uſe his influence with the Rajah to ſuppreſs them.

FROM the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 14th June 1798—Intimating that the Acting Governor General had communicated to his Lordſhip the letter on the ſubject of the imputed encroachments of the Coorga Rajah, and alſo his letter on the ſubject of his claim to Wynaad—Stating, that on inveſtigating the official records, it appears that not only the right to Wynaad, but other diſtricts, is undecided—Urging the neceſſity of bringing theſe points to a deciſion, and propoſing a conference of Deputies for the purpoſe—Expreſſing his Lordſhip's diſpoſition to inveſtigate the points in diſpute, with principles of honour, amity, and juſtice, and profeſſing the ſincereſt deſire to maintain the relations of friendſhip and attachment ſubſiſting between the two States.

Contents of—Paper (C.)—*continued.*

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. Received 10th July 1799.—Complimentary Reply to the Governor General's Letter notifying his Lordſhips Arrival, and his having taken charge of the Affairs of the Britiſh State in India—Profeſſing the utmoſt degree of Friendſhip, and ſincereſt diſpoſition to maintain the obligations of exiſting Treaties.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 18th July; received 2d Auguſt 1798.—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's Letter, of 14th June, ſtating the ground of his Claim to the diſputed Diſtricts, and their reſpective ſituations, and acceding to his Lordſhip's Propoſal, for a Meeting of Deputies.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th Auguſt 1798.—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter—Announcing the inveſtigation into the diſputed right to Wynaad to have terminated in the Sultaun's favour, and profeſſing his Lordſhip's intention to decide upon the remaining queſtions of territory with the ſame juſtice and impartiality.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d September; received 28th Sept. 1798—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter, and detailing the ground of his claim to the Diſtricts yet in diſpute.

FROM the ſame to the ſame; received 24th of October 1798—Containing a further detail of the ground of his Claim to the diſputed Diſtricts—denying the Legitimacy of the Coorga Rajah; and (*In a Poſtſcript*) mentioning the names of Two Perſons whom he had deputed to meet and confer with the Deputies commiſſioned from Bombay.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 4th of November, communicating the irruption of the French into Egypt, and the Victory obtained by Lord Nelſon over the French Fleet at Abookir.

FROM the ſame to the ſame; dated 8th November—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter of 28th October 1798.—In this Letter his Lordſhip communicates to the Sultaun, the information he has received of his intrigues with the French, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Power in India—Intimates the neceſſity which the Sultaun's conduct has impoſed upon his Lordſhip of adopting precautionary meaſures of defence in concert with the Allies—Profeſſing a ſincere diſpoſition to maintain the relations of amity, and diſclaiming all other views except thoſe of permanent ſecurity and tranquillity; and propoſing to depute to him Major Doveton for the purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion; and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundation.

FROM the ſame to the ſame; dated 10th December 1799—Notifying his Lordſhip's intention of proceeding to Madras, and expreſſing his Lordſhip's hope of receiving the Sultaun's anſwer to his Lordſhip's letter of the 8th of November, on his arrival to that Settlement.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 20th November; received 15th December 1798—Deſiring an explanation of the reaſons for aſſembling the Britiſh Army in the Carnatic, and profeſſing an adherence to Treaty.

FROM the ſame to the ſame; dated 18th, received 25th December 1798—In reply to the Right Honourable the Governor General's letters of the 4th and 8th of November—Expreſſes the higheſt ſatisfaction at the ſucceſs of the Britiſh Fleet under Admiral Nelſon, and reprobates the French character—Explains the imputed connection between him and the French, by the fiction of a Merchant Ship belonging to his ſubjects, accidentally touching at the Mauritius and bringing away a few artificers—Profeſſes adherence to Treaty, and a deſire to maintain and improve the relations of friendſhip with the Allies—Evades the Right Honourable the Governor General's propoſition to depute Major Doveton, and concludes with a repetition of amicable ſentiments.

GENERAL INDEX.

Contents of— Paper (C.)—*continued.*

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 9th January 1799—Notifying his Lordſhip's arrival at Madras—Acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter—Stating the grounds of his complaint in his Lordſhip's Letter of the 8th of November 1798, by a detail of the proceedings of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, as ratified and approved by himſelf—Thence deducing a direct violation of Treaty on the part of the Sultaun—Still however expreſſing a ſincere deſire to effect an amicable accommodation—and earneſtly renewing the propoſal to depute Major Doveton.

COPY of the Proclamation at the Iſle of France, encloſed in the foregoing.

FROM the ſame to the ſame, and of the ſame date—Tranſmitting a Perſian Tranſlation of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Porte on occaſion of the Invaſion of Egypt by the French.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d Dec. received 11th Jan. 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's letter of 10th December, and referring to his former letter of the 18th of that month.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 16th January 1799—Tranſmitting a letter to the Sultaun from the Grand Seignior received through the Britiſh Miniſter at Conſtantinople—and commenting upon the contents of it.

TRANSLATION of the letter from the Grand Seignior to Tippoo Sultaun, referred to in the foregoing—Detailing the principles and conduct of the French, their treachery and aggreſſion againſt the Ottoman Porte, by the unprovoked invaſion of Egypt—Diſſuading the Sultaun from holding connection with them—Declaring the reſolution of the Ottomon Porte to exert its utmoſt power to repel the French, and urging the Sultaun to join him in the common cauſe of Religion and Juſtice.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, received 13th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's Letters of 9th and 16th January, and of the Grand Seignor's Letter; and deſiring that his Lordſhip will ſend Major Doveton, unattended.

COPY of the PERSIAN ORIGINAL of the foregoing.

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General on behalf of the Honourable Company and their Allies, dated 22d February 1799—Setting forth the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun towards the Britiſh Nation, the meaſures which have been adopted by the Britiſh Government to effect an amicable accommodation, and the neceſſity to which the Allies are compelled of placing their army in a poſition to enforce their juſt demand of ſatisfaction and ſecurity.

FROM the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter received the 13th of February, intimating, that the lateneſs of Tippoo Sultaun's acquieſcence in his Lordſhip's propoſal to depute Major Doveton, rendered the meaſure uſeleſs, and referring the Sultaun to General Harris for all future negotiation.

FROM Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 16th Februray, received 3d April 1799—Tranſmitting a Reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior, with a Copy.

TRANSLATION of the Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Anſwer to the Grand Seignior's Letter, alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February 1799—Acknowledging the receipt of the Grand Seignior's Letter, recapitulating its contents, profeſſing attachment, requeſting to know what the Grand Seignior propoſes for the intereſts of Religion, and denouncing the French as the Enemies of all Mahomedans, from their having become ſuch to the Sublime Porte.

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